



00053536

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY-400 023.

**PETER
LANGTOFT'S
CHRONICLE.**

VOLUME THE SECOND.

53586

829.1

Lauchler

53536



00053533

WHON þe gere folowand þat I rekened here
Edward com to land, als prince of grete
powere.

Coronacio
Edwardi
illi p[ri]-
ncipis Hen-
rici.

þe next Sonenday ¹ after þe assumpcioun
Of Mari moder & may Sir Edward had þe
coroun.

In þe kyrke of Westmynstere, at þe abbay sollempnely,
þe hisshop of Canterbere, Robert of Kilwardby,
Corouned Edward þore bifore alle þe clergye,
² & dame Helianore corouned quene & lady.
Was neuer at Saynt Denys feste holden more hy,
Ne was of more pris, ne served so redy.
Was neuer prince, I wene, þat I witen of fond,
More had treie & tene, þan he had for his lond.
In Scotland & in Wales, in Gasconie also,
If ge liste alle þe tales, þis storie tellis zow to.
Pray we alle to God of myght, & his modere Marie,
Grante him conquere his right Gascoyne & Normundie,
þat þe kýng of France chalanges falsly,
Help him to þat chance moder of merey,
& Thomas þe martire, St. Jon of Beverle,
St. Culbert þe þer fere, þe trestres on zow þre.
Towhile in Gascoyne es þe pes git alle certeyn,
We sulle leue þat pas vnto we com ageyn.

¹ Others say it was the very
day of the Assumption, or the
15th. of August. ² Ausint in
Rayne Elyanore in anyo Fu

coronne le jour, vnges a
saint Dynio Ne fu si bele
feste, ne si grant noblye, MSS.
Gall.

& telle zow oþer tales of Edward curteisie,
 & of Leulyn of Wales, & his beryng hie,
 Of Dauid his broþere & of his felonie,
 Resaunraduk an oþere how he did folie.
 How þe contek was laird of Scotland þat first gan.
 How eft þei mad a braid, & on Ingland ran.
 Of Madok þe Morgan, of þer nyce ribaudie,
 Of Jon Baliol no man, & of his trecoherie,
 & of his duze pers togider þei gan alie,
 I schrowe alle þer maners, þat lufes þer partie.
 A þousand & ii. hundred sexti & sifene,
 þe date of Criste so þundred whan Leulyn gan þis tene.

THE next zere folowand of Edward coronment,
 Leulyn of Walsland in to France he went,
 þe Mountfort doughter to wedde, hir frendes alle consent,
 Almerik hir ledde, to schip now er þei went.
 Now þei saile & rowe to Wales to Lemyn.
 A burgeis of Bristowe charged was with wyues,
 He ouertoke þer schip, & asked whiche þei ware?
 He said, with kȳng Philip to Wales wild þei fare.
 What did þis burgeis? destarbled his wending,
 þe may & hir hernelis did led vnto þe kȳng.
 þe mayden Edward toke, als he was fulle curteys,
 In saufte did hir toke, & þanked þe burgeis.

¶ Whan Leulyn herd say, to weire sone he bigan,
 For tene he wende to deie, þat taken was his lemmman.

Leulini.

Mevit
bellum.

Edward wex fulle grim, whan he wist he was risen.
 Sone he hasted him, to mak þam alle ogrisen.
 þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res,
 & Leulyn is fulle fayn, to pray Edward for pes,
 Gyues Edward for his trespas fifti þousand mark,
 & þer tille bonden was with scrite & oth fulle stark,
 To com tuys in þe gere vnto his parlement.
 þe may oñ þis manere with Leulyn home scho went,
 & held his heritage in pes as he did ore,
 Mad was þe mariage at Snowdon biside Bangore.

IN þe gere seconde after his corounment,
 New statute þei fonde, to Westmynstere þei ment.
 þe nex Paske folowand Edward sent his brefe
 To Leulyn for his land, to com als tille his chefe.
 Leulyn had despite of Edward's sonde,
 Bot werred also tite oñ him with nyth & onde.
 Edward raised scheld, after his men alle sent,
 þat scruse of him held, manly tille him went,
 & ran on Sir Leulyn, & alle his folk him with,
 & mangre boþe his bryn was fayn to com to griith.
 David at þat while was with Edward þe kyng,
 git auanced he þat file vntille a faire þing.
 To Frodesham with þe fe, & alle þat longed þer tille,
 To Leulyn forgaf he alle his euellle wille.

Le [an] secounde apres le encorquement, Le Reis a Wemousterie tynnt son par- lement. E statuz fist fere par	commune assent, Ke de We- monstere sunt dist propre- ment, <i>Codd. Gall.</i>
--	---

Now is Leulyn bonden eft to Sir Edward,
If he with faute be fonden, I trowe, it falles him hard.

NOW turnes Edward ageyn to London his cite,
& wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone.
Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis.
Olde vsed traitoures ilk at oþer hand kestis.
Ilk thefe oþer out said, ilk a schrewe oþer greues,
Of fele wer handes laid, & hanged þer as theues.
Edward ¹ did smýte rounde peny, halfpený, ferþhyng,
þe croice passed ² passed" þe bounde of alle þorghout þe ryng.

¹ See my Preface to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. LXIII. where I have printed these eight Rhythms, that relate to K. Edward the first's alteration of the Coyn. As I had a desire myself to see how they are express'd in the French, so, it may be, some readers may have the same curiosity, and for that reason I shall here publish them in that language, only noting, that all that I have inclos'd in Crotchets or Hooks is wanting in the MS. of the Herald's Office, tho' exstant in both Mr. Anstis's Copies, and that what is put in a parenthesis is a various Reading: Esterlyng, maylle, (vel male) ferthing (vel ferlyng) fet forger roundement, Et gros Tour-nais Englaýs qe valent ver-

rayment Quatre esterlinges en achate & vent. (vel esterlyngs a chat e a vent) [De ren (vel rien) se lo lý prestre ke le offrande (vel offrant) atent, Ne lý chaytif pouers ke ren nad (vel rien ayd) dount despent.] En tote la moneye la croice par mý se tent. (vel sestent) [Par quay le ferlyng (vel ferthing) rounde est communement. Offert v (vel ou) done pur deu (vel dieu) omnipotent, Le sterlyng et la maylle uient (vel venent) rerement, Sur deu (vel dieu) et sur les sons chet len payrement.] (vel foens chiet lempeyrement) Mil. cc. et octaunte (vel vtaunt) annz del incarnacioun Sunt passez par acounte kaunt de religioun (vel del

þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen.
þe croýce side what cite it was in coýned & smýten.
þe pouere man ne þe preste þe peny prayses no þing.
Men gýf God þe lest, þe fesse him with a ferþing.
A þousand & tuo hundred & fourscore zeres mo,
On þis mone men wondred ¹ fist whan it gan go.

M. CCC.
LXXX.

WAS mad an oþer statute, þat non erle no baroun,
No oþer lorde stoute, ne fraunkeleýn of toun,
Tille holý kirke salle gýue ² tenenement, rent **no lond,**
Fro þo þat now lýue in to þe dedis hond,
Without leue of þe kýng, or of his consaile.
þe encheson of þis þing maý mykille auaille.
For freres of þe croice, & monk & chanoun,
Haf drawen in ovoice his feez to þer almoýn,
þorgh whilk drauht his seruise is lorn & laid down,
þat is tille him & hise in disheritsoun.
Not for þi he wille, þat alle religioun
Haf & hold in skille þat gýuen is at resoun,
þe londes þat þei haue now in possessioun.
His seruise he wille now saue, þat non be þorgh tresoun.
Ne no baron so bold, to selle þam lond né gýue.
For myght þei as þei wold, no man suld bi þam lýue;
Men here biforn haf gýuen þam out of skille.
It lies now waste & lorn, half maý þei not tille.

Quod terre
nec tenes
menta des
ben vendi
vel dari ad
manum
mortuam
sine Rege
licet.

Regioun) Est fet lestatut, qe | gioun, &c. ² *Dele.*
counte ne baroun, Ne seýn- | ¹ *Sic, pro first.* ² *Sic.*
gnour de tere par mý la Re-

A þousand & tuo hundred þe date fourscore & tuo,
On Leulyn has men wondred, no gynnes Daid to thro.

Defalsitate
Leulini &
Daid.

FOR now bigynnes Daid to wax a werreour,
With Leulyn gan he kith to be þe kýnge's traytour.
þei mad a samenýng, & did als þei wære wonne,
To disherite þe kýng, & his gongest sonne.
On his londes þei rais, & robbed ilk a toun,
Brent & slouh ilk man, his kastelle bette þei doun.
Sir Edward herd wele telle of his grete misdede,
þer power forto felle, it catchis him to spede.
He sent North & South after his baronage,
Sone it was fulle couth, þat Leulyn did outrago.
Atired þer wendýng toward þe Marche right sone.
Leulyn ageyn þe kýng & Daid were alle bone,
To maynten forth þe werre, & susteyn þer treson;
þe entres did þei sperre, & hold þam in Snowdoun.

IN Wales it is fulle strong to werre in Wýnter tide,
For Wýnter is þer long, whan Somer is here in pride.
þat was to þam grete pýne, þat werryng vndertoke,
& Snowdoun did Leulýne wele to kepe & loke.
þe kýng knowe no side, how he mot com þer inne,
Nouþer go no ride, ne how he suld it wyne.
A water in Snowdoun rennes, Auber is the name,
An arme of þe se men kennes, þe depnes may non ame.
þe kýng controued þer ouer, a brigge forto make,
& of Leulyn to couere, Snowdoun forto take.

Botes he toke & barges, þe sides togidere knýtte,
 Ouer þe water þat ¹ lage is, fro bank to bank rauhþ itte.
 þei fleked þam ouerthuert, justely forto ligge,
 Ouer þewater smerte was so ordeýnd a brigge.

De ponte
 preparat
 & in to
 luce e
 facta in
 medio p
 tis super
 gentem An
 glorum

WHAN þe brigge was ent at Inglis men pay,
 Withouten auýsement, þe brigge þei wild asaý.
 Sent þei non bifore, to wite how þei mo passe,
 þerfore had þei lore, for non avisement wasse.
 Forth went knyght & sueýn, & fote men alle in fere,
 þe Walsch com þam ageýn, did our men alle arere,
 þat turnýng þer vnthank, as heuý was þe charge,
 Vnder þam alle sank, bothe batelle & barge.
 þe gode men þat were lorn, on our Inglis partie,
 þe Clifford first biforn Sir Roger did folie.
 William of Lyndescie & Jon le fitz Roberd,
 Sir Lucas of Tame, þise grete þer misferd,
 & alle þer squierie, & oþer þat with þam nam,
 Alle drenkled þorgh folie, & faut of wisdam.
 A man þat oste salle lede, & controues no quayntise,
 Howe he disceit salle drede, scape vmwhile salle rise.
 Had þei had a spie among þe Walssh oste,
 & warned þam priuelie, þat þei were bi þat coste,
 þei had bien men lýuand, þat þer to dede went,
 þat folie tok on hand withouten avisement.

¹ *Pro, large.*

De domino
Johanne
Vescy, ve-
nit cum
basklis &
super Leu-
linum.

THAT tyme þat þis crie com of þise barouns,
Com Sir Jon Vescy fro þe kȳng of Aragouns,
Brouht fote folk inouh of baskles & Gascounts,
þat þe Walsh men slouh raumpand as leouns.
þorghe mountayn & more þe baskles ze þer weie,
Oure nesch & hard þei fore, & did þe Walsch men deie.
þei passed alle þe Marche, Snowdoun þei wan in,
Of tounes þei mad þam parche, & souht after Leulȳn.
Dauid couth non oþer, þe folowed þam so streite,
Bot fled fro his broþer skulkand with disceite.
Sir Roger þe strange, & Sir Reynald þe Gray,
þei ne wold turne ne change, bot spied þer Leulȳn lay.

Ecce de-
collatio
Leulini per
Robertum
Bodȳ.

¶ Leulȳn in a wod a bussement he held,
Biside a more a mod quayntly was he teld.
Sir Roger lay biside with priue folk & stoute,
& spied tyme & tide whan he suld issue oute.
Leulȳn wend no gile had bien þer so nere,
He went to play a wile with fo of his bancre.
Sir Roger was perceyued whan Leulȳn out cam,
þer pencels þei weȳued, tille Sir ² Leulȳ he nam,
“Traitoure,” said Rogere, “what salle þe werre auaille,
“Now I find þe here, wele set is my trauaile.
“Tuȳs ert þou forsuorn, & tuȳs þi feaute broken,
“Tuȳs was þou doun born, & for pes eft spoken.
“þis is þe brid tyme, þat mykelle þou him misbede,
“Daȳet who þe kȳme, for þou has souht þi dede.
“Salle þou neuer þi lyue do Inglis man more wo,
“Hastilie þe schryue, þi hede þou salle for go.

Sir Roberd Bodý a knyght his suerd best bote,
 Doun sone he he light, & Leulýn hede of smote.
 Now is Leulýn forsuorn, & his hede of smýten,
 His heritage is lorn fro his heýres ge wýten.
 More þan a gere beforþ þat he lauhþ þis schame,
 A douhter was him born, Wencilian hir name.
 In hir credille ging tille Ingland, scho cam,
 þorgh conseile of þe kýng was brouht to Sempýngham,
 & þer was scho inne four & fifty gere,
 Norised with Wynne, nunne and seculere.
 Now haf we new tateles, dede is Wencilian,
 Leulýn douhter of Wales, þat on Ingland ran.
 Hir dede was mykelle mēþ, for scho was fulle curteýs,
 Among þe ladies gent, þe los of bir so seýs.
 þe seuent day of Juný, Whitson euen þat týme,
 Died þat lady, bituex vndron & prime.
 þe date of Criste pundred, þus many geres euen,
 A þousand & þre hundred þrittý gere & seuen.
 Hir cosýn dame Gladous, of Daudid douhter born,
 A Nunne of Sixille hous died a gere beforþ.
 Of Wencilian wrote, I here next Leulýn storý,
 Scho was his douhter dere, to bere him company.

De filia
 Leulini
 monacha in
 Sempýng-
 ham.

M^o. CCC^o.
 XXXVII^o.

NOW skulkes Daudid aboute, to wynne it ilk a dele,
 His heritage þat is oute, he wenes fulle welc.
 Alle þat Leulýn held lond & tenement,
 Holý to haf þe scheld þorgh heritage descent.
 With lordes þat were nehi he held his parlement
 At zole at Denebeghi, after þam alle he sent,

To fend þe Walschrie with him at þer powere,
To him þei gan alie, & ros fulle austere.

¶ Whan þe kȳng herd say, þat Daudid werred on him,
To Wales he went his waj fulle scharply & fulle brim.
Edward did him chace, fulle febilly he defendes,
To rest had he no space, hiȝ tȳme hē tȳnes & spendes.
þe euen of Saynt Morice was taken Sir Daudid,
Als a folē nȳce he brak þe kȳnge's grithi.
His hede þei of smȳten, to London was it born,
þe dede bodȳ þe britten on four quarters corn.
þe quarters wer sent to henge at four citez,
So is he worth be schent, who so traytour bez.

Captus est
Daudid.

¶ Leulȳn & Daudid haf born grete honour;
And Snowdon com to grith, ilk castelle & toure
To þe kȳng is eschete, als to chese of alle.
þe lordes þat er grete þe cheued as tenauntz'salle.
þe kyng þorghout þe lond he did crie his pes,
& with þe lawe þam bond, als skille wild he ches.
Wardeȳns gode he sette, to stabille þe lond & mende,
Justise þat þe lawe gette to vnkonand þei kende.
Whan alle was don & ent, þat felle to conqueroure,
To London he went, a while to mak soioure.
He sent to his barouns, a parlement to hold,
þei com at his somouns, in parlement he þis told:
To Gascoȳn bihoued him go, & þat hastilie,
Tipping com him þer fro, þer was contek & crie,

' Qe fount les Walcis, qe | uaunce al Reis, com a go-
sunt de valour? Fount che- | uernour, MSS. Gall.

þider bihoued him nede, to set þat lond in pes,
For soles haf no drede, þat long is justiseles.
A þousand & tuo hundred, & fourscore gere & sex,
On Wales many on wundred, for more wo zit þer wex.

M°. CC°.
LXXX. VI°.

EDWARD wele has sped of alle þing þat has bien,
Tille Gascoyn with him led dame Helianore our quene.
þe gode erle of Cornwaile þis lond had in kepýng,
In luf & pes sanz faile went Edward our kýng,
& spak with þe kýng of France at Paris as he went.
þan felle a fair chance, þei wer at on assent.
Forth he gan him hie, tille Gascoyn is he comen,
þe rightes he did attric of þo þat wrong had nomen.
Rightfulle dome he gaf on soles for þer misdede,
No man be ouerhaf, bot alle þorgh lawe gede.

Iter 'ari-
puit versus
Gasconiam.

¶ Towhile Sir Edward gos to Gascoyn forto apese,
Wales to werre vp ros, þorgh conscile of a Rese.
On ² Rescamiraduk, of Wales a lordýng,
Our Inglis did rebuk, & worred on our kýng.
I kan not telle zow whi þat werre was reised olofte,
Men said þe wrath & cri com þorgh þe lord Tiptofte.
¶ þe kýng herd þat pleynt, vnto þe Rese he sent
A letter ensclid fulle quaynt, for þe pes it ment.
He praied to hold him stille, tille his tocome mot be,
& he suld do his wille, in alle þat skille mot se.
His pleyntes he wilð here in skille at lordes sight,
& if he baron were, he suld haf fulle gode right.

Ecce de
Rescamira-
duk.

¹ Sic. ² Rees amereduke, vel Res admýraduck, in Codd. Gall.

þis Reseamiraðluk, als fole & vwise,
 His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise.
 þe skape þat he myght do with slaughter or prison hard,
 Alle he brouht þam to, þat longed tille Edward.
 A þousand & tuo hundred þe date forscore & nine,
 On our mera þei wondred, in Wales did þam pýne.

WHAN Edward had bien in Gascoyn þre gere,
 Ageyn he & þe quene on lond ryued vp here.
 At his comýng he fond of clerkes & men of pleýnt,
 & justise of þe lond of falsnes was atteýnt.
 For giftes som justise lete þe lowe go down,
 & som on oþer wise did wrong to þe coroun.
 þe first justise in benk Sir Thomas of Weland,
 For falsbed & for wrenk he forsuore þe land.
 He went ouer to France, & com neuer ageyn,
 His clerkes stode to chance passed for a certeyn,
 þei wer out of þe tour ðelyuerd for mone,
 þer held þei long soiour, bot penies mad þam fre,
 Opon his forward, or þei wer out gon,
 To serue kýng Edward, neuer more suld þei non.
 Sir Elys of Bekýngham to do lawe him was lefe,
 Sir Jon of Metýngham he left þe justise chese,
 Sir Rauf of Heyngham þe wrong oft he ches,
 He departed with gram, & þe benk les.
 Sir Adam of Stretton fulle hard was he led,
 Nouht without encheson, I lay my gloue to wed.

De falsi-
tate justi-
ciariorum

¹ Ses compaygnouns ses | ad] la tour de Loundres, de-
clers sunt pris & mene A [sive | liuerez par mone, MSS. Gall.

For gold & siluer strong he gaf so grete plente,
 Bifor þe kyng it song, *Placebo domine.*
 With wrong alle it cam, with gile salle gyuen be,
Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie & falste.

THISE justise er atteynt of falshed & folie,
 Now comes a new pleynt, to destroie þe Juerie.
 þe kýng was enquere of þer wikked dedes,
 So many þer were, dome on þam salle nedes.
 For þam þe kýng was sette his priue parlement,
 þei said, þorgh þe rescette þe Cristen men were schent.
 þe barons alle said, alle holy þe clergie,
 þe lond þei wild voidē of þat herisie.
 I wene þe kýng alegid, þei were of his tresour,
 Noþeles he wild haf briggid, þe fals leue & erreure.
 For þe penie fistend, þe Jues wild he fleme.
 þe clergie said at þe end, " we grante it as ge deme.
 þe lerid & þe laý granted þat þei said, "
 & assigned a day, þat taxe to be laid.
 þe dettes þat men þam auht, þer stedes & þer wonýng,
 Wer taxed & bitauht to þe eschete of þe kýng.
 þe ¹ Re seamiradie was taken þat ilk gere,
 In Wales þorgh a spie, for all his powere.
 Whan þe kýng herd it seie, to zork he did him lede,
 Schames dede to deie, als traytour for his dede.
 First was he drawen for his felonie,
 & as a þefe þan slawen, on galwes hanged he:

De iniqui-
 tate Judeis-
 mi sive Ju-
 dæorum.

¹ Rees ameraduk, *vel* Rees admiraduk *sive* Rees amereduk,
 in *Codd Gall.*

Now is non of age of his ancestrie
 May haf his heritage, to whom it salle alie.

M^o. cc^o.
 LXXXIX^o.

A þousand.& tuo hundred, four score & elleuen,
 On Wales men git wondred, þe pes not git euen.

De capei-
 one Acres.

THE next gere folowand Acres was assaied,
 þe Cristen myght no stand, of help alle þam failed,
 & þe cite lorn, & alle don to þe suerde,
 þat were Cristen born, þe lewed & þe lerid.

Whan þe pape had tiping, it was in a Sarazins handes,
 He gaf Edward our kyng, þe tende of alle þe landes.
 Ingland, Scotland & Wales, Ireland þerto was laid,
 þan mot he fille his males, no man him withsaid,
 Holý who salle spare, if it nede stode,

De morte
 Regina.

Whan þo þat hedes are do þer to no gode ?
 þat ilk gere þe quene died in Lyndseie,
 At Westmýnster, I wene, his body did þei leie.

Et Marga-
 reta, filia
 & heres
 Alexandri
 Regis Scot-
 torum, mor-
 tua est.

IA litelle þer biforn diid Margarete,
 þe heyr of Scotland born, of Alisander bigete.
 Wherfor Sir Edward, for þat maiden dede,
 Hied him Northward, his barons þo asked rede.
 In þe North at Norham, he wamssed þe castelle,
 þe barons þider cam, & conseild þat beste felle,
 þei brouht þe cronýkles, þat wer in Scotland,
 þe olde chartres & titles, þat wer in Abbays hand,
 Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie,
 þat were of dignite, of olde ancestrie,
 Examend þam & cast ilk amountment,
 þei said alle at þe last þoright of on assent,

Of Ingland suld þei hold þorgh right & skille,
 * Fo wild þe fessementes ald, & þei granted þertille.
 þis was certified, & sikere on ilk side.
 It myght not be denied, for þing þat mot betide.
 þis conseild Sir Antoyn, þe bisshop of Durham,
 þat non eft mad essoyn, þe kynge's right to clame.

*Eccē mur-
mur factum
pro rege
Scotorum.*

NOW wex þe Scottes wode, now haue þei nythe & onde,
 Who of þat fals blode ouh to be kȳng of þe lond.
 þat was right heire is dede, on þat side is no mo,
 þorgh blode & right rede to Dauid salle it go.
 Dauid of Huntȳngton was kȳnge's Wiliam broþer,
 Tille his heires þorgh reson, of William is non oþer.
 Of William now is non, Dauid heire salle be,
 & his heirs of him gon salle haf þe regalte.
 Dauid had douhtres þre were gȳuen to þre lordȳnges,
 þat claymes þe regalte, Baliol, Brus, Hastȳnges.
 þis ilk þre barons, þorgh descent of blode,
 Haf right & resons to þe coroune fulle gode.
 þise þre gald þer right vp to Sir Edward,
 Tille it wer aried þorgh sight, whom it felle afterward.
 Sir Edward is seised in Scotland ilk a dele,
 þise þre barons pesid, & hold þam paid wele.
 ¶ Now com þis barons eft, & ask jugement,
 To whom it salle be left, þorgh comon assent.
 þe kȳng wille bot wele, þe lawe alle ynderstandes,
 þe hie folk ilk a dele, he did com of boþe þe landes
 Scottis & Inglis, he said to þe wisest,
 " Gȳue now gode dome of þis, whilk of þise may best

*Eccē Angli
& Scotti
tractant
pro regno
Scocie*

" To resceyue þe coroune, Scotland forto gеме,
 " þat þe right go not doune, & best may ȝow alle gеме.
 What for þe kýnge's sawe, & skille þei vnderstode,
 & þorgh þe londe's lawe, & descent of blod,
 þe triours alle þat caste, & put þer saw tille on.
 " We say with word stedfaste, we chefe Baliol Jon.
 " Sir Jon þe Baliol es a man þe reame may saue,
 " & nere of blode & flessh, þe heritage to haue,
 " For euer we vnderstond, tille him & alle hise,
 " Holdand of Ingland, for homage & seruise.
 Our kýng Sir Edward held him wele payed,
 He did þam no more hard, ne langer was delayed.
 Disseised him self of alle, ȝald it to Sir Jon,
 Bot Jon his homage salle mak or he be gon.
 Saynt Steuendaȝ it felle, þat Jon mad his homage,
 At þe Newe castelle, listnes þe langage.

Forma ho-
 magii Jo-
 hannis Ba-
 liolensis a-
 pud Novum
 castrum.

" **M**Y lord Edward þe kýng Inglis,
 " & chefe lord of þe Scottis,
 " I Jon Baliol þe Scottis kýng,
 " I bicom þi man for Scotland þing,

Homagium
 Johannis
 Balliol.

*This form is thus express'd
 (but not in Rhythm) in the
 French Copies: Moun seȝ-
 gnoure Sire Edward, Reis
 Dengleterre, & soueraȝne
 seignour du realme descœz,
 [vel de Escocce sive descocœ]
 Jeo Jon de Balȝol, Reȝ de-
 scocœ, deuenk vostre home
 lige de tut le realme descocœ,*

oue les [vel ouf tuz les] apur-
 tenaunces, e ou. qaunt qe
 apent, [vel ouf kauncke apent]
 le quel ioe [vel io, sive ieo]
 tenk de dreit e [vel et] clayme
 a tenir [vel tenir, absque a]
 heritablement de vous & d'
 vos heȝrs reis de Engleterre,
 de vie & de membre, e d'
 terrien honouȝ cœ countre q

[r]

" With alle þe purtenance þertille,
 " þat to þe reame longes with skille,
 " þe whilk I hold, & salle þorgh right
 " Clayme to hald; at alle mý myght,
 " Heritagelik of þe;
 " & of þin heires þat after þe be.
 Of Ingland, with lif & lymme,
 For erthly worschip þat I nymme,
 Ageyn alle þo may lyne & deye,
 & with þam hold in luf & eye.

ON þis maner þe kýng it toke,

His right forto saue & loke:

þis was at þe Newe castelle;

On Saynt Steuen's day it felle.

A þousand. cc°. fourscore & þre

þe zers o Jhesu wer, 'whan þis felle to be.

M°. CC°.
 LXXXIII°.

OUR kýng gode Edward þorgh Scotland ferd,

As he com ' howard he soult S. Cutberd,

& mad þer his offryng, siþen com to Beuerlay,

& offred þer fair þing, to London his way.

[vel honour countre totes
 genz ke, sive honur encontre
 genz qe] pount riuier ou mo-
 rir. Et le Rey le rescent
 [vel rascent, sive receyt] en
 la fourme saune son dreit &
 autry. Cest homage fu fet a

Vol. II.

Noue chastel sur Tyne le
 iour [vel sur Tyne en Engle-
 terre le iour] Sent Esteuen,
 le an [vel lan] de grace. M.
 cc. xc. secound, e du regne
 la Rey Edward. xxi°.

' L. homward.

Anno do-
 mini M°.
 cc°. nona-
 gesimo iii°.

On fele þinges he þouht, & wex heuy als lede,
 How chances on him souht, & þat þe quene was dede.
 His solace was alle reft, þat scho fro him was gon,
 Ne no sonne him left, bot zing Edward alon.
 He was tendre & zing, of him had he no speyre,
 Himself in ille likyng, & had no waxen heyre,
 þat mot kepe þe coroune, if he of lond went,
 He drouped þefore donne, & said þe lond were schent,
 If ¹ he tille Acres gede, in perile sulle alle be,
 Of þe child wer drede þe lond als wele as he.

De bello
 inter Porti-
 cos & Nor-
 mamos.

¶ In þinkeng of alle þis, þe batailed in þe se,
 Normans & Inglis were slayn grete plente.
 þe Normans þat day les, for þer powere was nouht,
 þe portes had als þei ches schippes inow þam brouht.
 To Douer & ² Germne cam, & vnto Wýnchilse,
 To Romeneýe & Schorham, & to Peueneshe,
 To Gipwiche & Sandwiche, & to Southamptoun,
³ Alle þe portes were riche, Irays & Bayoun.
 þe fiue portes þorgh powere þe se had so conquerd,
 þat Normans alle þat gere durst not be sene for ferd.
 þorgh þe lond of France was said fulle sone,
 Phillip herd þat chance, how þe Inglis had done,
 & alle how it bigan, & alle þe skille whý,
 þat þei togider ran, & we had þe maistrie.

¹ Et si le Reis Edward
 vers Akres fust ale, Mult
 serroyt eu perylle regne & re-
 galte, *MSS. Gall.* ² Gerne-
 meue, *vel* Gernemue *sive* Ger-

newe, *MSS. Gall.* ³ Irays &
 Baonays [*vel* Bayonays]
 ount grant partýe waygne,
Codd. Gall.

SIR ¹ Edward God him saue, he is in grete longyng
 A where he mot haue, þat auenant is & zing
 þat wer of hie perage, suilk on wild he take
 His euenhed in mariage, gentille gendrure to make.
 His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if hir wille wer þerto,
 & holy kirke wild stanche sibred bitnex þam tuo,
 Hire þan wild he wedde, forto saue þe pes
 In luf þat þei þam ledde, in werre þat nouþer les.
 For Blanche his cosyn he sent how it mot be,
 To mak a mariage syn, Philip sister was sche.
 & als vnto þe pape, for to wite þe certeyn,
 What þe clergie wild schape, whan þe courte were pleyn.
 ¶ Edward ² messengers vnto þat mayden sent,
 To wite of hir maners, to se hir bodý gent.
 þei com vnto þat may, & sauh hir contenance,
 Sò fair lady þat day was not in alle France.
 Whan þei had sene þat sight, þei com & teld our kýng,
 Creature non myght be fayrer bi no þing.

De Blanche
 sorore
 Regis
 Francie.

¹ Ly Reis sir Edward ad
 grant volente, Esposer gen-
 tyl femme de halt parentee,
 Dount auer engendrure pur
 son herite, Pur refourmer la
 pees, & norir amiste, *Codd.*
Gall. ² Sire Edward en
 Fraunce ad messagers maun-
 de, De vere la damoý-
 sele enquere de sa bounte.
 Les messangeres. [*vel* bounte,
 Si elesait, *sive* E si ele soyt,
 aucnaunte en face, en cors

taille. Les messagers] i
 vount, e le ount refigure En
 cors, en facoun, en mayn, en
 iaumbe, & pc. [*vel* en pe] Al
 Reis sunt reuenuz, e le ount-
 nouncýe, Plus bele creature
 est nule part troue. Sire Ed-
 ward, allas! deueent en a-
 moure, Et a la damoýsele par
 lettre ad monstre, [*vel* admu-
 stre, *sive* ad mustre] Et al Reý
 Phelipp son quouer, & sa pen-
 se, *MSS. Gall.*

Fro Rome hiderward fayrer non was,
 Enamoured bicom Edward of dame Blanche, allas!
 Blanche did write stille, a'letter Philip sent,
 Hir herte & hir wille alle wist he what scho went.
 A þousand &. cc. fourscore & fourtene,
 git salle Edward be encombred þorgh dame Blanche schene.

Forma ma-
 ritagii inter
 Edwardum
 & Blan-
 -chiam.

OFT þad þe parties spoken of þis mariage,
 & teld þoþe þer'avis to messengers of passage.
 Philip & dame Blanche granted þe aliance,
 No þe les of a branche þer was a disceyuaunce.
 How þe granted þer tille þei tald bi a messengere,
 þe fourme of þer skille þei said on þis manere.
 "Edward withut essoyn salle gyue Philip þe kýng
 "Alle holy Gascoýn, withouten disturblýng.
 "After þe forty dayes of þat fessment,
 "Philip, without delayes, salle gyue þat ilk tenement
 "Tille Edward & tille Blanche, & þer heires of þam comen.
 "If it be so no branche in wedlaike of þam be nomen,
 "If Blanche ouer lýue Edward, scho salle haf hir lýue
 "Goscoýn afterward, ageýn þat non salle strýue;
 "& after Blanche descas, withouten gaynsaying,
 "Salle turne to þe heires in pes of þe Inglis kýng,
 To þat ilk scrite Edward set his seale,
 þat his gift was þerfite, & with wiþnes leale.
 Whan alle was spoken, wist not Sir Antoýn,
 Fullsone it had bien broken, & Philip fro Gascoýn,
 Philip seýsed Burdews, þorgh Sir Edward scrite,
 þe toþer, as so say deus! zald þam also tife.

WHIAT did kȳng Philip, whan alle þis was ent?

To Paris gan he skip, & held his parlement,

& Charles his broþer with him com he þidere,

þe erle of Artous þe toþer, þre fals men togidere.

þise þre ageȳn Edward mad a compassement,

For Normand & Pikard to courte after þam sent:

þo þat were in þe bataile, þat on þe had lorn,

De tradi-
tione Ka-
rolī & co-
mitis de
Artou.

þat portes gan assaile, as I told biforn,

Edward þei cald & teld, þat he was mayntenoure,

þe robbed he alle held, as a resceȳuour.

Of suilk felonie Edward in courte þe cald,

Did non þat curteisie, þat þer for him wild hald.

Of þat fals controneȳng gaf þei jugement,

Depriued þei our kȳng of alle þe tenement

Of londes of Gascoȳn, þat neuer more suld he,

For no maner essoȳn, est chalange þat fe,

Bot of þe kȳng of France holden suld it be.

Edward kepe þi chance, þei haf bitraised þe.

MEN sais in þe courte of France, among þe deȳze pers,

With right he leses his chance, þorgh faut þat not apers.

De curia
Francie &
jure ejus.

þer may ne write be brouht, to wȳnnē ageȳn his right,

Bot þorgh force be souht, þorghlit dȳnt of suerd & fight.

Edward sore it ment, whā he wist þat tirpeil,

For Sir Antoȳn he sent, to com to his conseil,

& for þo barouns, þat were his wele willand,

For conseil & resons, & chance þat was comand.

Ecce dicta
Antonii.

Sir Antoyn first bigan, spak hastily & wilde,
 “ Sir kȳng þou was a man, be not now hold a childe.
 “ þou suld do right nouht without þe comon sight,
 “ þat may of scape be wrouht ageȳn þe reame’s right.
 “ Do ȝit be be consaile, þou salle not it repent,
 “ Bot som þat may not auaille, þi wille to suilk es went.
 “ þi manace drede þei more, in hastȳnes suorn,
 “ þan if þi reame alle wore in poȳnt forto be lorn.
 “ Sir Antoyn,” said þe kȳng, “ I wite þis no man,
 “ Bot mȳn vnconȳng, þis folie mȳ self bigan.
 “ Sen þou has don ‘ amȳsse, at þin vnconȳng,
 “ We may not faile at þis, to help þe in alle þing,
 “ & if þou þink to wȳnne Gascoȳn ageȳn þi lond,
 “ Hastilȳ bigynne Philip to solow þou fond.
 “ þou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortoure,
 “ þou salle rise vp & lepe, & stirre vnto þe stoure,
 “ & gete þe frendes fele, þorgh gifte of mone,
 “ Tresore may þou non spele of lordes bigond þe sc.
 “ þe kȳng of Almaȳn, & þe duke of Boloȳn,
 “ þe to help were faȳn, & þe erle of Burgoȳn,
 “ þe kȳng of Aragoun, & þe erle of Sauuay.
 “ þise er redȳ boun, to help þe nȳght & daȳ.
 “ Whan þou of þise ert sikere to þe þorgh aliance,
 “ þan is tȳme to bikere with þe kȳng of France.

† Said þe bishop *addenda sunt, si Codices Gallicos sequamur,*

Whan

*Cōsiliū
baronū.*

WHAN Antoyn his resons to þe kȳng said þus,
þan spak þe barons, “ Sir kȳng listen tille vs.
“ Forsoth ilk lordȳng, whilk Sir Antoyn has said,
“ Disherited is þorgh þe kȳng, chalanges þam of neid.
“ He has spared non, þer he mot fynd encheson,
“ þat he disherites ilkon of castelle & of toun.
“ þerfore we rede ge sende to þe kȳng of Almaȳn,
“ & zour londes to defende, & reue Philip his wayn.
“ & to þe kȳng of Aragoun, & tille alle þe toþer,
“ Be calle þam of tresoun, Philip & Charles his broþer.
“ Bynd zow alle togider, to lȳue & to deic,
“ We se nouþer whidere þou maȳ haf sikerer weic.
“ Siluer maȳ þou non spare of þo þat with þe be,
“ For Philip is euer gare, & has so grete pouste.

TO þat ilk consail þe kȳng acorded to,
Sir Antoyn wille trauail, þe message forto do.
‘ þe ersbisshop of Deuelȳn he was chosen his pere,
A baron bold & fyn, Sir Hugh Despensere,
Of Krawecombe Sir Jon, a clerke gode & wȳs.
Now is Antoyn gon to procure þe partȳs,
þe Almanz alle wer lese be suorn to þe Inglis,
& þer kȳng was chefe in wille to do alle þis,
& bisshop & baron alle þei had gode wille.
With obligacion þe Inglis suore þei tille

*Antonius
factus est
nuncius.*

‘ Par commune counsaȳlle Antoȳne est alez. Et luȳ [vel lȳ] erceuesque de Diuelȳn sa- crez, Hug le Despensere ba-	roun renomez, Et Jon de Cracoumbe clerk bien auȳ- sez, <i>MSS. Gall.</i>
---	---

Be helpand þe Almanz in alle maner of nede.
 Boþe to hold couenaz with scrite enselid þe dede:
 Now Antōyn is of lond, God saue him & his pers,
 Edward sendis his sond, to France messengers,
 Frere ¹ Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn,
 & William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.
 Alle þise passid þe se, so com þe erle of Artoys
 In prison did þam be a seuenyght in Caleys.
 To Paris siþen þei cam, & þer fond þei þe kȳng,
 þe letter forth þei nam, to trowe þer sayng.
 þis letter of credance þei schewed in his present,
 Here now þe acordance, what þer sayng ment.

Duo fratres
 facti sunt
 nuncii ad
 Regem
 Franciæ.

SIR Hugh was man of state, he said as I salle rede,
 “ To prince & to prelate men salle loute & drede,
 “ & for lord dere his biddȳng salle men do,
 “ To lesse & more in fere haf fayth & treuth also,
 “ & for our lord Edward, ² þat God him saue & se,
 “ We tok þis trauaile hard, his bode to bere to þe.
 ¶ “ He settes þe terme & stage bi vs, whan & why
 “ þat he has don homage for Gascoȳn plenerly,
 “ In forward formed in pes, as was þer acordance,
 “ As gour ancestres ches of Inglound & of France,
 “ þei mad a pes final astere þer kontek,
 “ þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek.
 ¶ “ Now at his last goȳng, whan he to Gascoȳn went,
 “ ge sette a certeyn þing, at gour boþe assent,

¹ Hugh de Mauncestre, | *Codd. Gall.* ² *Qe dieu de*
vel Hüge de Maumecestre, in | *mal defent, Gall.*

- “ & þat suld holden be, euer withouten ende,
“ þou brak þat certeynte wikkedly & vnhende.
¶ “ git he biddes þe se, how wrong þou wilt him lede,
“ Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede,
“ Of Gascoyn certeyn was þat fessement,
“ Forto fesse him ageyn in þat tenement.
“ þi seisyn is wele knowen, þe day's has þou plenere,
“ To restore him his owen, he sent to þe duzepers,
“ As lawe wild & right, & couenant was in scrite.
“ zeld it, þou has no right, with wrong holdes it in lite,
“ Ageyn alle maner skille, & git þou ert so grefe.
“ For whilom þou wrote him tille, & cald him in þi brefe,
“ þi kynde, faythfulle & leale of Gascoyn noble duke,
“ þerto þou set þi scale, þat right wilt þou rebuke.
“ Neuer siþen hiderward sulke speche vnto him touched,
“ Werfore our kýng Edward in þoult fulle wele has
 souched.
“ þou holdes him not þi man, no þing holdand of þe,
“ Ne he þinkes neuer for þan, to mak þe more feaute.
“ He hopes to wyne þat land with dýnt of douhty¹ kýght,
“ Of God he claymes holdand, & neuer of no right.
¶ “ At þis tyme is not els of Sir Edward to seye,
“ Bot of Edmunde þat duellis with him als breþer tueye,
“ Forbi any oþer with him wille hold & be.
“ He is his lord & broþer, he certifies þat to þe,
“ þat no man in þis werld he lufes so mykelle no dredis,
“ Ne with him is non herd so mykelle may help at nedis.
“ For he sees so wele your grete controued gile,
“ Ageyn his broþer ilk dele compassed in a while,

" Rest him his heritage, sais on him felonie,
 " He geldes vp his homage, forsakis þi companie,
 " & þerto all þe londes, þat he held of þe,
 " & geldes vp alle þe bondes of homage & feaute,
 " Saue þe right þat may falle of ancestres olde,
 " Unto þer heires alle to haf & to holde.
 " We er pouer freres, þat haf nought on to lyue,
 " In stede of messengeres, saue condite vs gyue.
 " þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie,
 " þat non vs robbe ne slo, for þi curteysie.

Responsio
 Regis
 Francie.

THE respons were redy, þat Philip did þam bere,
 A knyght fulle anerty gaf þam þis ansuere.
 " þe conantz þat wer sette in nesh & in hard,
 " K yng Philip has þam gette fro þat tyme hiderward.
 " Bot þorgh þe k yng Inglis, & þorh his maryners,
 " þe conantz ere gan mis, in many stedes sers.
 " Homage vp to geld, lordschip to forsake,
 " So Philip it wild, on þat wise we it take,
 " As ge haf mad present, þe k yng vouches it saue.
 þe messengers went, condute he did þam hane,
 þei hed redy wend yng, at Douer þei toke lond,
 & sped þam to þe k yng, at London þei him fond.

' Lour dist ke les coue-
 naunce fet de sca [*sive* sa] en
 arere, Sunt, tenuz en touz
 poyntz, saunz rien violer, Par
 le Rey de Fraunce, & par luy.
 xii. peer, Et par le Reis En-
 glays e luy mariner Rumpi

sunt couenaunce par tere &
 par mere. Paroles ke sunt
 dites, de teres resigner, Des
 homages rendre, de seýgnour
 refuser, Le Reis Phelipp
 receýt, en meme la maner,
MSS. Gall.

What

WHAN Edward þer respons knowe, & what þei ment, Peticio Edwardi ad barones.
For clerkis & barons son after he sent,

& eft þam alle biforn teld þam alle þe chance,
How Gascoyn was lorn þorgh þer gilerie of France.

“ Withouten help of zow wȳn it maȳ I nouht,

“ To saue þe lond’s prow, to ask þis haf I þoulit :

“ I ask half þe godes to haf of þe clergie,

“ & saue zour oþer fodes, to maȳnten mȳ partie.

“ Marchant & burgeis to þe sext be laid.

He wild on no weis, þat it were geȳn said.

þe barons alle plenere in þe tende him seised,

So in þat self zere it suld be payed & reised.

¶ þe lond fulle hard was sette in þat ilk laȳng,

No þeles we ere in dette, at neele to help þe kȳng.

& praye God for his right boþe soles & wȳs,

To saue him daȳ & nȳght ageȳn his enmȳs.

If þei þat tȳme had wonnen, & venquised Sir Edward,

& þorgh þis lond wonnen Normanz & Pikard,

þe kirke of Ingland fulle ille þei suld haf said,

& had alle gon to schond, þe clergie ille bisted,

þat neuer bissshop, ne person, ne riche perronendere,

Ne erle, ne baron, ne knȳght, ne squiere,

Ne burgeis of cite, merchant ne Frankeleȳn,

þat euer had bien fre, bot seruage leȳn.

For alle þis þraldam, þat now on Ingland es,

þorgh Normanz it cam, bondage & destres,

& if þei now powere had of vs, wite ge welc,

Streiter we suld be lad bi þe tend dele.

Better vs is to giue, & saue vs fro disceite,
þan with our so men lyue in seruage so stricte.

De adven-
tu Antoni.

THE kȳng þis paỹ has nomen, & in cofres has,
Sir Antoyn home is comen fro Almaȳn þer he was.
þe bissshop of Deuelyn don has his endȳng,
Sir Hugh gode helc is in, & comen is to þe kȳng.
þe ersdeken of Richemunde to þe pape is sent,
Sir Jon of Crawecombe with him is he went,
þe pape forto telle þe sothe how it was,
& in his dome to duelle, who did most trespas.
Toward Portesmouthe þe kȳng fast drouh,
To werre as he wele couthe, he ordeȳnd whilk & how,
First to be cheftaȳn, to Gascoȳn forto go,
Sir Jon of Bretaȳn formast on of þo,
Sir Jon Saȳn Jon he knewe wele þat cuntre,
¹ Robert Tiptoft an oþer, on his sonne salle with him be;
Sir Laurence of Sauueȳe, also he was þare.
þei aryued alle o weȳe at Burgh sur la Mare.
þiderward ² as als he went, Sir Henry þe Lacie,
þe kȳng eft for him sent, I salle telle ȝow whi.

Resmira-
duk iterum
mouet bel-
lum in Wal-
lia.

IN Wales is a schreward to werre risen on,
For he wend Sir Edward ouer þe se wer gon,

¹ Robert de Tiptoft, e son fiz aȳnez, <i>MSS. Gall.</i> ² Le Count de Nichole fu laun- dreit aprestez, Par maunde-,	ment le Reís le Count est retournez, La resoun par quay; vous dirray escotez, <i>MSS. Gall.</i>
--	--

1 Snowdon gan he hald, als his heritage,
 & prince þei him cald, þat bastard outrage.
 þe Inglis men he slouh, & robbed alle þer þing,
 þe castelles doun drouh, þat longed tille þe kȳng.
 þis tiping com him eft, how Wale him bitrayed,
 þerfor is Gascoȳn lest, & þerat werre delayed.
 Schortly forto say, to 2 Snowdon has he tight,
 & in Abretonway a castelle vp he dight,
 & þer he held his zole with fele of his baronage,
 Of Gascoȳn was dole þat he lest þat viage.
 Fro zole vnto þe Pask werred Sir Edward,
 Grete trauaile it askes, colde & greuance hard.
 þorgh pite mykelle he les, & reifullhed of herte,
 For þe folk he with him ches wer first auster & smerte,
 þat Wales mot haf bien wonnen, if he had done þam tille,
 & þorgh out Gascoȳn ronnen, if he had don þam skille.
 If he had don so wele, gȳuen þam alle þer lȳue,
 þer wynnȳng ilk a dele, þat þei mot reȳme & gȳue,
 Holdand in warantie, of him & of his heȳres,
 Chef of þat seignorie to þam & to þeirs,
 For soth Wales had bien wonne at þat dȳnt,
 & Gascoȳn had bien seen wonne þat is tȳnt.
 For þe pes to haue, he mad so long a trayne,
 þe knȳghtes mot þam not saue, þat were in Aquitayne.
 For Charles wan Riouns, þorgh fight had he þe pris,
 & settred þe Gascoȳns led þam to Paris.

1 Snawedoun ad. saȳsie,
 cum ses heritez, Se fet apel-
 lere prence, par noun de pa-
 rentez, *Codd. Gall.* 2 Et de

Souz [*vel* South] Snawe-
 doun en Gales est entrez, En
 Abreconwaye chastel affer-
 nez, *MSS. Gall.*

Saynt Seucere was gorden þorgh force in couenant,
 Burdeus wild þei no wolden, had Frankis & Normant.
 þan gede ilk a Pikard, scornand & makand ryme,
 Lorn is now Edward, Gascoyn in alle his tyme.

¶ þe Inglis wend haf help of þe kȳng of Aragonne,
 Of Edward had þei mad gelp, & his broþer Edmoun,
 & of þe erle of Lincoln, þei wend þei suld com þider,
 Bot alle þei were forholn, & failed þam alle togider.

To while our Inglis alle wær in tribulacioun,

De Maddok &
 Morgan.

Wales (wo mot it falle!) ros eft þorgh tresoun.

Bot after þe Pask tide þe kȳng so oñ þam ran,
 Mangre alle þer pride, Snowdon on þam wan.

Sipen in Angleseic did set his pauilloun,

Romand in his weic, cried pes in ilk a toun.

Tille alle þat pes wild haue, pes he wille gȳue.

& lȳue & lymme suld saue þo, þat in pes wild lȳue.

Bot þe erle of Gloucestre so had him misborn,

Southwales, þat was his estre, þorgh Morgan had he lorn.

I ne wote whi it was bituex him & Morgan,

Ne how com þat trespas, þat Morgan oñ him ran.

Tille Edward our kȳng wild Morgan not be gode,

Bot Maddok mad werryng, & cald him prince of blode.

Was taken þorgh consaile, & led to Londoun,

Now is Maddok wroþerhaile don in þer prisoun,

þorgh Edward long trayne Gascoyn is born down,

Non defendes his chayne, bot only Bayoun.

If he bi tȳme had gon þorh help of his Gascons,

þer suld haf standen non, Philip no Charlons,

He suld haf wonnen Saynt Seuer & Riõs,
Tolouse & Tolousan, Burdeus with his somons.

WALES wo! þe be, þe fende þe confound.

Scotland whi ne mot I se be souken to Helle ground?

Was neuër in þam both terme set ne stounde,

þat þei discorded wroth, þe pes tion in þam founde.

In Wales said befor alle day is mischance,

& Gascoyn now is lorn, þorgh treson of France.

What did Jon Baliol, þat Edward did auance,

Bot falsly, as a sole, bigan a disceyuance?

þorgh consaile of hise he sent vnto þe pape,

& controued a quaintise, a new falsnes did schape,

& said Scotlond suld be, þorgh right & olde setnesse,

Holden of his se, & of non els þat es,

& Edward of Ingland, þorgh force & myght,

In his homage him bond, ageyn his wille & right.

" We ask zow grace of þis, assoyle him of þat othe,

" þat he did maugre his, to wrong was him lothe,

" Bot he mot quitely go in world where he fore,

" & frely passe him fro, fro whom þat he to suore.

' þe pape Celestyn, of non avisement,

With letter bulled fyn assoyled to Scotlond sent.

Whan þis bulle was brouht home bi messengres,

A vileyne þami pouht, to mak þam duze pers,

De Wallis
& Scotia,
& falsitate
eorum.

' Le pape Celestine trop desauise Assolt le Rey descoco
par lettre enbulle, *Gall.*

Desherite Edward of alle his seignorie,

Of Jon Baliol musard suilk was his curteysie.

For Edward gode dede

þe Baliol did him mede

Turne we ageyn to rede

& on our geste to spede

} a wikked bounte.

} a Maddok þer left we.

NOW is Morgan golden, & Maddok he bendes,
þe kýng comen to London, bi consail of his frendes.
Tuo Cardenalles of Rome þe pape hider sent,
To Paris boþe þei come, to þe parlement,
þei said luf to make, þe pape wild entermet,
þat non ageyn oþer take, tille tyme þat he had set.
þise cardinals so bond Edward & Philip,
Nouþer suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip,
Bot hold þam stone stille in pes at þer cuntre,
þat nouþer of þam did ille, þe pape wild justise be.
þise kýnges stille þei left at þe pape's request,
þe Normanz com now eft, & mak a newe gest.

Normanni
fecerunt
insultum ad
Doucre.

ALS pes was mad of partie þorgh cardinals þat com ouer,
þe folk of Normundie aryued vp at Douer,

Pur le grant honour, qe Edward le sene

Fist a Jon Baliol, tel est la bounte.

Dout le Reys Edward

Du Reys Jon musard

Descoce seýt cum poet

Parfourmir nous estoet

} Est reguerdone.

} La gest auant parle, MSS.

} Gall.

& men of Caleis camen with þam wele I wene,
 To brenne þe toun alle samen, & slouh men þrittene.
 þe wardeyn herd it telle of þe castelle biside,
 A monke of a Celle bare him wele þat tide.
 þei sette so wele þer wardes, & stifly samen stode,
 þat Normanz & Pikardes lest boþe hede hode.
 A monke þer was I wene, he slouh tuenti,
 þer hedes quyȝte & clene, he laid þam bi & bi.
 A monk was of þat celle, þei slouh him danz Thomas,
 A saynt he men telle, with Normanz slayn he was.
 I wene þat þei gede, mykelle not þei wonnen,
 þe Frankis þat mot spece, to schippes fast ronnen.
 After alle þis fare, þe cardinals went þer weie,
 What ansuere þei bare, þe soþe can I not say.
 No þe les of fele þis was þe comon sawe,
 þer folk alle sulle þe spele, & fro werryng þam drawe
 Edward & Philip, & late þe folk ouer wend
 & passage haf in schip, to londes forto lend.
 In þe sufferance of pes, tille þe acorde wer ent,
 þe Inglis þerto ches, if Almanz wil consent.

TO while þise cardinals trauaild for þe pes,
 Here of a wikhals how he bigan a res.

¹ Thomas Turbeuile was taken at Rions.

At Paris he duchte a while in hold with oþer prisons.

De tradici-
 one Turbe-
 uile.

² Thomas de Turbenyle, qe a Riouns fu pris, En taunt ad parle al prouost de Parys, Ke [vel Qe] fet ad Vol. II.	son homage, & hostages mys Les. ii. sz en garde, & sur- mont promys, Aler en Eu- gleterre, espier le pays, Et dire
--	---

To þe prouest he spak, & bed him his homage,
 His oth þat he ne brak, he left in his ostage
 & hise childre tuo, & suore him his leaute,
 Tille Ingland suld he go, to spie ilk a cuntré,
 Tille þe kýng suld he say, þat he of prison fled,
 He wist non sikerer way, for socour till he sped.
 þe prouest als tite to Thomas þerfor him bond,
 & granted him with scrite tuo hundreth pounde of lond,
 & Thomas trouht him plight, & suore on þe messe,
 Of Ingland alle þe right, & Wales more & lesse,
 & of Scotland alle þe men, þat were of pris,
 Suld enclýn & falle to Philip fitz Lowýs.
 Now gos þis Thomas, his treson to purchace,
 Bot ' how Edward was warned þorgh * Gode's.
 Thomas till Ingland com to kýng & said,
 Bi nýght he skapid of bond of prison þer he was laid,
 For his luf to haue, suilk perille on him drouh,
 & þat he vouched saue for his luf wele inouh.
 þe kýng till him þerfore did grete curteysie,
 Wynnýng for his lore he gaf him largelie.

NOW gos Turbeuile, & serchis day bi day,
 To do þe kýng a gile, how & whan he may.
 He serchis alle þe coste, where were best comýng,
 To bring in Frankis oste, forto tak our kýng.

* dire al Reis Edward, qil | *MSS. Gall.*

veent futýfs, Eschape de pri-

soun par mý ses enemýs, | *Id est, lo! how. * Adde,*

grace.

Whan he had serched alle, & knew ilk a coste,
 His man with þe cardinale he sent to þe prouoste.
 þe prouost mad grete joye for þat ilk sond,
 It turnes bot tille þe boþe, if Gode's grace may stond.
 þe clerke þat wrote þe lettere to Thomas Turbeuile,
 He þouht forto do bettere, þan kȳng Edward to gile,
 Tille on þat was priue þe kȳnge's conseiloure,
 þe clerk lete him alle se þe dede of þat traytoure.
 Whan Thomas was perceyued, his lettres wer away,
 þe kȳnge's courte he weȳned, for he dred to deie.
 A seruant þer was, þat wist whan Thomas fled,
 Fulle sone after Thomas better pas he sped.
 Opon þe þrid day, at a toun hamelet,
 Thomas was his pray, as he to mete was set.

NOW Thomas taken es, & to London brouht :
 Grete was þe wikkednes, þat T. had wrouht.
 To þe justise he said, he wild speke with þe kȳng,
 Of his traytours neid, to warn him of a þing.
 T. þerfor was don to prison eft ageȳn,
 To þe kȳng als son þe sent bode certeyn.
 At Malmesbirię þe kȳng with his moder was,
 Whan him com tiȳng of Turbuile Thomas.
 He teld þe kyng ilk dele, Thomas wild speke with him,
 & warn him he suld wele, whilk wer his traytours grȳm.
 ¶ His moder Helianore abated þer grete bale.

*Consilium
matris Re-
gis.*

“ Sonne,” said scho, “ neuer more trowe ge traytours tale,
 “ Suilk traytours als he for hate wille mak a lie,
 “ þorgh þe whilk mot be vengeance & felonie.

“ Sonne, on my blissyng, trowe pou not his sawe,
 “ Bot late him haf endyng, als a traytour þorgh lawe.

¶ þe kыng wrote his lettere agayn to þe Justise,
 þat he wist non bettere, bot do him to Juwise,
 For alle þat he has said he don vnder fote
 Tille þis world be, it it git no tyme to motev.

¶ Now þe Turbeulle has his jugement,
 Drawen is a while on London pavement,
 & siþen was he hanged as thef for treson,
 Faire grace Edward fanged in his tribulacion.

NOW is þis wikkals dede þorgh vengeance,
 & þe Cardinals gon er in to France.
 Oft for þe pes with Philip mad bergayn,
 Unto þat conseil ehes þe kыng of Almayn,
 Clerkis bituex þam sent hidir to Edward,
 What þer conseil ment, þe distance so hard.
 þe wrath was so grete bituex þise kыnges tuo,
 Unnethis acorde þei schete, bot þus with mykelle wo.

¶ To Kaunbray suld þei send men þat were of Gode,
 þat þer greuance kend, þe distance vnderstode.
 Clerkis & lewed men suld deme at Kaunbray,
 & trie þe soth & ken, in whom þe wrong lay:
 To what manere of pes þe parties wille descend,
 & who þe wrong first ches, þat partie suld amend.
 To þo ilk resons þe Inglis wer assent,
 Bisshopes & barons were gode of þo þat went.

" **T**O while our men were out, for to mak þe pes,
Men of armes stout þe kȳng to Gascoȳn ches.
Sir Edmound his broþer þe first was redȳ,
' Of Lȳncoln þe erle a noþer, Sir Henrȳ þe Lacȳ,
Sir William þe Vescȳ wȳs man & bold baroun,
& oþer lordes worþi, þat were of gode renoun.
Sex & tenty baners of Ingland alder best,
Of armes þat knewe þe maners, to werre were alle prest.

Milicia
versus A-
quitaniā.

¶ In Ingland were left als douhtȳ as þo,
Of þam þe kȳng toke eft, to Scotlond wild he go.
þe Scottis * kyns withsaid, he auht him non homage,
Now þenkes he mak a braid, for þat grete outrage,
Of Marche þe first daȳ at þe New castelle
Our kȳng þer he laȳ, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotlond for to go, to wite whi & what wise,
þer kȳng & oþer mo withsaid him his seruise.
A þousand & tuo hundred, fourscore & sexten,
On þe Scottes has manȳ wondred, þat bigan his tene.

Anno m.
cc. xc.
* miii.

SIR Roberd Roos of Werk with þe Scottis fled,
He set so ille his merk, þat neuer eft he no sped.
þe kyng his castelle sesis, & held þer his Pask daȳ,
Him & his þer esis, & alle þat feste þer laȳ.
þe Scottis did first mȳs, þei wakend alle þat wouh,
Tuo schippis of our Inglis, þe folk þer in þei slouh.
Sir Edward herd it telle, & dight him to Berwik,
No stounde wille he duelle, bot seged it also quik.

De capci-
one Berwik
per totum
die Veneris.

* Le Cointe de Nichole, chivaler pruz & sage, MSS.
oue tote [vel of tut] son me- Gall. ² Sic, pro kȳng. ³ Sic.
nage, Sire William de Vescȳ,

What did þan Sir Edward ? pere he had non like;
 Opon his stede bayard first he wan þe dike.
 In Pask weke it was, þe Friday þei it wan,
 In þe non tyme felle þis cas, þat slayn was ilk a man,
 þat were in Berwik ¹ fourti þousand & mo,
 Was non of þam left quik, bot alle to dede gede þo.
 Of þe Inglis sanz faile bot o knyght dede I wote,
 Sir Richard of Cornwaile, a Flemmyng him smote.
 Right out of þe rede haule schot was a quarelle;
 Fire þei fest on it alle, & brent it þat it felle.
 þe wardeyn of þe castelle sauh þer chance fulle hard,
 Untille mercý he felle, & galde him tille Edward.
 William of Duglas galde him also tite.
 Symon Freselle þer was, he wild haf don dispite.
 He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille,
 Bot, þanked be God alle myght, his prisoun leues he stille.
 þe erle of þe Marche Patrik, lord of next cuntre,
 He did no maner wik, þe kyng gaf him his gre.
 Sir Gilberd Umfreývile wholom was with þe kyng,
 Sir Robert Brus þat while ageyn him did no þing.
 Golde & siluer þei fonde, & oþer metalle plente,
 Now has þe Baliol a stounde lorn issu & entre,
 & on þe fairest toun, þat was in his pouste,
 Of ricchesse it had renoun, þat felle to a cite.
 Now is Berwik born down, abaist is þat cuntre,
 Jon gete þi coroun, þou losis þi dignite.
 Now dos Edward dike Berwik brode & long,
 Als þei bad him pike, & scorned him in þer song.

¹ 'Tis only four thousand, according to the French Copies.

Pikit him, & dikit him, on scorne said he, Couwe.

He pikes & dikes in length, as him likes, how best it may be,
& þou has for þi pikýng, mykille ille likýng, þesoþe is to se,
Without any lesýng, alle is þi heþing, fallen opon þe.
For scatred er þi Scottis, & hodred in þer hottes, neuer þei
ne the.

Right als I rede, þei tumbled in Tuede, þat woned bi þe se,

NOW is Edward left Berwik forto dike,
þe Scottis-er risen eft, Ingland to bisuike.
þe gadred þam an oste, fourti þousand & mo,
þat com bi an oþer coste, þe Inglis forto slo.
þise were hede & meste, þat led þat meýne,
Rosse & Meneteste, Assetelle þise erles þre.
Corbrigge is a toun, þe brent it whan þei cam,
Tuo hous of religioun, ¹ Leynertoste & Hexham.
þei chaced þe chanons out, þer godes bare away,
& robbed alle about, þe bestis tok to pray.
Whan þei had slayn & brent, robbed toun & feld,
To Dunbar alle þei went, als þer vnhap wild.
þe ² castelle sone þei toke, & þer þar pauilloun
þe erle Patrik men schoke, it was his owen donjoun.
Edward herd it say, þat Dunbar was so taken,
His folk was sone on away, with sege to hold þam waken.

¶ In alle þis ilk goýng so com þe Cardinalle
Fro Kaunbray to þe kýng with ansucre of alle,

De Car-
dinali.

¹ *They commonly call it,* | Al count de la Marche, estoý-
Lanercost. ² *Le chastel ount* | ent les mesouns, MSS. Gall,
pris, estendent pauýllouns

& fro þe kȳng of France here after sälle ge here,
þise men mette him o chance, & com with him in fere.

Sir Amys of Saueyē, an erle of grete renoun,
An oþer com in his weye, Sir Otes de Grauntsoun;
þise fro Cipres cam, & tille our kȳng þam sped,
Whan þe Sarazins Acres nam, passand away þei fled.
How of þise ilk traytours, þat holy kirke had schent,
Felle misauentours, or þei fro Dunbard went.

De ombra-
stione Hex-
ham & Lan-
ertoft per
Scottos.

In þe moneth of May at Berwik was Edward,
þe first Tuesday com him tīpinges hard,
þat þe erles of Scotland had reysed baner oloft,
& brent & slayn with hond Exham & Lanertoft,
& Dunbar had þei seised, þat standes on þe se;
þe erle Patrik was fised, þat tyme þer in was he.
Edward also quik sent þe erle of Wārenne,
& þe erle of Warwik, an oste did þam bikenne.

De religa-
cione Scot-
torum apud
Dunbare.

A douhty erle in stours, Sir Hugh Despensere,
Barons & vavasours, knyghtes & squiere,
& fote folk inowe, þat wele couth of barete,
To Dunbar þei þam drowe, þe sege þer to sette,
þei tirede þam to kest smertly to þe assaute,
þer to þei were alle prest, in þam was no defaute.
þe Scottis þat were with inne, þe hoped of socoure,
þe Baliol suld þam wyntie out of þat soioure.
þe Scottis now þei þenk of gile & quaintise,
How þei mot do a blenk tille Edward & hise.
A knyght was þam among, Sir Richard Seward,
Tille our faith was he long, & with kȳng Edward.

1 Tille our men he com tile, & said, " þe Scottis wilde
 " þre dayes haf respite, & þan þe castelle gelde.
 " To þe Baliol suld þei send, þer castelle to rescue,
 " Bi þat bot he vs mend with for zow to remue,
 " þe castelle ze salle haue, without any delay.
 Ostegers ze to haue our Inglis toke þat day,
 A messengere þei sent, to telle alle þe 2 maners.
 To þe Scottis he went, & said as ze may here.
 ¶ He com to Baliol Jon, & tille alle þe oste,
 Bifor þam euer ilkon, he spak þise wordes boste,
 Right as Sir Richard tauht him forto say.
 " þi men er biseged hard in Dunbar with grete aye,
 " Whan þei fro Ingland cam, Dunbar þe toke tille hold,
 " To Berwik tiping nam, & tille Sir Edward told.
 " Edward þider sent folk a grete partie,
 " Doun Sir Richard went, & spak to þam lufly,
 " Many of þam he knewe, so fair spak & so suete.
 " For þre days trewe þe Inglis him hete.
 " Whan our company wist of trewe certeyn,
 " Tille zow þei bad me hie, ilka knyght & sueyn,
 " þis bodword to telle, vn to þe treus is hote,
 " þat ze ne rest ne duelle, for zit no man wote.

Nuncius
 venit ad
 Regem
 Scottorum.

1 Cil les vint & dist, qe mult treuolenter Les fra le chastel rendre, si il voillent graunter Treis iours de re- spit, qil [vel ke il] pussent conseyller Luý Reis de Baliol & lour estat maunder. Et si cel houre ne veýgne le sege	remuer, Le chastel rendront saunz plus par la targer. Hostage par taunt i mette, & fet nouncier Al hoste des Escotz en meme la maner, Com vous orrez apres, le fet recorder, MSS. Gall. 2 F. manere.
---	---

" To

" To morn in þe none tide, whan þei ere at þe mete,

" þider ge alle salle ride, a faire pray salle ge gete.

" Whan þei of þe castelle se, þat ge com so stoute,

" þat ere of wille fulle fre, to issue on þam oute.

" þe Inglis wille not wene, þat ge be comand now,

" Of þo ge sálle mak clene, lap þam bituex gow,

" þat þei neuer eft rise, to do gow more trauaile,

" I knowe non operwisc, what way may gow auale.

" Armes now gow alle, þat non him withdrawe.

" How it may best falle, I haf gow said þe sawe.

Ceawe, ¶ " Whan ge haf þe pris of your enmýs, non salle ge saue,

" Smyte with suerd in hand, alle Northumberland with
right salle ge haue,

" & Ingland git alle, for werre salle be tint for þis drede.

" Scotte neuer bigan vnto Inglis man to do so douhtý dede.

" þer on þat grene, þat kynrede kene, gadred als þe gayte,

" Right, als I wene, on som was it sene, þer þe bit bayte.

FOR þis manne's sawe, þe route of rascaille,

Tille armes gan drawe, & dight þam to bataile.

Richard þat first gaf rede to þat consaile,

He sauh þam rif & raf comand ilka taile.

Also suiþe he zede down to þe Inglis men,

" I se an oste to spede comand bi batailes ten,

" & git me þink þer mo, þat er neghand nehi.

" If ge wille I wille go, & do þam hold o drehi.

" Nay," said þe Inglis men, " we trost not on þi tunge,

" þe castelle we salle biken Sir Umfrey Boun þe gonze,

" þat

De multi-
tudine Scot-
torum ad
bellum
præparan-
cium, & de
ruina
eorum apud
Dunbar.

“ þat non salle passe out, nouþer þe ne þou.
 þe Inglis armed stout toward þe Scottis drouh,
 þer stedes broched þei fast, þat myght formast he gede.
 þe Baliol was agast, for he stode tille no dede,
 For soþe at þe first, in poudre as dos þe chaf,
 Fleand fast þei þrist, & fled boþe rif & raf.
 Was neuer non of þam, þat bode wik no gode,
 Bot Sir Patrik Graham a while to bataile stode.
 He was a man douhty, bot slayn he was fulle sone,
 Ten þousand & fyfti & four þer were so done.
 Was neuer in no bataile so mykelle folk misferd,
 With so litelle trauaile, þat man sauh ne of herd.
 ⁊ þe Scottis had no grace, to spede in þer space, for to mend Couwe.
 þer nisse,
 þei filed þer face, þat died in þat place, þe Inglis rymed þis.
 “ Oure fote folk put þam in þe polk, & nakned þer nages,
 “ Bi no way herd I neuer say of prester pages,
 “ Purses to pike, robis to rike, & in dike þam schonne,
 “ þou wissin Scotte of Abrethin, kotte is þi honne.

¹ SHISE erles þat I of red, þat in þe castelle were,
 [Sauh þer folk not sped, bot slayn alle þer here.
 Whan our men out camen to þo þat left þer stille,
 þei com out alle samen, & gald þam tille our wille.
 Opon þe toþer dai Edward þider cam,
 þe prisons of þer pray alle þat euer þei nam,
 Were brouht him bifore, þre erles þre barons,
 & mo be fue score kynghtes & lordes of touns,

De ruina
Scottorum.

¹ L. thise.

bise wer in his wardes, & aukt & tuenti mo,
Tuo clerkes tuo Pikardes git were among þo.

¶ To þe toure of London þe þre erles were sent,
& þe barons bondon also þider went.
Tille oþer castels about þei sent tueye & tueye
In anens for doute, ilk on on his hakneye.
In kartes oþer were sent with anens on þer fete,
þus in sorow it ent, þer gamen turned to gretc.
þorgh out Ingland men said of þam schame,
& þer þei were in bond men scorned þam bi name.

Counce.

¶ þe Scottis¹ I tellé for söttis, & wrecchis vnwar,
Unsele dýntis to dele þam drouh, to Dunbar,

NOW is tyme to telle of þe duze pers,
þat in Scotland duelle, wille mak þer parti fers.
git held þe kýng of France Gascoýn with outrage,
For þat mischance of Blanche mariage.
For þat abatement he chalenges it þorgh right,
Edward þidir had sent many a hardý knyght,
þat while þei were werand in Gascoýn euer ilkon,
þe clergi of Scotland egged þer kýng Jon.
His barons dið also for þe comon prow,
To France suld he go þe bisshop of S. Androw,
þer nedes forto mone, to procure an aliance
Of þe Baliol sonne, & Charles douhter of France.
& if it myght, þat weys he broulit to certeynte,
þe Scottis & Franceys togider suorn suld be,

De Clero
Scociæ.

¹ See my Glossary to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 737.

Ingland to destroye fro Tuede vnto Kent.
 þe Frankis withouten noye hauen mot þei hent
 In Tuede at þer wille, wan þei wild com or go,
 Northumberland to spille, þe folk to robbe & slo.
 Right sone afterward þe stiward of Scotland
 Com to kȳng Edward, & brouht vntille his hand,
 Erles & barons, bisshopes plenerly,
 Knȳghtes, lordes of tounes, & alle com to his crie.
 Kȳng Jon & his sonne withouten lond or rent
 Er now led to London, to bide þer jugement.
 Now is Scotland hole at our kȳnge's wille,
 & Jon þe Baliol at London leues stille.
 Right as Merlȳn spak had Edward þe kȳng
 Scotlond, als Albanack had at þe gynnȳng.

Coutur

¶ þe Walsh & þe Irish, tille our men Inglysh, halp douhtily,
 þat we þe Scottis had, & to prison lad, & com tille our erie.
 Now es alle ent, & home ere þei went, þe Iris & Wals,
 God gyue at þe parlement, þe Scottis be alle schent, &
 hanged bi þe hals.

Edward now þenk, þei did þe a blenk, brent Hexham.
 þe croice & þe rode, brent þer it stode, or þei þien nam.
 Now has þou myght, gȳf þi dome right, þer dede is wele sent,
 Els wille þei eft, on þo þat er lest, bigynne newe tene.
 Men may merci haue, traytour not to saue, for luf ne for
 awe,

Atteynt of traytorie, suld haf no mercie, wiþ no maner lawe,
 Jon þe Baliol, no witte was in þi pol, whan þou folie
 þouhtis,
 To leue þe right scole, þou did als a fole, & after wrong
 wroghtis.

For

For boue bred in ¹his, whan he tȳnt þat he toke, alle his
 kȳngdome,
 For he has ouerhipped, his tippet is tipped, his tabard is
 tome.

*Exem-
 plum.*

PRIVE pride in pes es nettille in herbere,
 þe rose is mȳghtles, þer nettille spredis ouer fer.
 þe Baliol so ferd with þe duze pers,
 His reame, as ge herd, he lost þorgh conseilere.
 First he was a kȳng, now is he ²soudioure,
 & is at oþer spendȳng bonden in þe toure.
 Edward now he wille, þat Scotland be wele gemed,
 & streitly in skille þorgh wise men demed,
 þat non slo ne brenne, ne eft ageȳn him rise.
 Sir Jon of Warenne he is chef justise,
 Sir Henry Percȳ kepes Galweȳe,
 þise tuo had balȳ of þis londes tueȳe.
 To Berwik cam þe kȳnge eschekere,
³Sir Hugh ⁴of of Cressȳngham he was chancelere,
 Walter of Admundesham he was Tresorere.
 For justise with him nam, to mak þe lawe clere.

*Hi sunt
 custodes
 Scocie.*

¹ *Lege, ad fidem Codicum Gallicorum*, his boke, whan.
² *Soiornere, vel soiourner*, in *Codd. Gall.* ³Et Hug de Cressȳngham illoqes est Tre-
 sorer, Et luȳ Amundesham Walter est chaunceler. Lȳ
 Reis pur pees norir baunk i list [*vel ifet*] crȳer, Et ju-

stices. v. la leȳ a gouverner. Vescountz & bayliffs sunt
 mȳs a lȳ mester. Des En-
 glays qi seuent & volent dreit
 iuger La garde est establie,
 si bon e [*vel et*] si enteer,
 Qe Flemȳng ne Fraunceȳs
 des ore auera poer, &c.
MSS. Gall. ⁴*Sic.*

Forto

Forto norise pes, his benk he did þer crie.
 Shireues, balifes he ches, þat office couþe guye.
 Of Inglis men trewe, þat lufed alle þe right,
 He mad wardcyns newe, & gaf þam alle his myght,
 þat Frankis no Flemmyng power suld non haue,
 Bot forto selle þer þing, merchandise to saue.
 þat to þe pes þam toke, & com vnto his mercý,
 He did þam suere on þe boke, to com vnto his crie.
 Homage & scaute mad him with þer hand,
 At his wille to be, bi se & bi land.
 þo þat þe werre bigan, & kid it so counth,
 Were taken ilk a man, & sent in to þe South.

¶ Our men cre in Gascoyn, to werre on þer enmys.
 þe gode bisshop Antoin þer he bare þe pris,
 His dedes ere to alowe, for his hardýnesse.
 He did many on bowe in þat lond þorgh stresse,
 His boldhede did þam wýnne, & com vnto his crie,
 Were it now to gynne, we wan it not lightly.

¶ þise duze pers com to þe freres, þam for to schriue,
 þe jugement ageyn þam went, to schorte þer liue.
 Cambinhoý beres him coý, þat fende's whelp,
 þer with craft he has þam raft, it may not help.
 þe Trulle þe dreng on se, þei lenge þe fendes tueye,
 þe hold þam fer, & dar no ner, þan Orkeneye.
 Andrew is wroth, þe wax him loth, for þer pride.
 He is þam fro, now salle þei go, schame to betide.

Couwe.

De Cam-
binhoý.

¹ Kambýn hoýe se teent | valer. Andreu se dort, &c.
 tut coýe, ne volt eyder. La | MSS. Gall.
 sorcerye de Albanýe ne put

þou

pou scabbed Scotte, þi nek þi hotte, þe deuelle it breke,
 It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn þe speke.
 He salle þe ken, our lond to bren, & werre bigynne,
 þou getes no þing, but þi riuelýng, to hang þer inne.
 þe sete of þe Scone is driuen ouer Done, to London led,
 A hard wele telle, þat bagelle & belle be filchid & fled.

NOW tcls Pers, on his maners, a grete selcouth,
 He takis witnes, þat it soth es, of Merlyn mouth.

De unione
 Scocie &
 Anglie,
 secundum
 dicta Petri
 & Brid-
 lingtone.

A wondere were, tuo watres þer er togidir gon,
 & tuo kýngdames, with tuo names, now er on.
 þe ildes aboute alle salle loute vnto þat lond,
 Of whilk Edward is justise hard, þat so þan bond.
 He sais he has wonen, & þorgh konnen, many landes.
 Alle salle þei loute tille him for doute, & dede of handes.
 He sais Scotland is in his hand for now & aý,
 At mýn inwitte it is not git alle at our say.
 He sais, Merlyn, in his deyn, of him has said,
 þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid,
 Scotland & Wales, þise er his tales, þis lond al on
 Was Brutus wayn, & cald Bretayn, first Albion.
 I calle þerto, it is no so, þei er o sundere.
 þat he has spoken, it is now broken, with mykelle wondere.
 A prophecie sais he salle die, & whan he is ouere,
 After þat day Scotland may haf gode reconere.
 ge haf wele herd, þe Brus Roberd was Scottis kýng,
 Wele tuenti gere in gode powere mayntend þat þing,
 Als he it left git wille þei eft rise fulle austere.
 It is not alle brouht to stalle for no powere,

þat Pers said, me þink it is laid, þe pes so trewe,
Now ilk gere, bi tȳmes sere, þei gynne alle newe.
Jhesu so meke, I þe biseke, on croice þat was wondel,
Grante me þat bone, þe Scottes sone alle be confoded.

De parlia-
mento apud
Sanctum
Edmun-
dum.

ATTE Scȳnt Edmond toun þe Parlement was sette,
Bisshop & baroun, þe clergie alle þer mette.
þe baronage holȳ þer þei gan alle samen,
þe kȳng alle þe clergie praied þam bi name,
If þei wild at þer mȳght help him bi þat weȳe,
Als þei biȳore hight in Westmȳnster abbeye.
“Of help I haf grete nede, mȳ werre is not alle ent
“To wite what ge me rede, I set þis parlement.
“þis lond forto saue, mȳ were to mayntene,
“þe tuelft penie to haue,” þei granted alle bidene.
& of merchandie þe seuent penie to haue
Vnto his tresorie, þe barons vouched saue.
“For to gȳue ansuere Roberd of Wȳnchelse
Studied how he mot, were alle his primaute.
He sent to þe kȳng tuo bisshops of renoun,
& schewed þat spirituelle þing þorgh pouert gede alle doun.
Afterward he gede himself to þe kȳng,
& said, “Sir, God forbede, to greue þe onȳ þing.
“Sir, I schewe þe here, for alle holȳ kirke,
“þat no man has powere þer of to deme no wirke,
“Withoute þe pape of Rome, Gode’s vicarie.
“He salle at his dome set it lowe & hie,

Archiepi-
scopus dixit
ad Regem.

¹ Et luȳ Erceuesqe, qe te- Caunterbire, sure respouns
ent la primacȳe Du se de | estudȳe, *MSS. Gall.*

" He has mad a statute, þat vs hard byndes,
 " Of forfeiture of frute, & rent þat vs fyndes,
 " þat tende ne tuende half no partie
 " þorgh gift to non salle lende, bot in his auowrie.
 " Opon þat he giffes a solempne cursyng,
 " Tille þo þat þer on liffes, without his wittýng.

Responsio
 Regis.

" SIR clerke," said þe kýng, " þou has said folie,
 " Hote is dette þing, þer treuth has maistrie.
 " Bot if þe bulle vnsolden were red among vs here,
 " þour hote salle be holden, als dette in þat manere.
 " þou & alle þin salle help me as ge hight.
 " þour hette wille I not týne, bi Jhesu in Marie light.

Archiepi-
 scopus
 dixit.

" Sir," þe bisshop said, " fulle gladly we wille,
 " þat our godes be laid gow to help at skille,
 " þorgh leue of þe pape, þat has of vs powere,
 " þour clerke ge þider rape with our messengere.
 " Whan þei had schewed him alle our state & þour askýng,
 " With his leue we salle help gow at his biddýng.

Responsio
 Regis.

" Certis," Sir bisshop, " terme ne wille I sette,
 " To conseile with þe pope for þing þat þou me hette.
 " Bot if þou wilt haf now respite in þis cas,
 " Of þour hote conseile gow with þe clergie þat þou has.
 " For þour hote is dette als to me,
 " At Saynt Hillarimesse at Westmýnster salle be,
 " No lenger may I lette, me comes on ilk half werre,
 " Of þat þat ge me hette gyues me þan ansuere.

" Sir,

- “SIR,” þe bisshop said, “of þis we pray þe,
 “þat no wikked braid of minýstres þat be,
 “Tille vs ne non of ours, ne nouht of our lay fe
 “Be taxed with non of ȝour’s grante it per charite.
 ¶ “Sir bisshop drede þe nouht, þou salle no þing týne,
 “Scape salle non be wrouht þorgh no man of mýne.
 “Sir bisshop I pray þe, & þou alle holelýche,
 “þat ȝe pray for me þorghout ȝour bisshopriche.
 Ilk bisshop, till his se, whan it was don þei went,
 For þe kýng & his meýne forto pray þei sent.
 ¶ Þider to Saynt Edmoun com þe tresotere,
 Walter of Langtoun, þat had bien messengere
 With þe Cardinale forto enforme þe pes.
 Nouþer of som no alle, ne wist what þei ches,
 Bot þo þat were priue, oþer mýght not witen,
 Tille my maister no me was not told no writen.
 ¶ ȝit com afterward oþer messengers
 Tille our kýng Edward, with luf & faire maners,
 þat contek suld not skip eft, þorgh no treson,
 Bituex him & Filip for þe lond of Gascon.
 þe cardinale was wýs, ordeýnd how it suld be:
 þe kýng at his auýs sent messengers þre,
 Sir Waltere of Langton, Sir Hugh Despensere,
 Joñ of Berwik was boun þe þrid messengere.
 þise wist þe certeyn of alle þe kýnge’s wille,
 God bring þam wele ageýn, & saue þam fro ille.
 ¶ Of þe barons of Scotland at þe parlement
 Were non had ȝit in hand, no ȝýuen jugement.

Archiepi-
scopus
dixit.

Thesauri-
us venit.

þo þat þorgh right dede were worþi,
 & atteynt, þorgh þe kȳng did þam merci.
 With Wales did he so, & þei were neuer trewe,
 Whan he had most to do, þei mad him sorow newe.

De parlia-
 mento apud
 London.

¶ þe day of Saynt Hillari þe kȳng set þam bituen,
 At London certeynli his parlement to haf biȝn.
 Was brouht him þis tiþing comen fro Kaunbray,
 Of pes to speke no þing, bot werre fro day to day.
 Where for þe kȳng wille sonde, forto purueie him
 Trewe men bi water & londe, for doute of treson grim.
 He sent his day to hold of parlement þat he sette,
 þe certeyn wite he wold, what þe clergi him hette.

Respons.
 archiepi-
 scopi ad
 Regem.

¶ þe bisshop of Canturbire fulle bold his ansuere was,
 For him & alle his schire he vonwed to S. Thomas,
 “ þat no kirke of hise taliage suld non gȳue,
 “ Ne do to non seruise, towhile þat he mot lyue,
 “ Without þe pape’s leue, þat has of vs powere.
 Tille his partie gan cheue þe bisshop Oliuere,
 He turned not forbi for leue ne for loth.

Rex dixit.

Archiepi-
 scopus.
 Rex.

þe kȳng vnto þe clergi was þerfor fulle wroth,
 & said with eucl wille, “ despite he suld him do.
 þe bisshop said þer tille, “ I am redi þerto.
 “ Nay, Sir,” said þe kyng, “ þou ert not so worþi,
 “ Ne I wille for no þing be so sole hardi.
 Tille þo was he so hard out his pes did þam deme,
 Bot sone afterward som gan him queme.
 Som of þe bisshops said, “ þat help behoued him haue,
 “ At skille þei wild be laid, his right forto saue,

“ & holy kirke defende, saue it & vs fro schame.
 þe bisshop of zork so kende, & wild do þat same,
 He granted for to gýue þe fiste penie to þe kýng,
 In his werre wele to lyue, & saue þer oþer þing.

IN alle þis grete gram of þe clergi & þe kýng,
 Of Flandres þe erle William sent him a tiping,
 þorgh his conseilors & sauhtilling wild he schewe,
 With þre lordes pers of Blankmoute & of ¹ Kewe,
 þe þrid messengere a lord of grete honoure,
 þat was þe tressorere of Flandres resceyuaure.
 Of Hanaud þe erle first bigan, & alle his Henners,
 þe duke Jon of Braban with þe Holanders,
 þise praid þe erle William, for þer aller sake,
 þat þei tille Edward nam þe aliance to make.
 þise sent þis men & said, “ þat þer conseile so ches,
 “ þei wild tille vs be laid, in gode lufe & pes,
 “ þat our merchantz mot go forto bie & sellé,
 “ With luf withouten wo, & at zour hauens duelle.
 “ If he wild ageyn France reise werre & baners,
 “ þe Flemmynges wild þat chance to be his souders,
 “ Ageyn kýng Philip & his duze pers,
 “ þat with wrong wild skip, & reue him þo maners,
 “ þat þe kýng ² Arthu gaf Sir Beduers,
 “ In Gascoyn alle þoru to his botlers,
 “ þe whilk kýng Henry, & now his sonne Edward,
 “ His ancestres holy haf had it afterward.

Venerunt
 nuncii co-
 mitis Flan-
 drie ad
 Regem.

¹ Ken Codd. Gall. ² Pro, Arthur.

bise teld to þe kȳng alle þer lorde's wille,
& for þis tīþing leue git þe prisons stille.

¶ For bise ilk chances, þat I haf of tolde,
Was no deliuerance of þe Scottis bolde.
Nouþer¹ as Saleberi, no at Saynt Edmunde's toun,
Was non git at þe wiri, ne golden for raunsoun.
Of many foule mischeue com him tīþing þikke,
Bot on þer was oure greue, & þat him þouh most wikke.

¶ þe tīþing is so nowē, his courte it dos to blaken,
þe soth ilk on þei knew, Sir Jon of Saynt Jon is taken.
He kept his castels, his vitaille, his mone,
Undere þe kȳng seales, þe chance listnes me.

De cap-
cione Do-
mini Jo-
hannis de
Sancto Jo-
hanne apud
Belgarde.

¶ þe Wednesday next at euen befor Kandilmesse.
A spie did Sir Jon leue, þat Frankis oste noh was.
Namely in þat pas, þat he suld lede þam bi,
He lied þat Judas, ten þousand were redi.
Sir Jon mad him prest, he trost þat losengere,
His bataile was formest, displaied his banere,
& passed alle þe pas, þat þei alle so dred,
Biside enbussed was fīften hundred sped,
In foure grete escheles alle to batail sette,
þe first he disconfet wele, þe toþer with him so mette.
Sir Jon fulle hardely to fight did his peȳn,
& bad Sir Henry Lacy, þat he suld turne ageȳn.
“ þis oste is grete biforn, I rede þat ge fle.
þer vitaille was alle lorn, herneis & þer mone.
Sir James of Beauchamp wonded, & may not stand,
In a water stampe he was dronkled fleand.

Sir Jon þorgh þam brast, bifore ge herd me neucn,
Was taken at þe last & his knyghtes elleuen,
& of 'his squierie gentille men auhtenc.
þer pride & þer folie, I trowe, on þam was sene.

BOSTE & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes ostentide, & dos many be schent.
þe proude kyng Pharaon, þat chaced Israel,
Dronkeld cuerilkon, & Gode's folk went wel.
Sodom & Gomor fulle vile synne þat stank,
Boþe for cuer more doun tille helle þei sank.
Dauid þat simple was, slouh he grete Golie,
Jacob sonne Judas solde, Josep for envie.
Lucius þe emperour was slayn for couetise,
Arthur had dishonour for wronges many wise.
Modred a sole aperte was slayn licherie,
Cadwaldre for pouerte fled fro Bretanie.
Harald þis lond les, for he was forsuoren,
Leulyn brak þe pes, his hede he lost þerfor.
Allas! non with oþer chastised git wille be,
Edward do turne þe roþer, & fare ouer þe se,
& socoure þo þat are git in Gascoyn left,
Ne late þam not misfare, ne þer powere be rest.
' Saynt Thomas salle be þi help & þi socoure,
St. Jon of Beuerle, Cutbert þe confessoure,
Bot þou haf help of God þorgh praicre of som Saynt,
I telle not woþe a cod, for alle þi faire is faynt.

Exempla
viciorum,
quibus gra-
tia extin-
guitur.

' Et, Thomas de Kent, e | bert de Dureme te vendrout
Jon de Beuerlye, Et Cuth. | en aye. MSS. Gall.

On þo þat God lufes lest mishappenýng salle falle,
þat kepe not his bihest, þei ere vngraciouse alle.

Machabæ-
orum.

¶ It sais in a storic, þe bible may not lie,
þat * God God gaf þe maistrie to þe childre of Mathatie.
þe bible sais bot seuen þe were, & no mo,
Seuen thousand euen ageýn alle durst þei go.
þei wer stedfast & traist, lufed God & held his lawe,
Folie wild þei no fraist, ne to no falshede drawe.
God lufed þam & þei him, he halp þam at þer nede,
Eusample I rede ge ným, þat ge may so wele spede.
¶ þe date was a þousand þre hundred alle bot þre,
Edward tok oñ hand Flandres forto se.

De parla-
mento apud
Westmona-
sterium.

AFTER * þe halý þorsday þe kýng sent his sond,
Messengers of way, for barons of þe lond,
For bisshopes þat þei kende, & oþer þat þei found,
þat ilk gere mot dispende of londes tuentý pound,
Suld com þer he was, & with him mak þer frette,
Or with his body pas tille Gascoýn als he sette.
¶ þe barons & of hise said, “ þei suld not so,
“ Suilk a new seruise to reise ne to do.
“ For our state it apeires, without any reson,
“ & tille alle our heires grete disheriteson.

¶ Apres la seinte feste del
Assensioun, Mauha lý Reis
[vel, le Roy] Edward par mý
sa regioun, Aerceuesqe, [vel,
Lerceuesk] euesqe, count &
a baroun, Et a touz luý al-
tre, que oñt pur garysoun

Vint liure de tere en posses-
sioun, Venir a sa court, a fere
redempcioun, Ou passer oue
son cors, sur lý Fraunceis
feloun, Ke atort luý defor-
cent la tere de Gascon, MSS.
Gall. * Sic.

þe

þe barons were alle in ire, & spak for þat tirpeile,
þe bisshop of Canterbire þei praied him of conseile.
þe bisshop knewe þe right, þe wille of boþe what ment,
Als holȳ kirke's knȳght, he com to þe parþement.

THE kȳng spak for his prow, whan þei were alle sette,
“ I am castelle for zow, toure, hous, & rescette,
“ & ze als naked berd loken in panilloun,
“ þat to fight is ferd, or gate þat first is down.
“ Mȳ lond of Gascoȳn is lorn þorgh tresons,
“ I may not cast essoȳn, bot felow mȳ somons.
“ I haf mad a vowe to leue for wele ne wo,
“ At mȳ nedē now with me behoues zow go.
“ Salle non finde encheson þorgh quaintise to say,
“ Bot þæt ze be alle boun with me to wende þat way.
¶ þen ansuerd Sir Roberd, bisshop of Canterbire,
“ Sir, ert þou not ferd of wreche of Gode's ire,
“ þat þou wilt werre bigynne, without amendment,
“ Ageȳn God don synne, ageȳn holȳ kirke has went?
“ I rede þou mak amendes of þat grete misdede.
“ Praye God þat alle defendes als holȳ kirke wille rede,
“ & bot þou do, Sir kȳng, as I conseile þe,
“ I salle mak cursyng on alle þat passe with þe.

Responsio
archiepi-
scopi Can-
tuariæ.

¹ Luȳ Reis lors les parle, & dist en son sermoun, I eo su chastel pur vous, & mur & mesoun, Et vous la bar-	becane, & porte & paũllioun. Ma tere de Gascoȳgne est pardue par tresoun, &c. MSS. Gall.
---	---

Dixit co-
mes Mar-
schalle.

AFTER þe ersbisshop þe erle Marschalle Rogere
Bifor þe kȳng ros vp, & spak tille him austere,
“Of þis we ask respite, oure conseile to take,
“Noþeles also tite I say for þe comon sake.
He said for þe barons, þat non of þer homage
Suld passe for somons, bot at þe kȳnge’s costage;
Ne non of þer powere to passe þe se suld grante,
Without conseile of pere & costage in conante.

Rex. ¶ þe kȳng his wordes toke wraþefully till herte,
For ire nere he quoke, & ansuerd him fulle smerte.
“Sir Erle, I comand þe, þat þou be þe ton,
“For þou salle wende with me, whedere þou wille or non,
“Or þin office for go of þe marschalcie,
“Respite I gyue no mo, but mak alle redie.

Comes. ¶ þe ¹erle, “wend I nouht so sone mȳn office lete,
“I haf not git so wrouht, to haf maugre þe grete.
Out of þe courte he went, duellid he no while,
þe kȳng for on sent, Sir Geffrey Gencuile,
& of þe marschalcie presented him þe gerde,
²Bad arme him priuelie, & priues alle herde
Now tille armes þat may, als þei suld lyue or deie,
þei hoped þe toþer day þe barons resteie.
þe erle wist it sone, in him was no defaute,
þe barons were alle bone, to mak þe kȳng assaute.

Episcopus
Dunelm
Antonius.

¶ Right als þe parties togider suld haf smȳten,
Sir Antoyn was wȳs, he did þe kȳng to wilen,

¹ *Subintellige*, said, *vel*, mer, Et bȳe lendemaȳne
answer’d. ² Et sur ceo co- les barouns arester, &c. MSS.
maunde ses priuez gentz ar. Gall.

What perille salle betide, if þei & his barons
 & werre togidere ride, als enmys felons.
 To þe barons he gede, & praied þam to bowe,
 "þe kȳng to gow has nede, help him if ge mowe.
 "If him com any scape tinselle of seignorie,
 Tille gow it wille be waþe, leucs alle þis folie.

THE barons at þe last tille Antoyñ gaf ansuere,
 Of þing þat þei wild ask bad him þe copie bere,
 & said to Saynt Alban's, þider wild þei com,
 To parlement alle at ans, & stand to right dome.
 If he & his conseile to þam wild him meke,
 þe wild him auæile, & do þat he wild biseke.
 Sir Antoyñ turned ageyn, & schewed him þer assent,
 If he wild hold certeyñ þe day of parlement.
 þe kȳng wild not þider, ouer þe se wild he fare,
 To wite where & whidere þe ferd his frendes þare.
 Withouten rede of mo in schip to Flandres went,
 Non erle wild with him go, for baron non he sent.
 His folie was þe more, þar he non with him toke,
 Suilk tiping saub he þore, fulle fayn fro Brigges schoke.

*Responsio
baronum.*

NOW is Edward ariued in Flandres, bot with fo.
 With his barons he strided, with him wild non go.
 A kȳng þat strives with bise, he may not wele spede,
 Whore so he restis or rives he lȳnes ay in drede.
 His vitaille he has purucid in Brigges forto be,
 His wȳnes were þer leid, & warnised þat cite.

*Rex trans-
fretavit in-
Flandriam.*

F. in werre.

God

God þat wote alle þing, what is don or whi,
He saue Edward our kȳng þore þorgh his merci.

Tradicio
Flandro-
rum.

¶ Bituex þe kȳng of France & þe erle William

Was þat tȳme a distance, a wrath bituex þam nam.

þe prouest of þe toun, a wik traytour & cherle,

He þouht to do tresoun vnto his lord þe erle.

To Philip priuely a letter did he make,

If he had oste redȳ, Brigges mot he take.

Com what tȳme he wild, þe toun suld he wyne,

þe comon he suld him zeld, & Edward þerinne.

Edward mot he haue, if he wild him rape,

þe toun he suld so saue, þat he suld not ascape.

Of þis whan Philip herd, oste he did sone gare,

þat tȳme þat he forth ferd, he herd not of his fare.

¶ þe preuest with þe burgeis þat day to conseile gede,

Edward herd it saȳ of gilerie, as som drede.

& oþer were perceȳued, þat þer gede disceite,

Bot ȳit was it not reȳued, so Edward þouht him streite.

A child of þat land, þat knew not Sir Edward,

Edward sauh him stand, ' þe Flem' þe Flemmȳnges to
reward.

Fast he gan behald þe samenȳng of Flemmȳnges.

Edward child cald, & asked him tiþinges.

“ Sonne, what hers þou saȳ of burgeis of cite?

He said, “ Sir grete aȳe, þat þe Inglis here in be,

“ & for þe Inglis sake tille it wille falle hard.

“ For þe Frankes hope take þe toun & Sir Edward.

Sir Edward also sone þer gile gan he knowe,

Dight him to bataile bone, his trumpes did he blowe.

þe Flemmynges vndirstode, þe kȳng warned was,
 þe cheynes & gātes gode þei sperd, þat non mot pas.
 þe Walsch without þe toun enerilkon þei laȳ,
 þat was þe enchesoun for sight & for affray.
 Whan þei þe trumpes herd, þat he to bataile blewe,
 & saw þe gātes sperd, þan gameined þam no glewe.
 Ouh! for Saynt Dauid! þe Flemmyng wille him gile,
 þe kest alle suilk a crie, þat men mot here a myle.
 Fire & brondes þei nam in houses of þer gatis,
 & ouer þe water suam, & set fire on þe gatis..
 Mangre þe Flemmynges on þam þe gatis þei brent,
 Cheynes þei hew & rȳnges, & tille Sir Edward went,
 & fond him alle redȳ armed on his stede,
 Was no cheyne so hie, þat he ne sprong ouer als glede,
 & comandid ilk man, to schip suiþe to go,
 þorgh þe Flemmynges he ran, & many on did slo.
 His stede was blak as rauē, þei kald his name Feraunt,
 He rode vnto þe hauen, & said he wild to Gaunt.
 Unneþis fro þat felons ascaped he þat wo.
 If he had had his barons, he had not gȳuen of þo.
 þe kȳng of Almaȳn had hight him his help,
 He mad a fals traȳn, of him is not a zelp.
 He sent Edward to say, help him mot he nouht,
 Werrand on ilk a way his enmȳs on him souht.
 Allas! þat a kȳng es fals ageȳn his pere!
 Edward dred him no þing, bot was aȳ glad of chere.

Saluatus
 fuit Rex
 per Gual-
 lias.

AN erle þer was of Bare, he werred fast on France,
 þe Walsh with him war gere, sorto do mischance.
 þer markettis & þer faires & þer castels rest,
 Now alle þe cuntre peires, vnnepis ouht þei left.
 Philip on his partie did þe erle grete tene,
 Alle þat he mot com bie, he robbed alle bidene.
 þe bisshop of Durbem trauailed day & nyghf,
 Of strife to felle þe stem, þe pes to mak alle right.
 Bot Philip was aȝ hard, his ansuer cuer so light,
 His wist þat Edward had bot litelle myght.
 Has he had his erles, his barons with him lad,
 Of alle þe Frankis cherles þe maistrie suld he haf had.
 ¶ A man þat beris him stoute, whan þat he suld bowe,
 In chance if þat he louete, he findes foos inowe.
 Listnes now þis pas, why þat I þus said,
 In wham default was þat þertille may be laid.

Exemplum
 verum.

GESTES þat er olde writen of many man,
 þritti reames men tolde, þat kȳng Arthur wan.
 He parted his wynnȳng tille his men largely,
 þat nouȝer erle ne kȳng wille withsilte his cry.
 þei were at his wille, were he neuer so hie,
 Boȝe of gode & ille at alle his nede redie.
 ¶ Oure kȳng Sir Edward ouer litille he gaf,
 Tille his barons was hard, ouerhipped þam ouerhaf.
 He wild not be so hende, so large, no so fre,
 þerfor þei lete him wende alon ouere þe se.
 þorgh þat wendȳng alon, nere he had bien schent,
 It was to mak of mone, þat non erle with him went.

¶ þorgh

¶ þorgh tīping brouht bi tide þe Scottis wist of þis,

Ilk Scotte on his side mad þerof joy & blis.

þe rascail of þer route bigan to werre alle newe,

Now Edward is oute, þe barons be not trewe.

þe suffred, as it sais, þe Scottis eft to rise,

& William þe Walais þer hede & þer justise.

þorgh fals concelement William did his wille,

Our castels has he brent, our men slayn fulle ille.

¶ Sir Hugh of Crissengham he did nycely & mys,

þe tresore with him he nam, sperd it in his coffris,

& wild gif no wages to þe folk þer ware,

þerfor zomen & pages home gan alle fare.

De Hugone
Cressyng-
ham.

¶ Whan Sir Jon of Warenne þe soth vnderstode,

þat þe Waleis gan brenne, an oste he gadred gode,

& went to Striuclyne agayn Waleis William,

Bot þe erle with mykelle pyne disconfite away nam.

& þat was his folie, so long in his bed gan ligge,

Untille þe Waleis partie had vmbilaid þe brigge.

With gauclokes & dartes suilk ore was non sene,

Myght no man þam departe, ne ride ne go bituene.

þore first þam tauht, how þei did fawe kirke.

Alle gate þe brigge he rauht, of nouht our men were irke.

De Striue-
lyn & de
Domino
Johanne de
Warenne.

¶ Whan þe erle herd say, þe brigge how William toke,

He douted to die þat day, þat bataile he forsoke.

þe Inglis were alle slayn, þe Scottis bare þam wele,

þe Waleis had þe wayn, als maistere of þat eschele.

At þat ilk stoure was slayn on our side

God men of honour, þat wald to þe bataile bide.

Sir Roberd of Somervile, & his eldest sonne,
 He held þe stoure a while, for dede ne wild he schonne.
 & knyghtes & sergeantz, noble men fulle couth,
 Of prowes fulle valiantz, boþe bi North & South.

De morte
& obprobrio
Hugonis de Cressingham.

¶ Sir Hugh of Cressyngham in armes nouht ne deib,
 For ridyng lauht he skau, out of his sadelle he fleih.
 His stede ouer him ran, he lay vnder his fete,
 þat sauh þe Scottis man, & þer of wele he lete.
 He & oþer inowe, þat Sir Hugh wele knewe,
 I wene þei quik him ¹ flouh, & his lymmes to hewe.

De probitate
Marmeduk de
Thuenge.

¶ Sir Marmeduk of Thuenge in þe felde bare þe flour,
 With þe Scottis gan he menge, & stifly stode in stoure.
 Fightand he couerd alle weys þe castelle of Striuelyn,
 Maugre þe Waleys, Sir Marmeduk went in.

Scotti miserunt
nuncium ultra
mare in
Flandriam
q. exploratorem.

AFTER ² þis bataille, þe Scottis sent ouer þe se
 A boye of þer rascaile, quaynt & doguise.
 To Flandres bad him fare, þorgh burgh & cite,
 Of Edward whore he ware bring þam certeynte.
 & whan he com ageyn, he teld þam þis tþing,
 þat sothly & certeyn dede was Edward þe kyng.
 & to þat stede he ferð, þer he was laid in graue,
 þe Scottis whan þei it herd, more joye ne bad þei haue.
 ¶ To werre þan ros þei est, tille God þei mad a vowe,
 þat no þing suld be left, þat myght to Ingland prowre,
 Mercy suld non haue, tille alle þei suld do wo,
 Kirke suld no man saue, bot brenne þer in & slo.

¹ Pro, sloth. ² Mainte-
 naunt apres ad luy Escot
 maundeze De la la mere en

Flaundres vn ribaud deguy-
 sez, Espier siro Edward en
 viles & cytez, &c. MSS. Gall.

In

In Northumberland þer first þei bigan,
& alle þat com tille hand, þei slouh & ouer ran
To Flandres tille Edward tipinges men him sent,
þat Scottis com in hard, þe North is nere alle brent,
& more salle git be lorn, bot if we haf socoure.
Nouht standes þam biforn, toun, castelle, ne toure.
þe kýng for þo tipinges was noyed greuoslíe,
To conseil þe lordýnges he cald þat wer him bi.
Whan þei had alle cast þer conseil vp & doun,
þe kýng was at þe last avised on þis reson,
þat nede beþouht him grante to clerke & baroun,
& hold þam þe conante of ilk peticioun.
Bi letter he þam sent, & grantid þer askýng,
Alle þat reson ment of ilk maner þing.
Bi letter & bi mouth he praied þam of socoure,
& þat he myght & couth, þat wer to þer honoure,
He granted at þer wille, if þei wild socoure him,
Ageyn þe Scottis ille, þat bere þam now so brim,

De carta
libertatis.

THE bisshop of Canterbire þerof payed was he,
For him and alle his schire þis gift gaf fulle fre,
To saue þe pape statute, þat þem bihoued defende,
Of holy kirke's frute he gaf þe kýng þe tende,
Gadred with clerkis hand, & kept to þat viage,
Wendand to Scotland, biteched it þe baronage,
þe lond fortø saue, & holy kirke's dignite,
þis grantid he þam to haue Roberd of Wýnchelse.
þe clergie of þe North þe fiste peny suld gyue,
Whan þe barons ferd forth, in pes þat þei mot lyue,

& grantid þam self at þe first gynnýng,
 Whan þe kýng asked half of alle þer moble þing.
 Now er at on assent þe barons & þe clerkis,
 þe Scottis hold þam schent, of þer conseil now herkis.

De consilio
 Scottorum.

¶ þe Scottis vnderstode, þat holy þe clergie
 Were alle in wille gode, to help þe kýnge's partie,
 & þe barons also in luf with him wild dele,
 For he had grantid þer to þe Chartre forto sele,
 & after þat selyng alle suld þei come
 þe barons & þe kýng, & tak of þam hard dome
 What did þe Scottis þo, bot þis conseil þei clies?
 To Striuelýn suld þei go, in manere of pes,
 Sir Marmeduk biseke, his wrath forto asuage,
 & to þam mak him meke, for luf & for ostage
 þei suore þer Cristendam, if þat he wild com oute,
 Withouten any gram till þei wild loute,
 Boþe loude & stille, in nesch & in hard,
 & to pes with gode wille geld þam till Edward.
 Sir Marmeduk out cam, he trosted on þer sayth,
 To him & his þei nam, & smertly did þam grayth,
 Toward ² Dún Bretayn, & him in prison þer spend,
 His frendes were vnfayn, for non wist how he ferd.
 þei did þat treson, if þam felle any chance,
 For him þei mot estson of þers make deliuerance.

Disputacio
 Cleri.

¶ þe clergie of þe South mad a disputesoun,
 & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun,

Et en lour baptesme | nír, de pees lý parlerayút, &c.
 promistrent & ioraint, Si | MSS. Gall. ² Dunbretayn,
 hors volsist [vel vousint] ve- | vel Dunbrettaýn, MSS. Gall.

þat

þat scape ne moȝ bifalle, ne forto wrath þe pape,
Bot for him & vs alle myȝht it better schape.

¶ In alle þis spekyng com þe tresorere

Fro Edward our kȳng, to schewe þe chartere here.

“ He spak vnto þe clergie, “ ge barons þat here be,

“ þe kȳng fulle curteisie gretis ȝow wele bi me,

“ & sais, þat he wille Ingland alle ese,

“ & þat ge ask in skille ȝour hertes forto pese,

“ þe chartre of franchise conferm it ȝow he salle,

“ & of þe first assise as his fader gaf it alle.”

þe Chartre was red on hi, in Westmȳnstere & schewed,
Ilk poȳnt bi & bi, to lerid & to lewed.

þe bisshop of Canterbire in comon alle o liche

Schewed it in ilk schire, alle his bisshop riche.

Whan þei þe Chartre in alle lrad schewed day bi day,

Sir Róger þe erle Marschalle, of Herford þe erle Umfray,

At ȝork þei tok on hand, þer parlement to sette,

þe hie folk of þe land, þer alle togidere mette.

þe erle Jon of Surray com with grete powere,

Of Gloucestre stoute & gay Sir Rauf þe Mohermere,

“ & his wif dame Jone, whilom Gilberde’s of Clare,

þo banerettis ilkone fro Douer to Dürham ware.

Ecce The-
saurarius
venit.

Ecce comi-
tativa baro-
num apud
Eboracum.

¶ Cil vers la clergie co-
menca parler, Et a les ba-
rouns issi [vel ency] nouncier,
A nous li Reis vos sires bee
de gentyl quier De sa seý-
gnorie, tut Engleterre eyser,
La chartre des fraunchises
vous volt confermer, De la
foreste le assise [vel lassise]

amender, Cum jadis puruist
le Rey Henry son peer. La
chartre fu monstre & leu a
Wemonster, &c. MSS. Gall.
¶ Que Jone la Countesse sa-
lige mulier, Et trestouz ly
altre, qe portent baner, De
Douer a Dureme i venent
volenter, &c. MSS. Gall.

At þe kirke of Saynt Petir þe day of Saynt Agnes,
 þe bisshop on his mitere of Carlele it says,
 He stode vp in pulpite, þe office forto do,
 þer Chartre he red it bituex þe erles tuo,
 & cursed alle þo, þat þe Chartre brak,
 Or stroied or did ouht fro ony poynt þer in spak.
 After þis sentence gyuen, tille armes alle þat myght,
 Was it no lenger dryuen, to Scotlond alle þam dight.
 In alle Northumberland, þer þe Waleis had bene,
 Alle was in þe kynge's hand, þe Scottis wer non sene.

IN alle þis nesch & hard, euer lasted þe distance
 Bituex kýng Edward, & þe kýng of France,
 Bot it was delaied tille a day certeyn
 Of right dome set & saied, how pes mot be pleyn.
 þei consentid boþe, þorgh conseil of þe pape,
 To pese þam tuo wroþe, with sight he wild schape.
 þorgh mariages was hopýng of þe pes,
 þat were certeyn stages, þat boþe parties ches.
 þe kýng on suld haue, a may was in spekýng,
 Tille his soune suld men saue, Philip douhter zing.

Rex misit
 nuncios ad
 Romam.

IN alle þis ordenance our kýng sent messengers
 þat ¹ kewe þe greuance, wyse men barons pers,
 Unto þe courte of Rome, þe pape to schew þat cas,
 How wondere chances come, & who did most trespas,
 Of Inglis & Frankis who was most culpable,
 In þe pape leues alle þis, to mak mende & mak alle stable.

¹ *Pro*, knewe.

¶ To while pape Boniface duellid opyn þis,
 To gyue dome þorgh grace, to mende boþe þer mys,
 þe kýng tok his consaile, & home to Ingland went.
 Gode wýnde in his saile Jhesu Criste him lent.
 þe erles of Scotland þat atteýnt wer of treson,
 þe kýng him self willand, deliuerd þam fro prison.
 þise wer of þer gest, as I kan names fynde,
 þe erle of Menetrest was of Edward kýnde,
 þe erle of Ascetelle, Sir Jon þe Comýn,

Rediit in
 Angliam,
 & incarce-
 ratis Scottis
 dedit licen-
 ciam & li-
 bertatem
 exeundi.

¶ Badennah sonne I telle, & pretty of þer conýn,
 Alle þise & wele mó atteýnt of traytorie,
 þe kýng lete þam go of his curteisie,
 Withouten siluere or golde, or any oþer treuage,
 þer penance was, þei suld go in pilgrimage.

¶ Here of þis wikked hals, þat our kýng gaf leue,
 To France þei zede þo fals, to Philip wild þei cheue,
 Bisouht him of socoure & auancement,
 To maynten þam in stoure, þei mad ^a hir þer present,
 Scotland of him to hold euer withouten ende,
 If he in luf wold as lord vnto þam lende.

PHILIP gaf respons, & bad þam go þer way,
 “ge ere foles Bretons, disceit is þat ge say.
 “þe pape me defendes with bulie þat bindis hard,
 “To renne on þo landes, þat longes tille Edward.
 “To whils þat ourre trewe duellis on jugement,
 “For me salle neuer be newe no fals compassement.

Ecce de
 falsitate
 Scottorum.

¹ There is a little stroke over the i in the MS. which shews that him is to be read.

Confused þei went away þat fals companie,
 þei failed of þer pray, to hauen gan þei lie,
 & hired þam a schip, gaf siluere largelic,
 To Scotlond gan þei skip, þe wynde was þam redie..

EDWARD vnderstode, þorgh oft herýng say,
 How þe fals blode compassed tene & tray.
 He mad his pilgrimage to Saynt Thomas of Kent,
 Sipeþ North on his viage to Beuerley he went,

Perigrina-
 tus est Rex.

way.

Bifor Saynt Jon he woke a nýght or he þien nam, *thence went*
 To gork þe gate he toke, & soulit Saynt William.
 Saynt Cutbert he souht, to help him at his nede,
 Sipeþ he dred him nouht, Northward als he gedē.
 Northward in his weie he held his parlement,
 To speke & to purueie to be of on assent,
 To Scotlond forto go, to take yengement
 Of þam his folk did slo, destroyed his tenement,
 & how þei were alle lorn, þat com to þat couent.
 For þei were forsuorn, vengeance on þam went.
 þe date was a þousand, þre hundred alle bot one,
 At Foukirke in Scotlond, Scottis escapid none.

M. CC.
 * LXXXIX.
 Bellum
 apud Fau-
 kirk.

ON þe Maudeleyn day, a litelle bifor Lammesse,
 Of Scotlond & Galway com mykelle folk alle fresse,
 Of þe Marche & þe ildes, a spere þei suld bring,
 þei com þe lond to schilde, to Faukirke in þe mornýng.
 Our Inglis men & þei þer togidere mette,
 þer formast conrey, þer bakkis togidere sette,

Sic.. * Sic.

þer

þer speres poýnt ouer poýnt, so sare & so þikke,
 & fast togidere joýnt, to se it was ferlike.
 Als a castelle þei stode, þat were walled with stone,
 þei wende no man of blode, þorgh þam suld haf gone.
 þer folk was so mykelle, so stalworth & so clene,
 þer soýntes forward prikelle, nonbut wild þei wene.
 þat if alle Ingland fro Berwik vnto Kent,
 þe folk þerin mē fōnd had bien þider sent,

Ad Fau-
 kirke.

Stength suld non haf had, to perte þam þorgh oute,

So wer þei set sad with poýntes rounde aboute.

þe kýng sauh þam comand so sadly in þe mede,
 His folk he did with stand, & dight þam alle to dede,
 Siben he to þam said, “ go we þer God vs spede.
 þer lances alle forth laid, & ilk man broched his stede;
 þei sauh kýnge’s banere, raumpand þre lebardes,
 þer hors folk alle plenere, þei fled as fals cowardes.
 þe fotefolk left alon, if þei wild stand or fle,

Help had þei non, of þam þer hede suld be.

þus þe Waleis wrouht, & said þan þis bi skille,
 “ To þe rengerere ge brouht, hop now if ge wille.

þer scheltron sone was shad with Inglis þat were gode,
 Pite of non þei had, bot alle to dede gode,
 Als fleihes down þei fleih, ten þousand at ones.

To stand non ne degh, bot felle down als stones.

Bituex prime & on alle voide was þe place;

þe bataile slayn & done alle within þat space.

Was no man Inglis maynhed no dede þat day,

Bot a templer of pris; Sir Brian þe geay,

Et nes yn des Englays | fū mort ne maygne, Fors
 F 4 Bryan

Maister templere he was on þis half þe se,
 He folowed þe Scottis pas, whan þe bigan to fle,
 Fer in tille a wod, men calle it Kalenters,
 þer in a mire a mod, withouten help of fers,
 Slouh þei Sir Brian alon wipouten mo.
 Allas ! þat doubtȝ man, þat he so fer suld go !
 þe Walsch folk þat tide did nouþer ille no gode,
 þei held þam alle bi side, opon a hille þei stode.
 þer þei stode þat while, tille the bataile was don,
 Was neuer withouten gile Walsh man no Breton.
 For þei were euer in wehere, mēn so of þam told,
 Whilk was best bauere, with þat side forto hold.

Dicta Sancti Bedæ.

¶ Saynt Bede sais it for lore, & I say it in ryme,
 Walsh man salle neuer more luf Inglis man no tyme.

Expedit
 se ad nup-
 cias secun-
 dum man-
 datum
 papæ.

AFTER þis bataile þe kȳng turned ageȳn,
 Ouer þat fals pedaile he ordeȳnd a wardeȳn,
 þat held þam in suilk awe, þei durst no more rise,
 þorgh smerthed of þe law he did þam justise.
 He gared his ' his' wendȳng, to London gan him rapé,
 þider him com tȳping, lettres fro þe pape,
 & bad þat he suld take þe kȳng's sister of France,
 For Gascoȳn pes to make þorgh þat aliance,
 Not dame Blanche þe suete, þat I first of spake,
 Bot dame Margarete, gode withouten lak.

¶ þe pape's maundement he resceȳued curtasly,
 Bi tyme þat it were ent he dight þerto redȳ,

Bryan de Jay, chivaler alo. | de ca mere assigne, &c. MSS.
 se, Haut mestre du temple | Gall. . . . Dele.

In

In purueiance of alle as he had most to don
 So com þe erle Marschalle baitand to London;
 Of Herford þe erle Unfray also com he þidere,
 & oþer barons of nobleȝ, & alle samned togidere.
 þe erle for þam alle with luf bisouht þe kȳng,
 Of poȳntis behoued falle, do þam at þer praying.
 "Withoute any delay do mak þe purale"
 "Be a certeyn day, Sir, þat pray we þe.
 þe kȳng wilð his myȝht delaied it were alle weȝs,
 Noþeles semand bi sight his ansuere was curteȝs.
 He schewed þe erle Rogere þe pape's mandement,
 He myȝht on no manere do nouht or it were ent,
 Bot he suore on his fayth, & certeynly þan hete,
 Whan it were don in grayth þe weddyng of Margarete,
 To mak þe purale, it suld not be delaied,
 With suilk men suld it be, þat þei suld hald þam paied.
 So faire with his respons, so faithfulle þei bisemed
 Boþe erles & barons, his wordes alle þei quemed,
 þe erle Unfray þat was, for euer tok his leue,
 þe dede him slouh, alas! tille his pers it gan greue.

*Pulcra pro-
missio Regis
& vana.*

THE pape þan sent his bulle¹ vnt Philip of France,
 þe curte of Rome fulle has ordand aliance,
 þat þe kȳng Edward suld wed Margarete,
 & in þat ilk forward, þer verrȳng suld þei lete
 For euer in Gascoȳn of alle maner of skille,
 Without any essoȳn, Philip grantid þer tille.
 Philip for þat may mad purueiance redȝ,
 With folk of gode aray to Douer com in hȝ,

*Bulla
pape.*

¹ *Pro, vnto.*

& þer oure Inglis men resceyued fulle miry.
 þe barons alle with blis brouht hir to Canterbiri,
 & as þe courte of Rome had ordeynd þat spousale,
 Right opou þat dome he weddid hir sanzfaile.

De nupciis
 Regis &
 Margarete.

Robert of Wynchelse, þat corseynt is verray,
 Did þat solempnite opou a Wednesday,
 Next þe lattere fest þat is of our Lady.

þe Wednesday formest þe kýng had fulle grete hy.
 For ou þe morn he went his way toward Scotland,
 With ille auisement he did, & þat he fand.

Whan he was in þe Marche, he samned his oste,
 þan was it þot a parche, & litelle with þe loste.

For him self alone toke þat viage,

Help asked he none of alle his baronage,

þat was for þe purale, þat he had þam hette,

He wild not do þer gre, þat terme þat he setto.

þe Scottis wist þat welc, & schewed him þe vis,

þer side was ilk a dele, in poýnt to wýnne þe pris,

Boldely þei bed bataile with visage fulle austere,

þe kýnge's side gan faile, for he had no poweré.

Ferrere mot he nouht, Scotland forto se,

þat tyme nó þing he wrouht, bot spendid his mone,

þe marche vnder wardeyn he left als it was ore,

Unto þe South ageyn he went, & did no more.

Whi þat he not sped, þis skille mot it be,

With hauelon þam led, to mak þe purale.

De parlia-
mento apud
Londone.

THE kȳng after þe Pask his messengere sent,
 For þe bisshopes askis to com to þe parlement,
 For erles & barons at London suld it be,
 Four ¹ knýghtes be somons chosen in ilk counte.

¶ First þe nemnid alle þe, þe purale suld make,
 þat þorgh þe reame suld go, þe boundes forto stake.
 Whan it wer brouht tille ende, & stabled & sette,
 To gyue þe peniē tuentende þe kȳng þer þei hette.

Prima ra-
cio.

¶ þis was þe toþer reson, men þan suld þei gare
 For þe lond of Gascon, to Rome forto fare,
 To wite at þe pape, whȳ he mad delay,
 þe tȳme he wild not rape, no set a certeyn day,
 þat Edward suld haue þe lond of Gascoun,
 His signorie to saue, als it was resoun.

Secunda.

¶ Now was þis þe þridde of þat parlement,
 For chance þat him bitidde, þe kȳng þus þam bisent.
 “ I praiē zow in þis nede, to help me with zour oste,
 “ þe Scottis on me bede, I wild abate þer boste.
 To maynten his partie þei hete to help him welē,
 He aiorned þam to relie in þe North at Carlele,
 After Midesomer’s tide þorgh comon ordinance,
 No lenger suld þei bide, bot forth & stand to chance.
 Norreis & Surreis, þat seruise auht þe kȳng,
 With hors & herneis at Carlele mad samnȳng.
 þe erle Marschalle Rogere no hele þat tȳme mot haue,
 He went with his banere Sir Jon þe Segraue,
 To do alle þo seruise þat longed þe office tille,
 & mayntend alle þe prise, þer he sauh lawe & skille.

Tercia.

¹ *Pro*, knýghtes.

Natus est
Thomas fi-
lius Regis.

¶ þe quene Margerete with childe þan was schē,
þe kȳng had hir not lete, bot com to þe North cuntre.
Unto Brotherton, on wherfe þer scho was
& lighter of a sonne, þe child hight Thomas.
Whan þe kȳng herd say, sho had so wele farn,
¹ þider he went way, to se hir & hir barn,
& with hir he sojorned, tille sho was purified,
þan eft-agayn he turned, & tille his ost hied.
þe quene with hir sonne at Cawod leues she,
Tille tȳme com eftson on Ouse fullc ese.

AT Karlele is þe kȳng with erles & barons,
þer þei mad spekyng, to renne on þer felons.
Bot som of þam þat ware conseild oþer manere,
þorgh pastours forto fare, for bestes to lardere.
Men said þer were inowe in mores & in medis,
“ &, if ge wille, we mowe of bestis do gode nedis.
þe cuntre herd it seie, þe folk of ilk a schire
Had þer bestis aweie þorgh mede & þorgh mire,
þat no strange man knewe ne myght so go,
þer to þe rayne bigan, & flowand bank & bro.
It ran doun on þe mountayns, & drenkled þe ² playnes,
Sir Edward sauh þo ³ paynes, & tok þe gate agayn,
þe more ⁴ h forsoke, þe fote men ilk a flok,
A pouere hamlete toke, þe castelle Karclauerok.

¹ *Lý Reis vers Escoce* | *atent Sure Owse la rȳuer*
son chemȳn reprent, La Rey- | *assez esement, MSS. Gall. ² F.*
ne oue son fiz a Cawode | *playn. ³ Sic. ⁴ L. he.*

In alle þis grete pres praied þe kȳng of France,
þe Scottis suld haf pes þorgh Edward sufferance.
Vnto þe messengere, þat Philip to him sent,
He gaf þe treus a gere, & þan to London went.
Feȳntise, liþt duellȳng, oȝ mornes long to lie,
Surfeȳte in euenȳng, & luf of licchorie,
Affiance of feloun, of enmȳs haf pite,
Wille without resoun, conseile of wise men fle,
Wynnȳng forto hold, & gȳue not largely,
þe Bretons men of told, forsoke suilk party.
Of Arthure men saȳ, þat rede of him in pas,
Alle tȳmes in medle euer more first he was
Mornȳng & euenȳng, sobre & honest.
Felons þat wild him greue, or enmȳs þat mad chest,
Als he was worþi had he jugement.
Had he of non merci, for praicre no present,
At conseil & at nede he was a skilfulle kȳng,
So curteis of non men rede, ne prince of more praysing
Was non in Cristendame, als he was in his tȳme,
Ne suilk on zit non cam þat man maȳ mak of rȳme.
I told ȝow þis resoun, & for ensample sette,
If þe kȳng wild haf don þe purale als he hotte,
þorghout Ingland, enselid & with scrȳte,
Bi tȳme had mad þat bond, & drawn it not o lite,
It had bien his heires prowe, þe lond had bien alle his,
Long tȳme or now, þat now in auenture is.
þe date a þousand was, & þre hundred euen,
At Lincoln þe parlement was in Lyndesay & Kosteuen.

Parliamen-
tum apud
Lincolne.

AT þe Pask afterward his parlement set he,
þe gode kyng Edward, at Lyncoln his cite.
At Sant Katerine hous þe erle Marschalle lay,
In þe brode gate lay þe Brus, erle was he þat day.
þe kýng lay at Netilham, it is þe bisshope's toun,
& oþer lordes þer cam in þe cuntre vp & down.

¶ Erles & barons at þer first samnyng,
For maný maner resons pleyned of þe kýng,
þat þe purale did not als he suld,
Ne þer chartre gaf fre, þe poyntes vse ne wuld,
Ne suffre þam to hold, þat þe chartre of spake,
þorgh mayntenours bold, þe poyntes alle þei brake.
git þei said him tille, his ministres wasted þe lond,
Tak þing out of skille, & pay not with hond.

¶ & git þei mad pleýnt of his tresorere,
þat fele þinges atteýnt he mayntend þorgh powere,
Fordos vsages olde, & lawes of þe chekere,
“ Of maný has it bien tolde, to þe we pleyn vs here,
“ Him for to remue þorgh comon assent.
“ Assigne it for more prow at þis parlement,
“ þat can þat office guýe, & do þe right vsage,
“ þat no mau thar eft crie, for wrong & outrage.

¶ þe kýnge's ansuere was smert, & said, “ I se ¹ þhe wille,
“ þorgh pride of hert, reuile me with vnskill,
“ & so lowe me to chace, mýn officers to change,
“ & mak þam at zour gráce, þat were me ouer strange.
“ It is non of zow, þat he ne wille at his mýght
“ Ilaf sergeanz for his prow, withouten oþer sight.

Responsio
Regis.

¹ Sic.

"Salle no man put þorgh skille his lord lowere þan he,
 "Ne Lne salle no wille, to while I kȳng salle be.
 "If any of mȳn mad strife, or tak þing not right,
 "Stiward or balife, schewe þer wrong þorgh sight :
 "þat wrong I wille so mende, if þat it be atteynt,
 "þat non thar com no sende to courte to mak est pleȳnt.
 "þe chartre þorgh resoun & þe purale
 "þei for do mȳ crowne, if þei granted be,
 "þe whilk ge salle & oth, to maȳnten with me
 "To mak it lesse no loun, ne peired salle it be.
 "Of þis I grant to morn, þat ge trie þis þing
 "With sex & tuenti suorn, if I to gour askȳng
 "May acorde right wele, þe coroune forto saue
 "Dismembred not a dele, gour askȳng salle ge haue.
 "A noþer I am withoute of penie in tresorie,
 "In lond withouten doute salle help me a partie.

THE wisest of þe clergie, with erles & barons,
 Togider went to trie of þer petitions.

þo sex & tuenti gede, þat were suorn þer tille,
 Of ilk doute & drede þei said & set þe skille,
 Discharged wille þei be of þe grete oth þei suore,
 Perille forto fle, þe poȳntes were so store.

þe sent ageȳn & said to kȳng, "it was no haunte
 "Of certeȳn sette & laid, to trechet þer conaunte,

Consilia
 inter se fe-
 cerant.

Dicta ba-
 ronum.

La chartre des fraunchises
 & du puraler Dessrout ma
 coroune, si ico les day graun-
 ter, La quele ouesk moy vous
 devez en moy susport, Qele

ne soit blamyte par prise ne
 par prier. Par qai ico vous
 graunte, le drait examiner
 Par. xxvi. descreez, qe voȳsent
 iorer, &c. MSS. Gall.

"No

“No tille prince no kȳng it is no maner told
 “To mak eft lokȳng, ne deme þat dere was sold.
 “Sir, fairere þe wore, graunte vs þi curteysie,
 “þan parties pinched more, þe auantage set so hic,
 “þat þou maȳ gȳue with right, whan þou wille & how,
 “þat salle not be þorgh sight demed of lesse þan þou.
 “Put þe not so lounh, to deme þi power fre,
 “ȝeld vs þat þou ouh, & we sulle luf þe,
 “& serue þe we wille alle at þin avis,
 “& help þe at skille, to renne on þin enmȳs.

Non vult
 Rex acqui-
 escere
 dictis baro-
 num.

¶ He sent þam bode ageȳn, schortely to saȳ & here,
 þer prayere was in veȳn, to ese þam in no manere;
 His wille & his auise, þat he asked cerȳn.
 þei ȝede be partise, disputed þer ageȳn.
 þe parties wer so felle altercand on ilk side,
 þat non þe soth couth telle, whedir pes er werre suld tide,
 Bot God þat is of mȳght, & maȳ help whan he wille.
 For for hoþe þe parties dight, & put þam in þis skille,
 þat or Michelmesse þei suld reise to þe kȳng
 þe siftend penie no lesse, for þer Chartre selȳng,
 & for þe purale, set with certeȳn bounde,
 þorgh þe lond suld be delaied no lengere stounde,
 On þat þei grantid, & abated alle þer þro,
 Whan þe kȳng wild þam calle, to Scotland suld þei go.
 ¶ ȝit our messengrs for Gascoȳn were at Rome,
 Foure lordes fulle fers, to liere þe pape's dome,
 þer foure at Rome ware, to areson þe pape,
 þe right forto declare, & for þe parties so schape,

To whom þe right suld be of Gascoyn euer & aȝ,
 & þorgh his decre þe pes pronunce a day.
 þe pape Boniface tok Philip messengers,
 & ours in o place, sette þam to mete als pers,
 & preched to þam alle, als þei sat in fere,
 “ Lordyng þus salle falle, as I salle say here.

“ **MEN** say in gour tuo londes ere men of grete resoun,
 “ & wele vnderstones, & knowes þer enchesoun.

*Ecce quæ
 papa dixit
 Nunciis
 Francie &
 Anglie.*

“ þo ilk men so wise suld go, & enforme gour kȳnges,
 “ Withouten mo justise or trauaile of oþer lordynges.

“ þerfore gos ageyn, & tille gour kȳnges say,

“ Bot þei with luf certeyn acorde in euen way,

“ & if þei ne do, be Saynt Petir of Rome,

“ Our counȝe salle ordeyn so on þam so hard dome,

“ At þe next feste þat comes of S. Andrew,

“ þat þei & alle þer geste þat dome salle doute & rew.

I þe messengers þei gede, bare þei with þam no more,
 I turne ageyn to rede of þe parlement we spak ore.

THE kȳng gaf his sonne at þe parlement
 Wales in to wonnie, & Chestre shire to rent.

*Rex dedit
 Wallinm
 filio suo.*

Mustrelle & Pountif, þat er bigond þe se,
 Prince he was vp rif, & erle also was he.

Of him þat held þer londes þei mad him alle homage,
 To Scotland now he fondes, to redȳ his viage,

‘ Et Pountif & Monstroȳl- e les homages prent, &c. *MSS.*
 le, oue lonour qe apent, Le *Gall.*
 fiz & [vel est] Prince & Count,
 Vol. II.

With þritti þousand Walsh redy at his bancre,
 Erles & barons als, boþe knyght & squiere
 Alle com to Carlele, to conseil how were best,
 To passe þe Scottis se wele, to tak to ward þe West.
 His fader also gede, & chefe þe Est side,
 At Berwik opon Tuede, his ost did þer bide.

Nuncius
 papæ epi-
 scopus de
 Spoletæ ve-
 nit ad Re-
 gem.

ALS þei were alle plenere to conseil & to schape,
 So com a messengere fro Boniface þe pape
 þe bisshop of Spolete, with a newe ordinaunce.
 A noþer him gan mete, comand fro þe kýng of France.
 I herd neuer telle, for what maner discert,
 þer on I most nede duelle, till it com out yerte.
 ¶ þe kýng has þe letter in hand, to trowe þat he said,
 þe werryng in Scotland now is delaied & laið.
 Ho com to Linliscow, & did þer crie his pes,
 & teld his barons how, þat nede behoued him pes.
 Siþen he & his sonne turned toward þe South,
 þe Marche als it was wonne, keped wardeýns couth.
 ¶ þe turned to London, of þe treus to speke,
 & feýþlý þerto bondon, on no manere to breke.
 Unto þe terme for told, of Saynt Andrewmesse,
 þe pape did him hold, with gode sikernesse.
 þe pape set þat terme, for his hopýng was,
 þe pes þei suld afferme, for drede of hardere kas.

Resceu ad lý Reis la let-
 tre de creaunce, Et lý messa-
 gers entendu la sustaunce.
 Sa gwere sur Escoce ad mys

en suffraunce, A Lýnliscou
 reuent, son fiz saunz tari-
 aunce, &c. *MSS. Gall. nisi quod*
saunz desit in Cod. Anstisiano.

Kýng

KYNG Philip of France had erle William
A cheson for a chance, I ne wote whi it cam.
Charles to William hette, he suld him sauely lede
Unto þe parlement sette ageyn withouten drede.
Whan William was comen, & wende no tresoun,
Sone was he nomen, & don in prisoun.
Now is þe erle þus'schent, bondon in iren & stele,
Philip to Flandres sent, & sesid it ilk a dele,
& mad suilk wardeyns in his name to be,
Destroied at þe geyns, þat þei mot find or se,
Defoules þer wýues, þer doubtres lay bi,
þer lþrdes sloun with knyues, of so had þei merci.
¹ þe toun² spak of þis, þe folk gadred aboute,
To rence on þe Frankis, þei samned gret route.
þei folowed on þam hard þorgh out þat cuntre,
þat Frankis & Pikard alle were fayn to fle.
þo þat fleit þei ferd vnto þe kýng of France,
þe kýng he it herd, tak he wille vengeance.
Of knyght & of burgeis an oste he did relie,
Bitauht it þe erle of Arteys, þat oste forto gye.
He did þer no prow, he was first was down.
² A foule herlote him slowe, trut for his renoun ;
& oþer withouten numbir, þer names I may not telle,
Alle þei gedde tille encumbir, & er went to Helle.

Bellum in-
ter Fran-
ciam &
Flandriam.

¹ Luý quens Gyllam de
Flandres, vers qi conten-
cioun Ly Rey de Fraunce
auelt, par sodaýn achesoun,

Vilement estait trahý par
Charloun, &c. *MSS. Gall.*
² Un ribaud li tuaýt saunz
confessioun, *Gall.*

Of Huneys er þei clene, Pikard & Burgoillou,
 Of Bascel & Viene, of Braban & Bretoun:
 þat tyme no at a noþer had þe Frankis no foisoun,
 þei & alle þe toþer þe Flemmynges laid þam doun:
 þat schame has git non ende, no þat vpbraiding,
 þat on France salle lende, for falsnes of þer kýng.
 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun,
 Whan Charles courte is pleyn, I gyue it my malisoun.

m. ccc.
 ii.

I þe date was euenlik, a þousand þre hundred & tuo,

Whan þe erle of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro.

Sir Umfrey Boun þe kýng his wife wedded þat gere
 Edward douhter þe kýng, Elizabeth þat clere.

In alle þise spekýnges men gede þat wer wile.

Bituexen þise tuo kýnges, þat no contek suld þe.

Bot contene forth þe trew vnto þe Paskes tyme.

Fro þe Saynt Andrew, so long þe pes to esserme.

Of þis þe kýng of France praied Sir Edward,

þat with his sufferance & leue in forward

Peticio pro
 Scottis
 facta.

Suffre þe Scottis to go, þat men þat he for sent.

þe kýng tille alle þo gaf leue, & þei alle went.

For perille of suilk goýnges þe kýng purueied to go,

Sir Jon of Hastýnges he was first of þo,

& Sir Emery þe Brette, to Goscoyn forto wende,

To bide þe terme sette, þe treus how it suld ende.

Ne Normaund, ne Pi-
 kard, ne lý Burgýlloun, Ne
 Vienaýs, ne Bascel, ne Bra-
 ban, ne Bretouns, &c. MSS.
 Gall. Le Count de Kar-
 ryk les Escotz werpist As

genz le Rey Edward de gre
 se rendist. Lý quens Vun-
 fraý de Boune cel an a fem-
 me prist La fýlle al Rey
 Edward, Elizabeth est dist,
 &c. Gall. Sic.

þe.

' þe Inglis men were wone, to wery long trayne;

Of bataile better cone, lite was alle þer payne.

Dishonour haf þei ay of þer long respite,

I spak þis for a day, þe Scottis assailed þam tite,

¶ Our men in Scotland with sautes sodeynly.

þe Segraue myght not stand, Sir Jon tok the gayn stie.

His sonne & his broþer of bedde als þei woke,

& sextene knyghes oþer, þe Scottis alle þam toke.

Seigrauntz wele þrittý alle ȝald þam þat while,

On þei slouh smertly, Sir Thomas de Neuile.

Sir Rauf þe Coffrers þat tyme was Tresorere,

He was on of þer pers, his life was alle in wehere.

He led grete catelle, his lif forto saue,

Sir Symon þe Freselle þat ilk catelle suld haue.

Symon was austere, to Rauf spak fulle grim :

" þat mad þe Tresorere þou has descōyued him,

" & me & many mo, fro our wages ȝede quite.

" Sir Rauf þou resceyued þo, bi taile & bi scrite,

" þou did vs more trauaile, ilk man þou rest his wage.

" Now salle I wite þe taile, & put þe in þe Arerage,

" Of preste þou has no merke, albe ne non amite,

" Bot laced in a hauberke, þai is no clerkis abite.

" For alle þo clerkes of Rome, þat sing in kirk or rede,

" þou salle haf þi dome, als þou serued in dede,

De fuga
Johannis
Segraue &
occisione
Anglorum.

' Nos Englays crioums,
laschesse sait maldist, [*vel*, soit
maudit] Kar qaunt al melz
ferir, [*vel*, a meuz ferrir],
plus auoms delit. Deshonour
nous veent [*vel*, vȳnt] & pert

par respit, Jeo parle pur le-
scot, qe laltre assayllist, Nos
Englays en Escoce par as-
saut subit. Sir Jon de Se-
graue son chemȳn reprist, &c.
MSS. Gall.

A boȝe fulle pantenere he had a suerd þat bote,
 He stirte vnto þe Cofrere, his handes first of smote,
 & fro þe body his heued a dýnt þan did þe cleue,
 His werrýng sò he leued, at armes he tok leue.

Contra-
 rietas facta
 inter pa-
 pam & Re-
 gem Fran-
 cie.

IN alle þis mykelle frape wex a grete distance
 Of Boniface þe pape, & þe kýng of France.
 þe kýng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike
 Usure & symonie, & synne sodomike,
 Errid mislýuýng, haunted Maumetrie,
 Wastid kirkis þing, & lýued in bugerie,
 & was worþi to schende boþe soule & lýf,
 To die withouten ende, þis mad þe kýng vp
 Pape Boniface herd telle of þat crie,
 He did bifor his face com holý þe clergie,
 To conseil what were best for þat vilanie,
 þat þei ageýn him kest, said on him heresie.
 þis conseile alle þei said, “ lat it git rest & slepe,
 “ þis fame of ȝow is laid, ² þo wise men þat were ȝeþe.
 “ Wite, if he wille avowe alle his wikked sawe,
 “ Or amend & bowe, þer on behoues vs drawe.
 þe pape on þat couenaunt, he said, he wild so wirke,
 þe amendis if he wild graunt to God & holý kirke;
 & if he wild nouht com to amendement,
 Alle France suld be brouht tille encumberment,
 þorgh comon enterdite, & þorgh croiserie,
 Als lond þat is alle quite fro God on ilk partie.

¹ Le Cofrere vn ribaud | mayns lý copayt, la teste lý
 maintenant saisist, Les | partist, &c. MSS. Gall. ² F. þro.
 After

After salle ze here þe ende of þis folie,
 Turne we tille our matere, & on our gest to hie.
 þe date a þousand was, þre hundred mo bi þre,
 þe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se.

IN þe next somerestide Sir Edward had haste,
 No lenger wild he bide, Scotland for to waste.
 Conseil he had of on, a brigge he suld do writhe,
 Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte,
 þe Scottis se to passe, if þat he had nede.
 þe passage neuer ore wasse, he rode ouer on his stede.
 þe Scottis sauh him com, fleand fast þei zede,
 Mores & mountayns nom, bifore þei dryue for drede.

*Devastatio
 Scottorum.*

I þe kyng dide parte his oste, to sprede in parties sere,
 West wyle bi þat coste zede þe erle of Hulnestere.
 ' þe kyng's oste at gesse in þe Est mad lardere,
 Of lounes & hamelesse, of granges & garner,
 More & mede did rynce, wod & playn he brent.
 þe same way þe prince destroied þer he went,
 So fer Northward he ferde, þe Scottis to chace,
 Of Inglis no man herde, þat euer kyng had þat grace,
 So fer baner to bere, & suilk oste forto lede,
 No wasted with no werre, þe cuntres gan þam drede,
 Saue kyng Athelstan, þat wastid alle Catenesse.
 Siþen was no man, þat so fer mad stresse,

*Dividebat
 turmam
 suam circi-
 ter Scociam.*

' Luý Rey vers lorient | Et playnes e voydes, par
 enprent son aler, Hamelez' & | tote fet arder, &c. *MSS. Gall.*
 villes, graunges & gerner, |

þe tounes, þe countes, þe foreyns alle aboute,
 To þe kȳng felle on knes, his powere did þam loute,
 Un to his pes þam gald, scaute did him sucre,
 Treuly with him to hald, non armes ageȳn him bere.
 ¶ Be þat þe werre was ent wȳnter was þer zare,
 To Dounfermelȳn he went, for rest wild he þare.
 For þe quene he sent, & scho did dight hire chare,
 Fro Cawod scho glent, to Dounfermelȳn to fare.
 þe lord of Badenauh, Freselle & Waleis
 Lyued at theues lauh, ener robband alle weis.
 þei had no sustenance, þe werre to mayntene,
 Bot skulked open chance, & robbed aȳ bituene.
 þei com vnto þe kȳng, for pes if it mot tide,
 Opon þer askȳng, he iorned þam to bide.
 Men bred for þat iorne, þei suld haf had þe pȳd,
 For eft þan suld men se, bigȳn alle new þe res,

De contro-
 versia inter
 papam &
 Columpnos.

IN þat zere it sais, þe pape had grete despite
 þorgh þe ¹ Columpneis, Cardinalles of habite.
 þei were born in Rome alle þe Columpneis,
 þat kȳnde bare þe blome, riche men & curteis.
 Men said alle þat kȳnde had whilom þe dignite,
 If clerke of þam mȳght fȳnde, pape suld he be,
 þus þan was þe sawe whilom in þat cite,
 þe pape fordid þat lawe, þe skille can I not se,

¹ See Platina *de vitis Pontifi-*
cum Rom. p. 231. *Col. Agrip.*
 M.DC.XXVI. See likewise Lassels's

Voyage of Italy, Part I. p. 246.
 Paris 1670. Ed. 2d.

Destructio
Columpu-
rum per pa-
pam Boni-
facium.

Cardinals were þei, þe pape did þam down,
& exiled þam awey, & mad destructioun
Of londes & feez, þer kastels down he cast,
& alle þer dignitez, ne lengere suld þei last,
Grete was þat linage & many to þam cheued,
& of þat ilk outrage þe fest þam sore agreued,
þat þe pape did þam reuile of þo in Rome þat wore,
Went vnto Cezile, þore help þei fond wele more.
þe kyng of France þidere sent þam help inouh,
þer kynde & þei togidere vntille Anayne þei drouh.
þer þe Columpne kynde, þe pape forsoth þei toke,
Tresoure þat þei mot fynde, with þam away þei schoke.
' Tuodays þe pape withouten mete lay,
þe þrid day som grete frape, & conged him away.
Of alle þat grete tresoure þat euer he biwan,
Als bare was his toure as Job þe ponere man.
Men sais he gaf pardoun, assoiled þam of pyne,
þat with deuocioun brouht him brede or wyne.
Grete pite it was, þat þe hede of Cristendame
Suld for any trespas take so foule a schame.
Wele I wote alle frayed le went fro þat cite
, Vnto Rome mispayed to þe pape's se.
He cursed þe kyng of France, & alle þat with him held,
þat did him þat mischance, ageyn him reised scheld.
He lyued bot þre days, & died sone þei said,
þe soner for þat affrays, at Petir kirke is he laid.

' Le Pape saunz viaunde | suruenaunt le terce iour issist
fu. ii. iours en subit, Par cyde | [vel assit] MSS. Gall.

Now

Absoluti
sunt per
Benedic-
tum papam.

NOW haf we bulle certeyn, a newe pape Benet,
þat calles þer ageyn, þat Boniface set,
Assoyles alle bi name, þo robbours þorgh grace,
þat did despite & schame to pape Boniface.
Wflo maȳ now in Rome haf anȳ sikernesse,
þat þer is hiest dome, & ȝit vncerteȳn es?
þat Boniface bond with sentence so brim,
Est men Benet fond, þat he assoiled him,

Nota bene. ¶ He is folc þat affies in þe courte of Rome,
Comes a noþer & biȳs, & fordos þat dome.

Pur quante posse dare, what þing & how mykelle,
Pur fare & defare, Rome is now fulle like a well,
Turne we now oþer weȳs vnto our owen gesting,
& speke of þe Waleȳs, þat lies in þe foreste.

De Willel-
mo Waleȳs.

In þe forest helendes of Dounfermelȳn,
He praied alle his frendes, & oþer of his kȳn,
After þat gole þei wilde biseke Edward,
þat he mot him gelde tille him in a forward
þat were honorable to kepe wod or beste,
& with his scrite fulle stable, & scled at þe lest,
To him & alle hise to haf in heritage,
& non oþer wise, als terme, tȳme & stage,

Molt est sotz & fous, en
Rome qe ceo fist, Pur quant
posse dare, a graunt & a petit,
Par fare & par defare, Rome
nus derist, Ho la de choses
par de ca dalȳer nous suffist,
in the French Copy that be.

longs to the Heralds Office,
but in Mr. Anstis's, Mult est
fort & fous en Rome qe ceo fit,
Pro quante posse dare, a
grant & a petit, Bo la de
chose par de cea dalier nous
fit.

Bot

Bot als a propire þing, þat were conquest till him.
Whan þei brouht þat tiþing, Edward was fulle grim,
& bitauht him þe fende, als his traytoure in lond,
& euer ilkon his frende, þat him susteynd or fond.
þre hundreth marke he hette vnto his warisoun,
þat with him so mette, or bring his hede to toun.
Now flies William Waleis, of pes nouht he spedis,
In mores & mareis with robberie him fedes.

HERE now how þei sped, þe Scottis in his mercie,
þe Freselle first fled, out taken on þer partie.
Tuogere out of Kith, in strange reame suld be,
þe priuete he haf grith, ageyn to haf his fe,
þe toþer suld haue boþe lif & lymmes,
& þer tenement saue, bot raunson of þam nunnes.
Raunson suld þei gyue after þer folie,
& in his pes to lyue, & haf þer manauntie.
Sipen in þe Lenten tide he went to Saynt Andrew,
About on ilk a side, did crie his pes alle new.
þe bisshop of Glascow þe clergie alle out ches,
þe best men & trew, & com vnto þe pes.
þe kyng was so curteis, he granted þam þer wille,
Saue þe amendes he sais raunson for þer ille,
& suld be bot right bifor þe baronie,
& at þe comon sight of alle þer clergie.

De Symone
Freselle.

After

De capci-
one Striue-
lȳn.

AFTER þe Pask sone þe kȳng did make alle gare,
þat þis oste were bone, to Striuelȳn to fare.

Whan þei were alle comen, þei gede about to se,
How it mot be nomen, & þe engȳnes set suld be.
Thrittene grete engȳnes, of alle þe reame þe best,
Brouht þei to Striuelȳne, þe kastle doun to kest.
Tuo knȳghtes were þer in, þe castelle had in warde,
Sir William of Depplȳn, Sir William Oliferde
& tuenti of honour, without page & por
& a frere prechoure, a monke þe conseilere
þer was with in þrittene maydens & ladies,
& no mo men to mene, þat felle to telle of pris.
An engȳn had þei þer in, & profred for to
þe gerde brast in tuȳn, to help mot it not last.
þe engȳns with oute, to kast were þei sette,
Wallis & kirkels stoute, þe stenes doun beste.

I þe kȳng did mak right gare an hidous engȳn,
þe name þei cald Ludgare or Lurdare of Striuelȳn.
Whan þei kest þerto, þe walle þorghout þei clef,
& non oþer did so hifor him alle doun dref.
þre monethes & þre days þe sege so long þei teld,
Fulle & hārd affrays had alle þo þat it held.
Sore þei were trauailed, & socour com þam non,
& alle þer store failed, þer mete was nere gon.
Tille þer kȳng þei sent, þei wild be at his wille,
Bot he wild not consent, he þouht to do þam ille.

¹ Et. .xx. gentȳls homes, frere Jacobȳn, vn moygne
saunz pages & porter, Un counsȳller, *MSS. Gall.*

¹ So

So long was þe trayne, or it wer brouht to stalle,
 It were to me grete payne, forto telle it alle.
 I wote wele at þe last alle com þei oute,
 Withouten conaunt cast, tille his mercý gan loute.
 Boldely þei camen, & schewed þam to his face,
 Telle it to gode or grame, þei did þam in his grace.
 þe castelle now is golden, þe kýng dos wardeýns wise,
 To kepe þe lond & dres, þe folk forto justise.
 þe lond was so wast, he mad þer no soioure,
 Tille Ingland in hast he turned with honoure.

¶ þe moneth of September golden was Striuelýn,
 Edward may remembre þe trauaile & þe pýn.
 With grete encumbrance of in hard stoure,
 At a wik opon Humber þer he mad soioure.
 Sir Jo. de Warenne þat ilk tyme gan deie,
 His body was redý þer in graue forto leie.
 After þe enterment þe kýng tok his way,
 To þe South he went þorgh Lyndesay.
 He spired as he gede, who did suilk trespas,
 Brak his pes with dede, tille he in Scotland was,
 Of suilk suld be spoken, if men of þam pleýned,
 þo þat þe pes had broken, if þei mot be atteýned.

Ecce de
 Traileba-
 stoun.

¶ Wise men of gode gaf ansuere to þe kýng,
 þat suilk folcs gode, it was certeyn þing,

De Traile-
 bastone per
 totum.

¶ Taunt fust la traine
 longe de la pees parler, Ke
 ioe ne say ne pusse la maite
 recorder, *MSS. Gall.* ¶ Re-
 spouns ount fet al Reiz gentz
 de bien voillaunce, Coment

par mý la tere fet est grannt
 greuaunce, Par commune
 contekours, qe sunt par fi-
 aunce Obligez ensemble a
 vne purueaunce, Traýlba-
 stouns sânt nomez de cel re-
 tenaunce.

þorgh þe lond is don suilk grete greuance,
 Bot it be mendid son, a werre may rise o chance;
 þise contekours whidere þei assigned a stede þat es,
 & þer þei com togidere & mak a sikernes,
 þat þei salle alle go, to whom or where þei wille,
 To robbe, bete or slo, ageyn alle manere skille.
 þei profere a man to bete, for tuo schilynges or þre,
 With piked staues grete, beten salle he be.
 In feire & markette þei salle seke him oute,
 Alle þe lond is sette with suilk foles stoute.
 If a chapman wille not lene of his merchaundie,
 In his hous for tene þei do him vilenie,
 Or els he be at one largely to gyue of his,
 Els þei salle him ilkone bete him þat he pis.
 For men of suilk maners, bot þer be som ju tise,
 Sone in for gers þer chance a werrè salle rise.
 þe kȳng herd alle þe fame, þe pleynt of ilka toun,
 & gaf þam a newe name, & cald þam Trailebastoun
 þe date was a þousand þre hundred mo bi flur,
 Suiik men þorgh þe land he did þam tak biþyue.

THE kȳng þorgh þe lond did seke men o resons,
 & with þe justise þam bōnd, to site oñ Trailebastons.
 Som þorgh quest þei demed be bonden in prisons,
 & þo þat fled þei flemed als þe kȳnge's felons.

tenaunce. En faires & en marches se proferent [vel proferent] fere couenaunce, Par. iij. souz ou. iiii. ou pur	la vaýllaunce Batre vn prod- home, qe vnqes fist nosaunce, &c. <i>MSS. Gall.</i>
---	--

Som

Som men out þe kast of lond was holden wrong,
 ✓ Fals couenantz þei brast þorgh powere holden long,
 & som gaf raunson after þer trespas,
 Als þe dede was don, so þe amendes was.
 Bot men did amend suilk folie openly knowen,
 Non suld þam defend, ne dur wonne in þer owen.

A! Jhesu, whan þou wille how rightwis is þi mede?
 þat of þe wrong has gilt, þe endyng may þei drede.
 William Waleis is nomen, þat maister was of theues,
 Tiping to þe kȳng is comen, þat robberie mischeues.
 Sir Jon of Menetrest sewed William so neli,
 He tok him whan he wend lest, on nȳght his leman bi.
 þat was þerght treson of Jak Schort his man,
 He was þe encheson, þat Sir Jon so him nam.
 Jak broþer had he slayn, þe Waleis þat is said,
 þe mote Jak was sayn, to do William þat braid.
 Selcouthly he endis þe man þat is fals,
 If he trest on his frendes, þei begile him als
 Begiled is William, taken is & bondon.
 To Ingland with him þei cam, & led him vnto London,
 þe first dome he fanged, for treson was he drawn.
 For robbrie was he hanged, & for he had men slawen,
 & for he had brent abbeis, & men of religion,
 Est fro þe galweis quik þei lete him down,
 & bouweld him alle hote, & brent þam in þe fire,
 His hede þan of smote, suilk was William hire;
 & for he had mayntend þe werre at his myght,
 On lordschip lended þore he had no right,

De cap-
 cione
 Willelm̃
 Waleys.

& stroied þore he knewe, in fele stede sers
 His body þei hewe on foure quarters,
 To hang in foure tounes, to mene of his maners
 In stede of Gonfaynounes, & of his baners.

Cowe de
 Waleys.

¶ At London is his heued, his quarters ere leued, in Scot-
 land spred,

To wirschip þer iles, & lere of his wiles, how wele þat he
 sped.

It is not to drede, traytour salle spede, als þe
 His lif salle he tylene, & die þorgh pyne, withouten waerci-
 þus may men here, a ladde forto lere, to biggen in pays;
 It fallis in his ize, þat hewes ouer hie, with þe Walpyn.

DeRoberto
 Rege Scot-
 torum.

OF William haf ze herd, how his endyng was,
 Now of kyng Roberd to telle zow his trespas.

Als Lenten tide com in, Cristen man's lauh,

He sent for Jon Comyn, þe lord of Badenaui;

To Dounfres suld he come, vnto þe Minours kirke,

A spekyn þer þei nome, þe Comyn wild not wirke,

Ne do after þe sawe of Roberd þe Brus.

Away he gan him drawe, his conseil to refus,

Roberd with a knyue þe Comyn þer he smote,

þorgh whilk wounde his lyue he lost, wele I wote.

He zede to þe hie autere, & stode & rested him þore,

Com Roberde's squiere, & wonded him wele more,

For he wild not consent, to reise no folie,

Ne do als he ment, to gynne to mak partie,

Ageyn kyng Edward, Scotland to dereyne,

With werre & batail hard, reue him his demeyne.

De occi-
 sione Je-
 hannis
 Comyn.

Sir

Sir Jon wild not so, þer for was he dede.
 Bot Roberd wild do, & oþer þat gaf him rede,
 þat he suld go to Scone, & mak redy þe se,
 & whan it were alle bone, to tak þe dignite.
 þe garland Roberd tok, þat whilom was þe right,
 þe lond forto loke, in signe of kýnge's myght.
 Primatis bisshopes tuo þo with croice & rýng,
 & an Abbot mo of Scone, þat dubbid þe kýng,
 Erles, barons inowe mad him þer seaute,
 With oth he did þam howe, at his wille to be,
 & alle Inglis men did he woyde þe lond,
 þat þei mot fynde or ken in stede þer he þam sonde.
 ¶ Now gos þe Brus about, werre he þinkis to hold,
 þe Inglis þe katched out, to þe kýng þe told.
 Edward þan he toke folk with his banere,
 þe erlc went of Penbroke, his name was Sir Eýmere.
 & oþer men fulle gode, barons & barons pere,
 At tyme wele þei stode, & did þer deure.
 ¶ þe date was a þousand, þre hundred mo bi sex,
 Whan þe werre of Scotland þorgh þe Brus est wex.

Et la gerlaunde i pris,
 qe Reis solait porter, En
 signe de seignorye a son en-
 coronner, E mayntenaunt
 apres par tut fist crier Citez,
 burghs & villes, des Englayns
 voyder. Euesques deus estoý-
 ent primatz au [vel a] dubber

Que le abbe de Scone, qe
 puýs lachata cher, [vel le
 chata chier.] Countes & ba-
 rouns, chiualer, esquier, Du
 realme descocce estoýnt [vel
 estoýent] conseýller, Jurez
 en eyde al Breus, par tere &
 par mer, &c. MSS. Gall.

De solem-
pnitate
festi Regis
apud West-
monaste-
rium. 1

IN þis zere, als I told, at þe Whitsonen day,
þe kýng his fest suld hold at Westmýnstre fulle gay,
His sonne Edward þe prince, & fiftene for his sake,
þe ¹ hundred of þe prouince, knýghtes wild he make.
It was þe kýnges costage, for ilk a knýght was gest,
Also þei mad mariage of som þat were þe best.
þe zong erle of Warene with grete nobleý was þare,
A wif ² þei him bikenne, þe erle's douhter of Baar.
þe ³ erle of Arundelle his londes laucht he þan,
& toke a damýselle, William douhter of Warene.
zong Sir Hugh was þare, þe Spensere stoute & gay,
Gilbert douhter of Clare wedded he þat day.
It is not to wene, bot certeynly to witein,
Joye inouh is sene, þer suilk a fest is smýten.
In alle Breteýn was noulit, siþen Criste was born,
A fest so noble wrouht aftere nó biforn,
Out tak Carleon, þat was in Arthure tyme,
þare he bare þe coroune, þereof git men rýme.

¹ Others say, that the whole number then knighted was, two hundred threescore and seven. See Dugdale's Baronage, Tom. I, p. 80. b. ² Dugdale observes (loc. cit.) that John E. of Warren, having an offer made unto him by the King, in his Chamber at Westminster, in Parliament, upon Munday next, before the feast of S. Edward, King

and Martyr, 33 Edw. I. of Joan, Daughter to Henry, Earl of Baar, gratefully accepted thereof (he being not then fully twenty one years of age) and took her to wife. ³ Le Count de Aroundel, saisie de ses fees, Il prist la damoisele, ki [vel] que] pere fu clamez William de Warene, a dieu coman-
dez, MSS. Gull.

THE prince after þe fest sone his leue toke,
 With jolif men of gest toward þe North he schoke,
 To chace kȳng Robȳn, where he mȳght him fynde,
 þat slouh þe gode Comȳn, destroe him rote & rȳnde.
 His fader Edward, North mad his jorne,
 Nim toke a sekenes hard, at Laynertost lay he.
 Bot Jhesu þorgh his mȳght, blissed mot he be,
 Reised him vp right, & passed þat hage.
 ² þer after ros hard schoures in Scotland of þe clergie,
 Bisshops, abbotes, & priours, þei had misborn þam hie,
 & alle þat fals blode, þat often was forsuorn,
 þat neuer in treuth stode, sen Jhesu Criste was born.
 Sire Eȳmere of Valence lay at Saynt Jon toun,
 In his alience with many erle & baroun.
 Of Scotland þe best were þan in his feith,
 er þei gan alle rest, tille þei herd oþer greith.
 Sir Robert þe Brus sent to Sir Eȳmere,
 & bad he suld refus þat him had forsaken ilk a pantenere.
 þe traytours of hise þat him had forsaken,
 þei suld to þe Jewise, whan þei þe toun had taken.
 þe toþer day on þe morn com þe Brus Roberd,
 þe toun wist it befor, þorgh spies þat þei herd.
 Sir Eȳmere wilð haf gon out, Sir Ingram Vmfreyuile
 Preid him forto lout, tille it were none þat while.
 “If we now out wende, & leue þe toun alone,
 “þei gete þe faired ende, & we þe slayn ilkone.

Iter arri-
 puit versus
 Scociam.

Dominus
 Eȳmerus
 de Valen-
 cia apud
 Sanctum
 Johanrem.
 Et de bello
 de Metfen.

¹ Lanercost *ulgo.* Et sic
 MSS. Gall. ² Maintenaunt
 apres surdrent. [xcl sour-
 drount] les dolours As ab-

bes, as enesques, as clers &
 laȳs plusours De la tere de-
 scoce a [xcl as] gentz souent
 perours, MSS. Gall.

“ Bot do crie þorgh þe toun, þat non for wele no wæ,
 “ In ¹ stete walk vp & doun bot to þer innes go.
 Whan þe crie was cried, walkand was non seue,
 Bot to innes hied, as þer no man had bene.
 þe Scottis perceyued wele, þei durst not isshen out,
 It neghed nere metesel, þan ros vp alle þe route.
 At þe hie midday went þe Scottis men,
 Two myle was þer way, to þe castelle of Metfen.
 Whan þei to Metfen cam, þei dight þam to þe mete,
 þan said Sir Ingram, “ if we go now, we þam gete.
 “ Dight vs now ilk one, go we, God vs spede,
 “ Leue not þe toun alone, þe way I salle zow lede.
 ¶ On Saynt Margarete day Sir Ingram & Sir Eymere
 Com on þam þer þei lay alle dight to þe dynere.
 þer vaumward was sone dight, our Inglis had mervaille,
 þei were so sone at þe fight, & redy to assaile.
 þe Inglis þorgh þam ran, & had þe fairer side,
 þe Scottis ilk a man, þe lordes durst not bide.
 Here now a contreuore, þorgh Roberde’s avis,
 Abouen þer armore did serkis & surplis.
 Alle þei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke,
 For non suld þam knowe, þer armes whilk were whilk.
 Our men þat wild haf dede, bare þam forth fulle stoute,
 Sir Eymere had no drede, he serchid þam alle oute.
 At þe first comyng he slouh Sir Eymere stede
 þat did Robert þe kyng, & turned bak & gede.
 Sir Eymere had inowe, þat horsid him ageyn,
 Roberte’s men þei slowe, þe nombre vncerteyn.

¹ *Pro*, strete.

þan bigan þe chace, & drof þe kȳng Robȳn,
 To reste had he no space, long to duelle þer in.
 I þe Freselle þer he fled, sone after was he fonden,
 Now taken he is & led vnto þe toure of Lundon,
 þer his dome he feȳng alȝ traytoure salle ge witen,
 First drawen & siþen heȳng, & his hede of smȳten
 Aȝas! it was to mene, his vertuz & his pruesse
 So fele in him wære sene, þat perist for falsnesse,
 His hede vnto þe brigge to sette was it sent,
 þe bodȳ lete þei ligge, & ȝom þerof þei brent.

Capcio Sy-
 monis Fre-
 selle.

HERE now þe grete despite, & þe vilenie
 þat to þer bak gan bite of Scotland þe cleȳgie,
 þe bisshop of Saynt Andrew, & þe abbot of Scone,
 þe bisshop of Glascow, þise were taken sone.
 Fettred on hakneis, to Inlond ere þei sent,
 On sere stedis it seis, to prison mad present.
 Lewed men & clerkis, þat did werre mayntene,
 Als theues bere þei merkis, hanged alle bidene.
 Cristofore of Seton many man him sauh
 Hanged for treson of Jon of Badenaub,
 Hanged als þe Freselle, & in þe same stede,
 þe erle of Ascetelle þei bed þe same bede.
 Saue he was not drawen, þat poȳnt was forȳuen.
 Bot alle with schame slawen, þorgh treson þerto drȳuen.
 Aȝas! þat jentille blode com to so ille fȳne,
 & alle for falsnes ȝode to scheme's dede & pȳne.
 & wele I vnderstode, þat þe kȳng Robȳn
 Has dronken of þat blode þe drink of Dan Warȳn.

Capcio
 clericiScocie,
 & missi sunt
 ad Angli-
 am super
 hakenais.

Dan Waryn he les tounes þat he held,
 With wrong he mad a res, & misberýng of schield.
 Siþen in to þe forest he gede naked & wode,
 Als a wilde beste, etc of þe gres þat stode.
 þus of Dan Waryn in his boke men rede,
 God gyf þe kýng Robýn, þat allé his kýnde so spede.

De Roberto
 Brus, &
 fuga circum
 circa fit.

¶ Sir Robýnet þe Brus he durst noure abide,
 þat þei mad him restus, bot in more & wod side.
 Towhile he mad þis traýne, & dið vñwhile outrage,
 Com Arthure of Bretayne, & asked his heritage.

De comite
 Britannie.

Holy Richemond schire he cleýmed þat þorgh right,
 Kýng Edward our siré him ansuerd fulle light.
 He had so light ansuere, þat Arthure toke his leue,
 God schilde vs fro þe werre, þat non with oþer greue.
 Whan Arthure was gon, þe kýng did alle a noþer,
 He gaf it to Sir Jon, Sir Arthure's broþer,
 Holdand of him in fe, als whilom was vsage,
 Of Sir Edward fre, & of alle his linage.
 þe duke of Breitayn with fulle leuý chere
 Passed ouere agayn, fulle light ansuere had here.

De Thoma
 & Alexan-
 dro, frati-
 bus Roberti
 Brus, &
 capcione
 eorum.

NOW of kýng Robýn'salle I zit speke more,
 & his broþer Tomlýn, Thomas als it wore,
 & of Sir Alisandere, þat me rews sore,
 þat boþe com in skandere for dedes þei did þore.
 Of arte he had þe maistrie, he mad a coruen kýng
 In Cantebriþe to þe clergie, or his broþer were kýng.

'Sire Thomas de Breus for Tomlyn, Thomas, in the Fr.

Siþen

Siben was neuer non of arte so þat sped,
 Ne bfore bot on, þat in Cantebrigge red.
 Robert mad his fest, for he was þore þat tyme,
 & he sauh alle þe gest, þat wrote & mad þis ryme.
 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow,
 & his broþer Thomas ged spiand ay bi throw,
 Where our Inglis men ware not in clerke habite,
 & non wild he spare, bot destroied also tite.
 þorgh þe k yng Rob yn þei gede þe Inglis to spie,
 Here now of þer fyn þam com for þat folie.

A SERGEANT of Galweye, his name was Makedowel,
 On Askwednesday, whan messe was don ilk del,
 Sursante he þam mette, als þei fro kirke cam,
 þer way he þam withsette, smertly þore þam nam.
 He did þam fettre wele, streitly & right hard,
 & sent þam to Carlele vnto k yng Edward.
 þe k yng wele paied was, he sette justise of lawe,
 Demed þe Brus Thomas boþe to hang & drawe,
 Sir Alisander þe same, & after þer hang yng,
 Boþe bi o name hede þam bad þe k yng.

¶ þe pape Boniface wrote in his sexte boke,

Nota bene.

What clerke felle to haf grace, for what cas men him toke,
 Whilk clerke, for what trespas, where men suld him saue,
 & where he taken was, what habite on suld haue,
 & if he were atteynt, als thef þorgh felonie,
 Of suilk þe pape mas pleynt, & writes to þe clergie;
 & if þe decretal ne were ordeynd for þis,
 þe clerkes ouer alle ne rouht to do amys,

ME. CCC. .
VIR.

þe date a þousand was, þre hundred & seuen,
þe clergie for þat cas held þam more in euen.

Parliamen-
tum apud
Carlele.

AFTER þe Paske's wele þat þise men were þus schent,
þe kȳng at Carlele held his parlement.

Fro Rome a Cardinale þe pape þider sent,

To wite þe sothe alle þe mariage long of ment.

If þe prince mot haue þe kȳng's doulhter of France,

þe acorde & pes mot saue þorgh þat aliance,

& at þe parlement was a grete spekyng;

For þe clergie it ment of holy kirke's þing.

Erles & barons, ilkone it forsuore,

For what manere resons git wot I no more,

Bot of þe last ende of þer grete counsaile,

To London suld þe sende men þat mȳglit auaille,

To speke & purueie whilk suld ouer þe se,

þe sothe to Philip seie, & sette a certeynte

Of þat mariage, how & whan suld be,

& bate alle oþer outrage, for Gascoȳn do feaute.

Of alle þe poȳntes spoken þe parties bifore had said,

Neuer suld be broken on payne þer on was laid.

& whan þe parties wold mak a finalle pes,

God grante it þam to hold þe conant þat þei ches.

De Roberto
Brus, &
morte Jo-
hannis
Waleis.

I git gos kȳng Robȳn forth in his rioterie,

Ne com not git his fȳn to ende of his folie.

Bot Sir Jon de Waleis taken was in a pleȳn;

þorgh spiȳng of Norreis, men þat were certeyn,

Fettred on a hakeney, & to London led,

To bring him sone on wey, þe justise þerto sped.

Als

Als his dedes was, þer on þei gaf þe lawe,
 For som of his trespas first þei did him drawe.
 Siþen for oþer theft, þei hanged him men witen,
 Siþen lete him doun eft, & his hede of snyten,
 & born to London brigge fulle hie with outheys,
 Biside his broþer to bigge William þe Waleys,
 þat neuer had pite of Inglis man no weys,
 Bot brent toun & citez, kirkes & abbeys,
 Chanon, monk & frere alle passed þorgh his suerd,
 Was no man so dere, to dede þei gede in ferd.
 Blissed be þou God, þat þou in erth cam,
 þi word is wele trod, I say it, bi William.
 þou said, "with suerd þat smote, with suerd suld be smyten,"
 Bi þe Waleis it bote, þe vengeance ge may witen.

Exem-
plum.

A! Jhesu, fülle of myght, þat alle þe wörld salle denie,
 May no man lyue so right, no so wele him geme,
 No so stalworth be, ne so douhti of dede,
 þat has powere to sle þe dede þat is to drede.
 Adam first gan synne, did þat God forbede,
 Alle we were him inne, whan he serued þe dede.
 Siþen he & we alle com of him & Eue,
 þorgh þe dede salle falle, be we neuer so leue.
 þe hardy kyng Belyn þe cite of Rome wan,
 & siþen Constantyn & Maximian.

De morte
Regis Ed-
wardi.

Magni & parvi, | m
 omnes & singuli, | o
 reges & principes, | r
 superbus & humi- | s
 lis, proth dolor! | in
 prædam rapit omnia
 sillaba quedam.

Arthure wan alle France, slouh þe Emperour of
 Rome,
 þise of suerd ne lance douted dynt no dome.

þise

þise kȳnges men dred, & alle þe world þam knewe,
 For alle þer grete boldhed, þe dede git doun þam threwe.
 Where ere 'ere' now alle þise, where ere þei biȋcomen,
 þise hardȳ men & wise? þe dede has alle þam nȋmen.
 Among alle þise hardie maȳ Edward our kȳng.
 Be sette fulle ȝolempnelie, & mad of grete praisȳng.
 Sen þe dede of Arthure in Inlond was þer non,
 þat so wele stode in stȋtȳre ageȳn his foos ilkon.
 þis was Edward, kȳng Henry sonne þe last,
 Tipȳng haf we hard, þe dede him doun has kast.
 Now maȳ men sing & saȳ, in romance & rȳme,
 "Edward is now away, right has lorn his tȳme.
 "Sir Jon of Badenhau, who salle venge þi dede?
 "þe prince is licire þorgh lauh, þat to þe coroun him bede.
 "He has mad his vowe, to stroie þe kȳng Robȳn,
 "þat in Dunfrȳs slowe Sir Jȳn þe rede Comȳn.
 His dede whan it felle here, þe date I salle ȝow neuen,
 Of Criste a þousand ȝere, þre hundred & seuen,
 In þe moneth of Julȳ euen þe seuend daȳ.
 Toward Scotland to hie, at Burgh bi sandez he laȳ,
 His tȳme was no more sette here to regne in landes,
 He died at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bisandes,
 þe body þat nȳght þer laȳ, þe soule at Criste's dome,
 þe pape þe toþer daȳ wist it in þe courte of Rome.
 þe pape on þe morn bifor þe clergie cam,
 & teld þam biforn, þe floure of Cristendam

Moriebatur
 apud Burgh
 bi sandes.

Ostensa est
 pape mors
 ejus eadem
 nocte per
 visionem.

1 Dele. 2 Edward le fiz | Ke tenuz est par vowe, le
 Edward, Rey de la tenure, | Rey Robin destrure, Gall.

Was

Was dede, & laȝ on bere, Edward of Ingland.
He said with heuȝ chere in spirit he it fond.
Fiue zere he gaf pardoun, of peȝns to be fre,
þat for him with deuocioun said *pater & aue.*
To Waltham þei him brouht, baronage & þe clergie,
For monethes for him wrouht his seruise solempnelie.
þei bawmid his bodȝ, tresore wild þei non spare,
þe pouere þei gaf partȝ, his soule bettere to fare.
Four & tuenty zere, auht monethes & fiue daies,
Noblie regned he here, bi prose & gode assaies.
Fro Waltham beforseid to Westmȝnster þei him brouht,
Beside his fadere is laȝ in a tounbe ȝele wrouht.
Of marble is þe stone, & purtreied þer he lies,
þe soule to God is gone, to þe joȝe of paradis, Amen.
¶ Now must I nede leue here, of Inglis forto write,
I had no more matere of kȝnges lif in scrite.
If I had haned more, blithly I wild haf writen,
What tȝme I left þis lore, þe daȝ is for to witen,
Idus þat is of May left I to write þis rȝme,
¶ B letter & Fridaȝ bi ix. þat zere gede prime.

^a *It should be D.*

The End of Langtoft's Chronicle.

The

The Certificat of Richarde Pollard and Thomas Moyle, esquyers, generall Surveyors of the King's Highnes Landes, made upon the Survey of the Lordships, Mannours, Landes, Tenementes, Woodes, Parkes, Fisshings, Waters, and other hereditaments, belonging to the late attainted Monasterie of Glastonburye, lying and beyng in sondry Counties, hereafter specified, now in the King's handes, by the Attaincture of Richard Whiting, late Abbat of the same, of haute tréson attainted. And according unto the vew therof by us in particular Bokes made doe declare, as hereafter doth ensue, videlicet,

The State, Value, and Condition of the sayde Landes, Woods, Waters, Games of Fesauntes, Games of Suannes, Heronsewes, and all other possessions, as well Spiritual as Temporal, apperteyning unto the saide late atteyned Monasterye of Glastonbury within

The Countie of SOMERSETSHIRE.

Temporalties.

The Lordship of Glastonburye.

Demaynes kept in the Abbatt's handes.

THE Demaines whiche don apperteyne unto the sayde late Monasterye attaynted, beyng allwayes kept in the handes and occupation of the saide Abbat and Convent, unto the tyme of th'attaincture therof, over and besydes certayn other Demayne Landes, letton to divers persons by Indenture for terme of their lyves, (the parcells wherof in the particular Boke of Survey, at this present tyme therof made, severally don appere) ar of the yerele value of

XLVII li.
xs. viiij.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenants.

The Rente of Assise of the Freholders apperteyning unto the saide Lordship of Glaston-

burye,

burye, allways payable at the Feasts of th' annunciation of oure Ladye, Mydsomer, Michelmas and Christmas, is of the yerely value of

xxxv s.
vi d. ob.

cclxiii li.
xi s. id.

The Rente of Customarye Tenannts, and Copiholders apperteynyng unto the saide Lordship, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by the tenure of their Landes, is of the value of

cclxiii li.
xv s. vid.
9b.

Demaynes lett oute to Fermes.

The Demaynes apperteynyng unto the saide Lordship, beyng lett to Ferme to dyvers persons, for terme of their lyves, by the same late Abbat and Convent, long before his Majestynture, with the herbage of the Parks of Norwood, xxvi. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. Wyrall xvi. s. and Sharpham xl. s. are of the yerely value of

xlxi li.
xii s. viiid.

Wood and Tymbre.

Within the Parke of Norwood there are clxxii. Acres of Woodde, of the age of xx. yeres, and heretofore have allwayes ben used to be felde and solde every xvi. yeres every Acre thereof at this present Surveye worth xxs.

clxxii. li.
xs. vid.

Also within the Parke of Wyrall is lx. Acres of fayre Tymbre, esteemed to be worth

xx
cciiii li.
xs.

Also within the Parke of Sharpham
xx
there are iiii. Acres

Oute of the Copices and Underwoods, of the sayde Woods, there may a yerely Woodsale be made, not hurt- yng nor spoyling

xxliiii li.
vi d.

xxx s.

of Wood, well sett
with Okes, Asshes
and Maples, whiche
allweyes have ben
used to be felled and
solde every xiv.
yeres, and every A-
cre is worth at this
present tyme vi s.
viii d.

Also within the
same Parke there
ar cc. Okes fytt
for Tymber, every
Oke esteemed to be
worth ii s.

Lx.li.

xx
iiii.li.

xx.li.

any of the
Tymbre,
or Under-
Woodde,
but the
sayde
Woodes
allwaies
to conty-
newe as
good as
they ar
now, to
the value
of

xx
ccciiii. ii.
li. ii. s. i d.

Northwood Parks Wyrall and Sharpham.

Northwood Parke con-
teyneth in circuite iii.
myle, the Pales well re-
payred, th' erbage verye
good and swete, wherein
are

nccc.
Dere.

whorof
there ar
of

Dere of
Antler
Deere of
Rascall

CLX.
DCXL.

Wyrall Parke conteyn-
eth in. Circuit one myle,
and one quarter. The Pales
have nede to be repayred,
th' erbage very good and
fertyle, with a roning
streme throwe the same.

c Dere.

whorof
are of

Deere of
Antler
Deere of
Rascall

xv.
xx.
iiiiiv.

The Parke of Sharpham
conteyneth in circuite ii.
long myles, of good Meade
and Pasture, with ii. fayre
Pondes in the same; wher-
in are

cxx. Dere.

whorof
are of

Deere of
Antler
Deere of
Rascall

xx.
cxl.

Commons.

Also there is apperteynyng unto the saide Lordeship one fayre Common, call'd *Glastonburye Moore*. the Pasture therof is very fertile, and in effect as good as Meade, wherein the Tenaunts doe common with their Catall at all seasons of the yere, and it conteyneth in circuite } xvi. myles.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there ben of Tennants and other able men, reciaunt and inhabiting within the Precinctte of the saide Lordeship, beying in redynes to serve the King's high Majestie, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of } cxiii.

Bondmen.

Also there are apperteyning unto the said Manor certayne men called Bondemen, whose Bodeys and Goodes are allwayes at the King's pleasure, as Lorde thereof, to the nombre of } xliiii.

Perquisites of Courtes.

The Profits comyng of the Perquysites of the Courtes, with the Fynes of Landes, are this present year, as appereth in the Boks of Accompts, } xviii. li. xviiis. viii d.

*The Mannour of Mere.**The Scite of the Manour*

The Scite of the saide Manour ys of an aunceynt Buyldyng, having a fayre large Hall, th' one halfe wherof is covered with Leade, and th' other with Slate, with viii. fayre Chambers, a proper Chapell, with a Kitchyn, Buttery and Pantrye, and all other Howses of Office very necessary. Fynally, the Howse is fitt for a Man of Worship, but thayer thereof is not very holsome, sayyng to suche as have contynned long therein, whereunto are apperteyning iii. fayre Orcharden, well replenyshed with frutefull Trees, with iiiii. large Pondes in them conteyned, full of all maner of Fyshe, whiche is not here put in value, untill the King's Highnes pleasure therein be knowne. } ii. li.

Customary

Customary Rents and Perquisites of Courtes.

The Rent of Customary Tenauntes
 lix. li. vi. s. iii d. q. and Perquisites of
 Courtes. viii. li. iii. s. viii d. apperteynyng
 unto the saide Mannour, allwayes payable
 at the I'eastes of th'annunciation of our
 Ladie and Saynt Michell th'archangel, are
 of the yerely value of

Lxvii. li.
 ixs. xi d. q.

Fysshinges.

Also there ys apperteynyng unto thesayde
 Manour on fysshyng, called *the Mere*,
 whiche ys in circuite fyve Myles, and one
 Myle and an halfe brode, wherein are greate
 abundance of Pykes, Tenches, Roches and
 Yeles, and of divers other kindes of Fisshes,
 which hathe allwayes ben kept to the use
 of the House, and is worthe by the yere to
 be lett on to ferme

xxvi li.
 xiii s.
 iiii d.

Wooddes.

Also to the sayde Lordeship there are ap-
 perteynyng. ii. Wooddes, wherof one ys
 called Styveley Wood, conteynyng fyve
 Acres of th'age of xvi. yeres, every acre
 esteemed to be worthe vi s. viii d. and the
 other called Westbye Wood, and contayneth
 iiii. Acres of th' age of x. Yeres, at vi s.
 viii d. th' acre, whiche are not here put in
 value, for somoche as heretofore they have
 not ben used to be solde.

xx
 iiii. xiii l.
 iiii. iii d.
 q.

ii li.

Games of Swannes.

Also there ys a Game of Swannes apper-
 teynyng unto the same Water, whiche
 were allwayes belonging unto the sayde
 attainted Monastery of Glastonburye, and
 vewed upon the Survey to the number of

xli. Cow-
 ple.

Game of Heronsewes.

Also there were vewed at this present Sur-
 vey certayne Heronsewes, whiche have all-
 wayes used to brede there, to the nombre of

iiii.

Game of Fessantes:

Semblablye in the sayde Woodes there
were founde at this present Survey diverse
Fesants, whiche don allwayes use to brede
there, to the nombre of. } xvi.

Able men to serce the King.

Also there are of Tenaunts, and other
able men, recyante and inhabiting within
the sayde Lordeship, redye to serve the
King, when so ever they shall be called
upon, to the nombre of } xxx.

• *Bondmen.*

Also there are apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour certayne Bondemen, whos Bodies and Goodes are allwayes subject to the King's pleasure, as Lorde therof, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Weston.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenautes.

The Rentes of Assise of the Freholders
and Costomarye Tenaunts, belonging unto
the sayde Lordeship, payable at the Feastes
afore sayde, are of the yerely valew of

xx li
iiiixiii.
iii s. vii d
ob.

Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquysites of the Courtes, there kept twyse in the yere, with the Lawe dayes and Fynes, were answered this present yere to the King's Highnes, as appereth in the Bokes of Accomptes, } xxi li.,
} iii s. x.d.

Compton.

Also there ys a Common there, called Weston Moore, and the Tennautes of this Lordship, with the Tenautes of Chadsay, maye dryue or praye from a Common, called Rowyng Lake, unto Dower, and the King, as Lorde of thys Lordship, shall have the Moytie of the Strayes, and conteyneth

cxv. li.
vii s. vd.
ob.

iii c. Acres

Able

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are able men, inhabitants within the Precinct of the sayde Lordship, being in a redynes to serve the King, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

Also there are within the sayde Lordship certayne persons, called Bondemen, whose bodyes and goodes are allwayes at the King's pleasure, to the nombre of

The Mannour of Wrington.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenaunties.

The Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenaunties there, with their Workes, whiche they are bounde unto by Tenure of their Landes, are of the yerely valewe of

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profites comyng of the Perquisites of the Courtes holden there, with the II. greate Lawe dayes and Fynes of Landes at this Audite, was answer'd to the King, come to the Some of

Woodes.

Also within the sayde Manour there are dyverse Woodes growing, of dyvers Ages, as in the particular Boke of this Survey fully it doth appere, whiche are now worth to be solde clxxix. li. vii s. vii d. whiche allwayes have ben used to be solde every xviii. yeres, owt of whiche Woodes there may a yerely Wood sale be made of

Able men to serve the King.

Also within the sayde Lordship there be able men, beyng all in a rednes to do the King Service, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of

cxxxviii li.
xliii s. xid
ob d. ij.

* Bonde-

¹ *Bondeman.*

Also there are within the circuite of the saide Lordeship² retayne Bondemen, beyng at the King's Highnes pleasure, in subjection and bondage both bodyes and goodes, to the nombre of } ii.

Common.

Also a Common^e there, called Blacke moore and Warmeshaw, wherof the King ys chief Lorde, and hathe the Profitts of the dryvyng there of, and conteyneth } i. myle
dim.

The Mannour of Pylton.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenants, with their Workes, whiche they are bounde to doe by costome of theire Tenures; are of the yerely value of } xx
iii. vi. li.
xiii. s. vi d.
ob. di. q.

Demaynes.

The Demaynes apperteynyng unto the sayde Mannour, now letton owt by Indenture for terme of yeres, with the herbage of the Parke there, are of the yerely value of } xv li.
Lx s.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profitts of Courts and Fynes of Landes, apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour, were answered this yere, in the boke of Accoimptes, to the somme of } xix li.
xvs. viii d.

¹ *Woodes.*

Also within the Parke, and other Woodes aboute the Manour, there are cxi. vi. Acres of Wood, the pryce of the Acre xx. s. whiche allwayes heretofore have ben used to be felde and solde. Owte of the whiche Wood there may a yerely Wood sale be made of } x s.

cxxi li.
xix s. ii d.
ob. di q.

¹ Sic Apogr. ² Sic Apogr.

The Parke.

The Parke there
conteyneth in cir-
cuite iii. long
myles of goodde
pasture, the Pales
in good case,
wherein are of
Dere

cccli.

whereof
ther ar of

Deere of
Anntlott
Deere of
Rascall

LX.

XX

cciiiii. x.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be within the Precinct of the
sayde Lordship able persons, to doe the King
servyce at all tymes, when so ever nede shall
requyer the same, to the nombre of

xx.

Bondemen.

Also there be inhabiting within the sayde
Lordeship, certayn servyle and bonde per-
sons, to the Kinge's pleasure in bodye and
goodes, to the number of

xxii.

The Mannour of Godenhay.

Rentes of Assise and Customary.

The Rentes of certayne Customarye Te-
nauntes there, whiche are lett by Copye,
and not by Indenture, are of the yerely va-
lue of

xvii s. xid.

Rentes and Fermes.

The Scite of the sayde Manour, with the
Demaynes and other Customary Landes
there, were letton owt by Indenture, for
terme of Lyves, and are of the yerely value
of

xl. li.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of Courtes, Fynes and
other Casualties were ansuered this year, as
appereth in the Boke of accompts,

xix s. x d.

Woodes.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the same Mannour iii. Woodes, called Brode Oke Common, Godley Moore Common, and Blackwars Wood, and Heathe Moore Common, wherein is moche fayre Tymbre, and hath allwayes used to be felled and solde to the Tenants there, and upon this Survey esteemed to be worthe to be sold clxii. li. ix s. iii d. wherof there may a yerely Wood-sale be made of

} iii li.

xlv li.

xvii s. ixd.

Common.

Also there is a Common, belonging unto the saide Mannore, called Godley Moore Common, wherof the King's Highness is chief Lorde, by th' anttainture of the sayde late Monasterye, and the Deane of Wells dothe entre Commyne there, and it containeth

} vi. myles.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are inhabiting within the sayde Lordeship of Tennants, and other able persons, at all tymes in redynes, when so ever it shall please the King's Highnes, and they are in nombre

} xxiii.

Bondmen.

Also there be recyante within the saide Lordeship certayne Bondemen, dependyng bothe Bodye and Goodes upon the King's pleasure, whiche ar in nombre

} i.

*The Mannour of Dultyng.**Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenantes.*

The Rentes of Assise and Custome there, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bound unto by Teanure of theyre Landes, are of the yerely value of

} xxx li.

} xviii s.

} v d. ob. q.

Rentes.

Rentes of Fermes.

The Scite of the sayde
Manour, with the De-
maynes apperteynyng
unto the same, are let-
ton owt by Indenture
for

xli.

xlvi li.
ix s. ix d.
ob. q.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes com-
myng of the Perquysites
of the Courts and Fynes,
and other Casualties, are
answered this yere in the
Boke of Accompts

cxi s. lii d.

mmccclxlii li
x s. viii d. ob. q. di.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are apper-
teyning unto the saide
Manour of Tenanntes,
and other able men, to
the number of

xx.

The Mannour of Badcombe.

Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assise
and Customarye Te-
nants, apperteynyng to
the saide Manour, pay-
able at the Feastes of th'
annunciation of our La-
dye and Saynct Mycha-
ell th archangell; are of
the yerely value of

xxv li. xi s.
vi d. q.

Rentes of Fermes.

The Scite of the same
Manour, with the De-
mayne Landes, apper-
teyning unto the same,
being lett out by Inden-

vi li.
x d. q.

ture, for terme of yeres,
are of the yerely value
of

xxxiiii li.
xvii s. vi.
ob.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fines.

The Profitts com-
myng of the Courtes
there, with Fynes of
Landes and other Ca-
sualties, are of the yere-
ly value, as is answer-
ed in the bokes of ac-
compts, of

lxv. s.
ii d.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are with-
in the precincts of the
sayde Lordship of able
men, to doe the King
service, to the number
of

xxx.

m
iii. cxixli.
viii s. ix
di. q.

The Mannour of Melles,

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assise
and Customary Te-
nanntes there, appertey-
nyng unto the said Ma-
nour, with the Workes
and Customes whiche
they are bounde to doe
by Tenure of there
Landes, are of the yere-
ly value of

xxxvii li.
xviii s.
iiii d. ob.

Rentes and Fermes.

The Scyte of the
saide Manour, with the
Demaynes apperteyn-
nyng unto the same, are
letton by Indenture for
the some of

vi li. vi s.
viii d.

lxxi li. viiis.
iii d. ob.

Per-

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes of the Courtes, Fynes and other Casualties, are answered to the King's Highness this } xxvii li.
yere at } iii s. iii d.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are of able menne belonging unto the same, able to doe the King service, to the number of } xxx.

Bondemen.

Also there be within the sayde Lordeship certayne } i.
Bondemen, to the nombre of }

The Mannour of Budcleigh.

The Rentes of Assise and Coppie holders belonging unto the sayde Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by tenure of their Landes, are of the yerely value of } xxxix li.
} iii s. vii d.
} ob.

Rentes of Fermes.

The Scyte of the sayde Manour, with the Demayne Landes apperteynyng unto the same, are of the yerely value of } xli.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquysites of the Courtes, Fynes, Herietts and other Casualties, as appereth in the Boke of Accompts, are worthe } v s. x d.

Woodes.

Also there ys a Woodde, called West- xx Wood, conteynyng iiii xiii. acres, well sett with Okes, Maples, and Has- syll, of th' age of xx. yeres, every acre e- stemed to be worthe xiii s. iiii d. in all	} lxii li.	Oute of the Cop- pices, and under- woodes, of the saide Woodes, there may a yerely wood sale be made,
--	------------	--

¹ Sic Apogr. sine titulo.

Also there is a Woodde in the Comone conteynng ii Ml. acres, well sett with Alders, Wethyes and Okes, wherof the late Abbat, and Convent made a yerely Wood sale, and are esteemed to be worthe

Also there ys a Grove, called Butlesbeare, contaynyng xl. Acres, wherein is moche fayre Tymbre, to the value of

xx
dccciiii.
xvii li.
xv s. id.

dccc.
iiiiixviii li.
xvs. id.

not hurt-
ing nor
spoiling
any of the
Tymber
or under-
wood, but
the saide
Woodes
allwaies
to conty-
new as
good as
they are
now, to
the value of

cli. ix s.
vi d. ob.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are within the Precincte of the sayde Lordeship, certaine Tenanntes, and able men, to doe the Kinge service, to the nombre of } xxiii.

Bondemen.

There be also certayne Bonde menne within the same Lordeship, at the Kinge's pleasure, to the nombre of } xvii.

Common.

Also there is a Common apperteynyng unto the said Manour, called Allermore, wherein the Coppie holders of the same Lordeship have fre Common for their Cattall, and are bounde to drive the same, and it conteyneth in circuyte } ii. myles.

The Mannour of Bastesborough.

Rentes and Demaynes.

The Rentes of Assise, Customarye Tennantes, and Demaynes, perteynyng to the saide Manour, are of the yerely valew of } ci li. vii
x d. q.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profitts of the Courts, Fynes, and other Casualties, as appereth in the Bokes of Aceompts of this yere, are } xxxiii li.
xvi s. iii

Woode.

Woodes.

Also there are ii. Woodes pertaynyng unto the sayde Manour, called Southwoode and

Northwoode, contaynyng viii. Acres, well sett with Okes, bothe olde and yong, whiche have aliwayes ben used to be sold to the Te-

nants, worthe to be solde iiiii. li. wherein there may be a yerely Wood sale be made of

Lxiii s.
vi d.

cxxxviii
li. vii s.
vii d. q.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are within the sayde Lordeship certayne Tenantes, and able persons to doe the King servyce, to the number of

xxiii.

Bondmen.

Also there be within the same certayne Bondemen, beynge in^r ervytude both of Bodye and Goodes, at the King's pleasure, in nombre

vii.

The Mannour of Estpennard.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenantes.

The Rentes of Assise and Coppcholders apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour, with theire Workes and Customes, whiche they are bound unto by Custome of there holdyng; are of the yerely value of

xxix li. xs.
ob. q.

Demaynes.

The Demaynes apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, beynge let out for terme of yeres, are of the yerely value of

xl s.

xx li.
iiii. xi s.
ob. q.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of Courtes, Fines, and other Casualties, are worthe, as it doth appere by the Boke of Accompts,

xxix li.
xs. ii d.

Able men to serve the King.

There be also perteynyng to the saide }
 Lordeship certayne able persons, to doe the } xx
 King servyce, if nede be, to the nombre of }

Bondmen.

Also there inhabite within the sayde }
 Lordeship certayne Bondemen, to the nom- } xi
 bre of }

*The Mannour of Dicheyat.**The Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenauntes.*

The Rentes of Assise and Customary Te-
 nanntes there, apperteynyng unto the sayde }
 Lordeship, with the Workes and Customes } lix li.
 there unto due, are of the yerely value of } xiii d. ob.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of the Courtes, with the }
 Fynes and other Casualties, were this yere } vii li. vii s. Lxvi li.
 answered to the King at } ii d. viii s. iiid.
 op.

Able men to serve the Kinge.

Also there be within the Precincte of the }
 saide Lordship certayne able persons, to doe } xx.
 the King servyce, to the nombre of }

*The Mannour of Myddleton.**The Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenauntes.*

The Rentes of Assise and Coppie holders,
 that apperteyne unto the sayde Manour, with }
 the Workes and Customes due unto the same, } xvii li.
 are of the yerely value of } xxii d. q.

Demaynes.

The Demaynes belonging unto the same }
 Lordeship, lett ow't by Indenture for terme } vi li. vi s.
 of yeres, are of the yerely value of } x d.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

xxvii li.
 ix s. v d. q.

The Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, }
 with other Casualties, are of the yerely va- } iii li. ix d.
 lue of }

Able

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are of Tenantes, and able persons to doe¹ King servyce, yf nedle requyre, } viii.
to the nombre of

The Mannour of Hame.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenannts.

The Rentes of Assise and Copeholders, that are perteynyng unto the sayde Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche by Tenure of theire Lands they are bounde to doe, are of the yerely value of } xli li. xs.
x d. ob.

Demaynes.

The Scite of the same Manour, with the Demaynes belonging thereunto, letton by Indenture for terme of yeres, are of the yerely value of } ix li.
xiii s.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes commyng of the² Perauysites of the Cowrtes and Fynes, were answered this yere in the Boke of Accompts, to the Some of } x li. x s.
lxi li.
xiii s. x d.
ob.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are within the Precinct of the same Tenannts, and able persons, to the nombre of } xvi.

The Mannour of Merkesburye and Hamsted.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenannts.

The Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenannts, apperteynyng unto the said Manour, with the Workes and Customes whiche by Tenure of theire Landes they are bounde to doe, are of the yerely value of } xvi li.
iii s. v d.
ob. q.

Demaynes.

The Demayne Landes belonging unto the same Manour, are letton oute by Indenture, for terme of yeres, for the some of } viii li. xiii s.
vi d.

¹ Sic Apogr. ² Sic Apogr.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profittes comming of the Perquisites of Courtes, Fynes of Landes, and other Casualties, are this yere answered in the Bokes of Accompts at

iii li. iiii s.
vi d.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be within the same Lordshippes able men, to doe the King service, to the nombre of

xxxii li.
ii s. v d.
ob. q.

Woodes.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the saide Mannor, certayne Woodes, called Haywood, Newoode and the Common, set with Okes and Ashes of dyvers kyndes, th' Acres where of can not be esteemed, for they growe in Plotts, valued at this survey to be worth cvi li. xix s. viii d. whereof may be made a yerely Wood sale of

Common.

Also there is a Common, apperteynyng unto the sayde Lordship, wherein the Tennantes may put in their Cattle, at their pleasures, conteynyng

i. myle.

Walton. Asshecote. Shapwyke. Withes. Greynton. Otherye. Myddelsoye. Berghes. Sowthbrent. Estbrent. Lympleshin. Northlode. Bagberye. Nylonde. Clewer.

The Manors of Strete in Rente of Assise and Customatye Rente, Demaynes, Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes, t. li. viii s. x d. ob.

Walton in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rent, Demaynes, Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes, xlvi. li. iiii s. iii d. ob. Asshecote in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes; Demaynes, Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes, xxxiii. li. ii s. v d. Shapwyke in Rentes of

¹ Sic Apogr. Sed *Strete* hic addi debuit.

Assise, Customary Rentes, Demaynes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, lxxi. li. xiiii. s. x. d. q. Withes in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Demaynes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, xix. li. xvii s. iii d. Greynton in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Demaynes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, xxvi. li. xviii d. Otherey in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Perquysites of

c li.
viii lix.
xi s.iiii d.
ob, q.

^{xx}
Courtes and Fynes, iiiiix li. v d. q. Myddelsoy in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes. cxxiiii li. xii s. iii d. ob, q. Berghes, in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rente, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, lxi li. ix s. ii ob. South brent in Rente of Assise, Customary Rent, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, lxxvi li. xiii s. xd. East brent in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes. cxiii li. vi s. ii d. Lympleshin in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rente, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, lxxvii li. ix s. vi d. Northlode in Rentes of Assise, Customary Rentes, Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, xxxiiii li. xvi s. x d. Baggebere vii li. vi s. viii d. Nylonde xiii li. xii s. iii d. Clewer xiii s. ix d. are worthe by the yere, as appereth by the Bokes of Accompts at this audite,

Also there are reciannt and demouring, within the saide Lordeships, able persons to serve the King's Highnes, when so ever the shal be called upon, as in the particular Boke of Survey at this present tyme made particularly appereth, in nombre

c xx
iii.iiii. ix.

Also within the circuite of the same are certaine servyle and bonde persons, at the King's pleasure in Bodye and Goodes, to the nombre of

cxviii.

Seuynhamp tondenycce. Westpenard. Esterete. Weaster Monckton. Pedwell. Sowye. Sutton. Murelynch.

The Manors of Seuynhamp tondenycce xix li. iii s. id. Westpenarde cxxx li. xiiis. xd. ob. q. Eastre-ate xi li. id. Weastmonckton lxxix li. xii d. and Pedwell, Sowye, Sutton and Lamporte xviii s. with the Proffitts and Perquysites of Courtes and Fynes, are of the yerely value of

li
ccxl. xvi s.
ob. q. di.

Also there is a Comon belonging unto the saide Manour of Westpennard, wherein the Tenanntes of all the saide Mannours doe enter comen, and is in circute

xv myles.

Also there are Inhabitants, demouring within the said Manours, beyng Tenanntes, and other able persons, beyng in redynes to serve the Kinge's Highnes, when so ever they shall be comaunded, to the nombre of

lii.

Also there are inhabiting certayne Bondemen within the same, whose Bodies and Goodes are allwayes at the Kinge's pleasure, to the nombre of

xii.

Hundredes.

The Proffitts comyng of the Amerciamentes, Fynes of Trespaces, and other Casualties, of the Hundreds of Whitestone xii. li. Whiteleigh xv li. v s. vii d. Glastonburye x li. xvii s. v d. Brent. viii li. xx d. Wryngton and Bucklande vii li. xiiii s. v d. were answered this yere, as it appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, to the some of

liii li.
xix s. i d.

The Mannours of Camleigh, Nunney and Brode-wynsour.

Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assise apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, allwayes payable at the Feastes of the Annunciation of our Ladie and Saint Mychaell the Archangell, is of the yerely value of

xlvi s.
id.

li li.
iiii s.

The Rentes of the Customarye Tennants, and Coppie holders there, is of the yerely value of

xlvi s.
xxiii d.

Per-

Perquysites of Courtes.

The Perquysites of Courtes and other Casualties, as appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, are this yere of the yerele value of } xvi s.

Spiritualties.

Parsonages.

The Tithes of the Parsonage of Weston was allwayes kept in the Abbatt's handes, to the use of the saide late Monasterye. Corne, Haye, Wooll, Lambe, Lenton Tythes, Alterage, and other small Tythes and Profitts, comyng and apperteynyng to the saide Parsonage, are worthe by the yere } lxxvi li.

The Parsonage of Glastonbury sembla- blye was allwayes kept in the said Abbat's handes to the use of the said Monasterye. The Tythes of Corne, Haye, Wooll, Lambe, Alterages, and other Profittes, apperteynyng unto the said Parsonage, are worthe by the yere towards Charges } lxxii li.

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, ap- perteynyng unto the Parsonage of Doultynge, beyng lett out by Indenture for terme of yeres, is worthe by the yere } xviii li.
xiii s.
iiii d.

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, ap- perteynyng unto the Parsonage of Budcleigh, are letton to Elizabeth Adams, for terme of her life, paying by the yere } xii li.

The Tithes of Corne and Haye, apper- teynyng unto the Parsonage of Baltesborough, are letton to ferme, to the saide Elizabeth Adames, for terme of her life, paying by the yere } viii li. xs.

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, ap- perteynyng unto the Parsonage of Eastbrent, are worth by the yere } xxiii li.

Also the Tithes of Corne and Haye, ap- perteynyng unto the Parsonage of Eastepe- narde, are worthe by the yere } xix li.

o
iixv li.
iii s. iiii d.

Also the Tithes of Haye, belonging unto the Parsonage of Shapwyke and Murelynche, Lxiii li. and Mere xxli. are worthe by the yere

cc liii li.
xviii s. q.

Portions Tythes.

Also there are certayne Portions of Tithes, belonging unto the sayde late Monasterye, within the saide shere, that is to say, Nylonde xx s. Bulton xiii. iiij. d. the Tithes, of Northwoode li s. viii d. to the yerely value of

Pensions.

Also there are certayne Pensions, comyng out of the certayne Churches whithin the saide Shere, apperteyning unto the saide late attaynted Monastreye, and yerely payde unto the same. That is to saye, Westmonckton xxvi s. viii d. Murelynche vii li. Shapwyke xx s. Badcombe xx s. Budcleigh xx s. Wrington xl s. Dycheyat xl s. Doultynge liii s. iiij d. Mells xx s. Barnehouse vi s. viiij d. Eastbrent xii s. iiij d. Lymplesham xii s. iiij d. Hamme xl s. Wynscombe xii s. iiij d. Ilchester vi s. viiij d. Hownestert xii s. iiij d. Cumlerton xii s. iiij d. Myddelton x s. Strete lx s. Eastpennarde xii s. iiij d. Soye liii s. iiij d. Kentlesworthe xx s. whiche are of the yerely value of

xxxii li.
xvi s.
viii d.

Proxies and Synods.

Also there are certayne Proxies and Synodes perteyning unto the

saide

saide late attaynted Monasterye,
whiche were allwayes payde unto
th' archdeacon out of the } liii s. q.
Churches of Mere, Budcleigh,
Strete; Shapwyke, Murelinche
and Soye, to the yearly value of }

The Countie of GLOCESTERSHERE.

Temporalties.

Bristoll.

Certayne Lands and Tene-
mentes, lying within the saide
Town of Bristoll in the Coun-
tie of Glocester, whiche were
onely to the Abbat's use, that is
to saye, iiii. small Tenements,
on square Close and a litle Gar-
deyne, the Rente whereof is by
the yere. } c s.

vi li. vii d.

Also there are iii severall small
Tenements in the saide Towne
of Bristoll, whiche where to the
use of the Convent, and doe
rent by the yere } xx s. vii d.

Spiritualties.

ix li. xvi s.
iiii d.

Pensions.

Also there is a yerely Pension
commying out of the Church of
Saint Michael, withyn the
Towne of Bristoll, whiche all-
wayes was payde unto the late
attaynted Monasterye by yere } xxvi s.
viii d.

LXXvi s.
viii d.

Also there is a yerely Pension
comying out of the Church of
Puckelchurche, which was all-
wayes payde unto the saide late
attaynted Monasterie by the
yere } L s.

*The Countie of DEVONSHIRE.**Temporalties.**The Mannour of Uplyme.**Rentes.*

The Rentes of Customarye
Tenauntes and Coppieholders,
apperteyning unto the saide
Manour, with the Workes,
Customs, whiche by tenure of
there Landes they are bounde
unto, are of the yerely value of

xxiii li.

iii s. i d.

Demaynes.

The Scite of the said Manour,
with the Demaynes Landes, ap-
perteynyng unto the same, be-
ing lett out to Ferme by th Ab-
bat and Convent of the saide
late attaynted Monasterye for

Lvi s. viii d.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

Also the Perquysites of the
Courtes, Fynes and other Casu-
alties, with vis. vid. of Wood
sales, were answered, as it ap-
pereth in the Bokes of Accompts
of this yere, to the some of

vii li. vi d.

xxxiii li.

iii d.

Common.

Also there is a Common ap-
perteynyng unto the saide Ma-
nour, called Wolcombes Downe
and Rolcombeshed, wherein all
the Tenanntes have theire Com-
mon for their shepe, and it con-
teyneth

c Acres.

Able menne to serve the King.

Also there are demouring with
in the Circuite of saide Manour

certayne able persons redy to doe the King's Bond-
servyce, when they¹ called upon, to the men
nombre of } x.

The Mannour of Newton.

The Scite of the house.

The Scite of the saide House standeth on
a highe hill, just by a great ronning Ryver in
the valey. it is of th' ancye[n] buylding, portly
and strong, able and mete for a Knight to lye
in. The Demaynes belonging unto the same
are of the yerely value of }
xiii li. vi s.
viii d.

Rentes, Perquisites and Fynes.

The Rentes of Assise and Customarye Te-
nanntes, perteynyng unto the saide Manour,
with xviii li. xs. iiii d. commyng of the Per-
quisites of Courtes and Fynes, are of the
yerely value of }
xx
iiii xiiii li.
vi d.

Wooles.

Also there are perteynyng unto the saide
Manour, divers Wooles, well set with greate
Okes for Tymbre, greate Asshes, underwood
well growne, the Parcelles whereof in the
particular Boke of Survey there of, at this
tyme made, plainly don appere and be worth
to be solde, out of whiche Wooles there
may a yerely Woodsale be made of }
x li.
cxvii li.
vii s. ii d.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are demouring within the saide
Manour, certayne able men, to doe the King's
servyce, if nede require, to the number of }
xliii.

Common.

Also there is a Common perteynyng unto
the same Manour, called Sturmyster Com-
mon, wherein the Tenanntes have Common
for their Cattall all tymes of the yere, and it
contayneth }
11
mm acres.

¹ Sic Apogr.

The Countie of DORCETSHIRE.

Temporalities.

The Mannour of Bucklonde.

Rentes and Demaynes.

The Rentes of Assise
and Customarye Te-
nauntes, apperteyning
unto the sayde Manour,
with xv li. comyng of
the Demaynes, are of
the yerely value of

Lxxiii li.
iiii s.
iiii d. ob.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profects com-
myng of the Perquisites
of the Cowrites, Fynes
and other Casualties, are
of the yerely value of

iiii li. xixs.
v d.

Woodes.

Also there is ap-
perteynyng unto the
sayde Manour certayne
Woodes, growing upon
the Commons there, the
Parcells wherof, in the
foresaide particular
Boke of Survey, plainly
doe apere, and be worth
at this present tyme to

iiii li.

xx
iiii. ii li.
iii s. ix d.
ob.

xx
be solde, iiii. ii li. owt
of, whiche Wood there
may a yerely Wood sale
be made of

xx
cciiixiiii li.
iis. iiii. ob.

Common.

Also there are vii. se-
verall Commons, be-

longing

longing unto the sayde
Manour, called Monke
wood hill, Dolye wood,
Cosmore, Popling,
Wykemarshe, Mylle-
marshe and Castell wood,
whiche doe contayne in
all

c
iii xviii.
acres.

cccv li.
xiiis. iii d.
ob.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are belonging unto the sayde
Manour, certayne able persons, allwayes re-
dic to doe the King servyce, in nombre

xxv.

The Mannour of Warnehall.

Demaynes, Rentes, and Perquysites of Courtes.

The Demaynes viii li. viii s. iii d. Rentes
of Assise x s. Customarye Rentes xlvii li.
xvii s. v d. a Perquysites of Courtes, with
Fynes of Landes, xlix s. iii d. apperteynyng
unto the saide Manour are of the yerely va-
lue of

lix li. v s.
i d.

Wooles.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the saide
Manour, dyverse small Parcells of Wood,
the Parcells wherof in the foresaid particular
Boke of Survey, at this tyme fullye doe ap-
pere, are worthe now to be solde clxxiii li.
viii s. owte of whiche Wooles there may a
yerely Wood sale be made of

viii li.
xiii s.

Common.

Also there is a Common, apperteynyng
unto the sayde Manour, called Shortwood,
conteynyng by estimation

xx
iiii. acres. lxvii li.
xviii s. i d.

A Quarrey of Stone.

Also there is a faire and a large Quarrey
of Stone, and of a greate Depthe. The Stone
therof is Free Stone, and the Tenautes
have theire Stone there allwayes for theire
reparations, and therefore in value

ii li.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are inhabiting in the said Manour certayne able men to doe the King Ser- }
vyce, to the number of } xxx.

Bondmen.

Also there are in the Precinct of the said Manour, certayne Bonde menne, to the nom- }
ber of } ix.

Byndon.

The saide Ferme of Byndon, otherwise }
called Wyndforde, within the sayde Shyre of } xxvi li.
Dorset is letton oute by Indenture, for terme } xiii s. iii d.
of yeres, for the some of }

*Spiritualties.**Parsonage and Pensions.*

Also within the saide Countie of Dorset- }
sheere, there is one Parsonage appropriat un- }
to the saide late Monasterye, called Sturme- }
sture Newton x li. x s. And on Pension, com- } xi li. x s.
ming owt of the Church of Marnehall, xx s. }
and are of the yerely value of }

*The Countie of BARKESHERE.**Temporalties.**The Mannour of Ashbury.**Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenauntes.*

The Rentes of Assise and Cu- }
stomarye Tenauntes there, apper- }
teyning unto the saide Manour, } xxx li.
with the Workes and Customes, } viii s.
whiche they are bounde unto by } vi d. ob.
the tenoure of theire Landes, ys }
of the yerely value of }

Demaynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, }
with the Demayne Landes aper- } xii li. vi s. xlvi li. xlviii li.
teyning unto the same, are letton } viii d. xv s. ii d. xv s. ii d.
oute by Indenture for the some of } ob. ob.
Woodes.

Woodes.

Also there is a Wood apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, conteynynge by estimation. cc. Acres, beyng well sett with fayre Okes and Ashes, and is supposed to be worth now to be sold. clxiii li. ix s. iid. The Underwooddes whereof, being well enclosed, when it is felled, will be yerely worthe } vii.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be demouring in the saide Manour, able persons to doe the Kyng servyce, when soever they shall be called upon, to the nombre of } xi.

The Countie ² WILTESHIRE.

The Mannour of Netletonne.

Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenanntes.

The Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenanntes apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, with the Workes and Customes wherunto they are bounde by Tenure of their Landes, are in value by the yere } xxi li. ix s. xid.

Demaynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the Demayne Landes apperteynyng unto the same, ys worthe by the yere. } x li. vid.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of the Courtes, with the Fynes of Landes, were answered this yere, as appereth in the Bokes of Accompts, to the some of } iiii li. x s. ix d. xxxvii li. viii d.

¹ Sic Apogr. ² Sic Apogr.

Woodes.

Also there is apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, on Wood, conteynyng by estimation xxiiii. Acres, with the shrubbed Oke in them, which is supposed now worth to be solde xx li. out of whiche Woode there may a yerely¹ Wood sall be made of } xx s.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be within the saide Manour, able persons, to serve the King's Highnes, when nedc shall requyre, to the nombre of } xxv.

The Mannour of Grefletonnes.

The Scite of the saide Manour with the Demaynes. cxviii s. Rent of Assise and Coppie holders xv li. xviii s. v d. ob. q. Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes, with other Casualties, vi li. xiiii s. ii d. are of the yerely value of } xxviii li. x s. vii d. ob. q.

Also there are reciant and demouring of Tenanntes, and other able persons, within the saide Manour, beyng in redines, when soever they shall be premonyshed, to serve the King's Highnes, whiche are in nombre of } xxv.

Also there are within the Precinct of the same Manour, certayne Bondemen, whose Bodies and Goodes, are allways at the King's Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of } vi.

*The Mannour of Kyngtonne.**Demaynes, Rentes, and Perquisites of Courtes.*

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the Demaynes lxvii s. viii d. Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenanntes xxiiii li. viii s. i d. q. with the Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes, vii li. x d. worthe by the yere } xxxiiii li. xvi s. vii d. q.

¹ Sic Apogr.

Wooddes.

Also there is a Wood apperteynyng unto the sayde Manour whiche conteyneth by estimation. ccc. Acres, the most part whereof standeth by scrubbed and lopped Okes, whiche are esteemed to be worthe now to be sold

cxl. li.

clxli.

Also the Tymbre in the saide Wood, that is. to saye, the greate Ockes, upon the vew taken thereof is esteemed to be worthe

xxli.

Oute of the whiche Woodes there may a yerely Woodsale be made, nothurting nor spoyl- ing any of the Tymbre or Under- woods, but thesaid Woodes alwaies to be as they are now, to the value of

o s.

xxxix li.
xvi s.
vii d. q.

Able men to serve the King.

There be also demouring within the said Manour, certayn able persons, allwayes in a readines to doe the King service, when soe- ver they shall be called upon, to the nom- bre of

xxxv.

Bondemen.

Also there be within the circuite of the same Manour, certain Bondemen, bothe Bodies and Goodes at the King's pleasure, in nombre

ii.

The Mannour of Christ Malford.

Rentes and Perquisites of Courtes.

The Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenantes xlviii li. xix s. v d. ob. q. di. with Fynes and Perquisites of Cowrtes xviii li. vii s. xd. are worthe by the yere

lxvii li.
vii s. iii d.
ob q. di.

Woodes.

Also the Woodes,
apperteynyng unto the
saide Manour, doe
conteyne by estima-
tion ccc. acres, where-
in the Tenanntes have
their Common, when
they be not copy'd,
the most part there-
of beyng Okes and
greate Tymbre, the
Underwoode where-
of, with the Loppes of
the said grete Okes,
are supposed now to
be worthe

c li.

cc li.

Also the Tymber,
whiche ys in the
saide Wood, upon the
veve thereof takes,
is estemed and valued
now worthe to be
solde

c l.

Oute of
whiche
Woodes
there may
a yerely
Woodsale
be made,
not hurt-
ing nor
spoyling
any of the
Tymber
or Under-
woodes,
but the
saide
Woodes
to be in
as good
case as
they are
in nowe,
to the va-
lue of

lxxiii li.
vii s. iii d.
ob. q. di.

Able men to seroe the King.

Also there be inhabiting and demouring
within the saide Manour, certayne able per-
sons, beyng allwayes in a readines to doe the
King servyce, to the nombre of

Bondmen.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the saide
Manour, certayne Bondemen, at the King's
Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of

ii.

*The Mannour of Deverell Langebridge,**Demaynes, Rentes, Fynes and Perquisites of Courtes.*

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the
Demaynes, ix li. vs. iiii d. Rentes of Assise

* Sic Apogr. * Sic in Apogr. sine numero.

and Customary Tenantes lviij li. viij s. } lxxii.
ix d. di. q. with the Fynes and Perquisites } xiii s.
of Courtes lxxix s. iij d. are worthe by the } iij d. di.
yere } q.

Wooddes.

Also the Wooddes,
growing in certayne
Places about the saide
Manour, the Parcells
whereof, in the par-
ticular Boke of sur-
vey, don appere, are
worthe to be solde at
this tyme

xx
iij li.

Also the Tymber
in the saide Wood,
upon the vewe there-
of taken, is esteemed
and valued now
worthe to be solde

xxvii li.
iij. iij d.

cvij li.
iij s.
iij d.

On the
whiche
Woodes
there may
a yerely
Woodsale
be made,
without
hurte or
spoyle of
any Tym-
bre or Un-
derwoods
there,
but to be
in as
good case
as they
are, in
nowe to
the value
of

lxxiiij.
xl s. xiii s.
iij d. q.

Able men to serve the Kinge.

Also there are demouring within the saide
Manour certayne persons, bothe of Te-
nanntes and other, able to doe the King ser-
vyce, when soever they shal be called upon,
to the nombre of

xv.

Bondemen.

Also there are within the same, certayne
Bondemen, whose Bodies and Goodes are at
the Kinge's Highnes pleasure, to the nom-
bre of

ii.

The Mannour of Easte Mockton.

Rentes.

The Rentes of Customary Tenantes and
Coppieholders, pertainyng unto the saide Ma-

nour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde unto, by tenure of their Landes, ys of the yerely value of

Demaynes.

The Scite of the sayde Manour, with the Demaynes apperteynyng unto the same, are of the yerely value of

}	xix l. vi s.	xxxvi li.
}	viii d.	ix s. ii d.
		ob. q.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are inhabiting within the said Manour, bothe Tenants, and other able Persons, always redie, when soever they shall be called upon, to the nombre of

Bondemen.

There be also within the same certayne Bonde men, beyng at the King's pleasure, bothe Bodie and Goodes, to the nombre of

*The Mannour of Wynterborne.**Rentes and Demaynes.*

The Rentes of Assise xxi s. iii d. Customarye Rentes xiiii li. iiii s. ix d. Demaynes xii li. x d. with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by tenure of their Landes, are of the yerely value of

}	xxvii li.
}	vi s. x d.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Profits comyng upon the Perquisites of the Courtes, with Fynes and other Casualties, are answer'd now to the Kinge's Highnes this yere, as appereth in the Boke of Accompts, to the some of

xxviii li.	dlvii li.
viii s. xi d.	ix s. x d. q.

Able

Able men to serce the King.

Also there are reciaunt and demouring with in the saide Manour, bothe of Tenautes and other able persons, to doe the Kinge service, when so ever they shal be called unpon to the nombre of } xxiii.

Bondmen.

Also there are apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, certayne Bondmen, at the King's pleasure bothe Bodyes and Goodes, to the number of } i.

The Mannour of Badbury.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tēanantes.

The Rentes of Assise of the Freholders, apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, are of the yerely value of } xiii s.

The Rentes of the Customarye Tenantes and Coppieholders, apperteynyng unto the saide Manour with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde unto by tenure of their Landes, are of the yerely value of } xv li. xi s. xd. ob. } xvi li. iiij s. x d. ob.

dcclii li. xvi d. q.

Demaynes.

The Scyte of the saide Manour of Badburye, with the Demaynes apperteynyng unto the same, are of the yerely value of } xii li. iii s. xlv li. iii d. xvii s. v d. ob.

Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Perquisites of the Courtes, with the Fines and other Casualties belonging unto the saide Manour, were answered this yere in the Bokes of Accomptes to the somme of } vii li. ix s. iii d.

Able

Able men to serve the King.

Also there be of the Inhabitantes, within the saide Manour, both of Tenanntes and other persons, able to doe the King servyce, when they shal be called upon, to the nombre of } xii.

Bondmen.

There be also belonging unto the saide Manour certayne Bondemen, to the number of } i

*The Mannour of Dommorhame.**Rentes of Assise and Customarye Tenanntes.*

The Rentes of Assise, apperteynyng unto the saide Mannour, allwayes paiaable at the Feaste of th' annunciacion of our Ladye and Saint Michall th' archangell, are of the yerely value of	} lv s. vii d.	} xx liiixlii. xv s. v d. ob.
The Rentes of the Customarye Tenanntes, and Coppieholders, apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche by tenure of there Landes they are bounde to doe, are of the yerely value of	} xx liiix li. xix s. v. d. ob.	

The Scite of the saide Mannour, with the Demayne Landes apperteynyng unto the same, let out to Ferme, for terme of yeres, for the some of	} xlii li xliii s. viii d.	} lliii li. liii s.

Demaynes, Perquisites, Courtes and Fynes.

The Proffittes commyng of the Perquisites of Courtes, Fynes, Amerciamentes, and other Casualties arysing of the same, were answered this yere unto th' Kinge's Highnes, as it appereth in the Bokes of Accomptes this yere, at	} xi. li. ix s. liii d.	
--	----------------------------	--

Woodes and Tymbers.

Also there are divers Woodes, perteyning unto the said Ma-

nour, very well sett
with Okes, Asshes and
Maples, the Parcels,
with the Acres wher-
of, in the particular
Boke of survey, at this
present tyme made,
fully doe appere,
whiche are esteemed
now worth to be sold,
over and besides the
Tymbre,

Also the Tymbre
growing and being
within the saide
Woodes, whereof the
nombre of the Trees,
with the several Prices
in the foresaide parti-
culare Boke of survey
playnly doe appere, is
estimated to the value
of

xxiiii
li. xiii s.
v d.

MLXX
li. x s.

DLV li.
xvi s.
vii d.

Oute of the
whiche
Woodes,
the Tym-
ber and
old wood,
nor my-
nyshed,
spoyld nor
hurt, but
still to
contynew
as they are
now, there
may a
yerely
Wood
sale be
made
thereof to
the somme
and value
of

CLXVIII li.
vi s. iii d.
ob.

xxvi li.
xd.

Games of Fesanntes.

Also within the saide Woodes there were
founde, at this present survey. ii. eyes of Fe-
sauntes, whiche allways her to fore have ben
used to bred there, } ii. Eyes.

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are Reciant and demouring
within the saide Lordship, of the Tenanntes
aperteynyng unto the same, allwayes being
in a readynes, when so ever they shall be
called upon to serve the King, to the nom-
bre of } XLVIII.

The Mannour of Idmistonne.

Rentes of Assise and Customary Tenauntes.

The Rentes of Assise of the Frcholders,
aperteynyng unto the saide Manour of Ide-
myston, are of the yerely value of } xxviii s.
ix d.

The Rentes of Coppieholders and Customary Tenantes, appending unto the saide Manour, with the Workes and Customes, whiche they are bounde to doe by Tenure of there Landes, are of the yearly value of

{	xviii li. xix s. 6b.
{	xvii li. xs. iii d. 6b.

Demaynes, Perquisites of Courtes and Fynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the Demaynes apperteynyng unto the saide Manour, are of the yerely value of

{	viii li. xiii s. iiii d.
{	xvii li. iiii d.

The Profittes comyng of the Perquisites of Courtes, Fynes and other Casualties, were answered this yere unto the Kinge's Highnes to the some of

{	viii li. vii s.
---	--------------------

Able men to serve the King.

Also there are recyauit and inhabiting within the saide Manour of Tenantes, and other able persons, beyng in a readines to serve the Kinge's Highnes, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of

{	xx.
---	-----

Bondmen.

Also there are within the Precincte of the same Manour, certayne Bondmen, whose Bodies and Goodes are at the Kinge's Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of

{	xviii
---	-------

Spiritualties.

The Parsonages of Dommerhamme, Martone, Deverell Langbrydge.

The Tithes of Corne and Haie, apperteynyng unto the Rectorye or Parsonage of Dommerham, within the saide Countie of Wiltshyre aforesaid, with other Tithes to the same belonging, are of the yerely value of

{	xviii li.
---	-----------

The Tithes of Corne and Haye, apperteynyng unto the Chapel of Martonne, with other Tithes to the same belonging and perteynyng, are of the yerely value of

{	x li. xiii s. iiii d.
---	--------------------------

The Tithes of
Corne, Haye, and

all other maner of
Tithes, apperteyn-
yng unto the Par-
sonage of Deverall
Langbridge, with
in the saide Counte
of Wilteshire,
with certayne
Glebe Landes un-
to the same be-
longing, are wor-
the by the yere

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lxiii li.} \\ \text{xi s. vi d.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{where} \\ \text{of in.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Glebe} \\ \text{Landes} \\ \text{Tithes} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Offer-} \\ \text{inges.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lxiii s.} \\ \text{Lxi li.} \\ \text{vii s.} \\ \text{vi d.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{xx} \\ \text{iiii li.} \\ \text{xi s. vi d.} \end{array} \right\}$

Pensions.

Also there is apperteynyng unto
the saide late attaincted Monas-
terye, a Pencion, commyng owte
of the Church of Deverell Lang-
bridge, within the saide Countie
of Wilteshire, whiche the Vicare
of the saide Church is bounde
to pay, and ys of the yerely va-
lue of

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{xxvi s.} \\ \text{viii d.} \end{array} \right\}$

LONDON.

Temporalities.

Also within the Citie of Lon-
don, there are certeyne Landes
and Tenementes, now apperteyn-
yng unto the Kinge's Highe Ma-
jestie, by Attaincture of the saide
late attaincted Monasterie, whiche
were let oute to dyvers persons
there, for terme of yeres, to the
yerely value of

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{xxxi li.} \\ \text{xii s. vii d.} \end{array} \right\}$

Also with in the saide Citie of
London, there are certayne other
Tenementes and Gardynes, apper-
teynyng unto the Kinge's Highnes,
by reason of the saide Attaincture
of the same late Monasterye at-

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{xxxiiii li.} \\ \text{xix s. iiii d.} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lxvi s.} \\ \text{viii d.} \end{array} \right\}$

tainted, which were allwayes
 kepte in the Abbat's owne handes,
 to the yerele value of

WALES.

Temporalities.

The Mannour of Barslance.

Rentes of Assise.

The Rentes of Assise of the Freholders,
 apperteynyng unto the saide Manour of Bars-
 lake, allwayes payable at the Feastes of th'
 annunciation of oure Ladye and Sainct Mi-
 chaell tharchangell, as it dothe appeare in
 old terroures ther of made, are the yerele
 value of

vi s. viii d.

The Scite of the House and Demaynes.

The Scite of the saide Manour, with the
 Demayne Landes apperteynyng there unto,
 are letton owte by Indenture, for diverse
 yeres yet to come, and were answered this
 yerè unto the Kinge's most highe Majestie,
 as yt dothe appere in the Bokes of ac-
 comptes, to the some of

xxiii li.

vi s. viii l.

xxiii li.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Rentes and
Permes of Cop-
pieholders, Cu-
stomary Te-
nanttes, Inden-
ture holders and
Demaynes
Perquisites of
Courtes, Fynes,
and other Casual-
ties
Wooddesales, o-
ver and besydes
olde Woodes,
communibus
annis
Able men, be-
yng allwayes in
a redenes to serva
the King's highe
Majestie
Bondemen, of
blood, whos Bo-
dies and Goodes
are: allwayes at
the King's plea-
sure,

l. .
 m. c.
 li. ii.
 xxliii li.
 iiii s. xd.
 ob.
 c
 iiii lxx.
 iiii li.
 iiii s. iiii
 d. q. ob.
 lxxvii li.
 iiii s.
 vi d.
 c
 ix. xx-
 vii.
 ccxxvii.

l.
M C
liiij-
LXIII
li. x s.
viii d.
ob. q.
di.

l
m.
iii.
cxix
ll. viii
s. ix d
q.

Some total of all the

Able men, he-
yng all-
wayes in
aredynes
to serve
the King,
when they
shall be
called
upon,
Bond-
men of
Blood,
apper-
teyning
unto the
saide
late at-
tainted
Mona-
sterye,

1
MCC-
LXX-
iii.

CC-
LXXi.

Which
have in
a readi-
nes, at all
times,
when
they
shall be
called
upon to
serve the
King's
high
Maje-
stye,

2 payre of Harnesse.

Personages —
Pensions —
Portions of
Tithes
Proxies and Syn-
ods

c.
lii s.
lii d.
xxxii li
xvi s.
viii.
lii li.
v s.
lii s. q.

c
iiiiiii
li. xv-
iii s. q.

The totall
Somme of all
the foresaide
Landes,
Rentes and
Possessions,
whiche was
certified un-
to the King's
most Highe
Majestic, for
the Tenth of
the same late
Monasterye,

l
m
iii.
} dviii
li. xiii
s. iiii
d. qb.
q.

WILTESSHERE.

Temporalities.

<i>Rentes and Fermes of Coppieholders, Indenture holders and Demaynes</i>	c liiii liiii li. ii s. q.	} dlvii li. ix s. x d. q.
<i>Perquisites of Courtes, Fynes, other Casualties</i>	lxix li. xii d.	
<i>Yerely Wood sales, over and besydes Tymber und old Wood,</i>	xxx- liiii li. vi s. x d.	
<i>Able men, beyng in a redines to serve the Kinge, Bondmen of Bloud,</i>	cc- xxxii. xxxiii	
<i>Personages</i>	xx liiii li. liiii s. x d.	} xx liiii li. xi s. vi d.
<i>Pencions</i>	xxvi s. viii d.	

DORCETSHERE.

Temporalities.

<i>Rentes and Fermes of Customary Tennants, Indenture holders and Demaynes</i>	c. lixlv li. x s. iii d.	} nct- xviii li. vii s. ix. d. ob.
<i>Perquisites of Courtes, Fines and other Casualties,</i>	xxv li. xix s. q.	

M C
liiii li.
xxvii li.
xliiii. q.
di.

And so this survey, without any improvement, or any Tennante, paying any penny, or Somme of money, more then of olde tyme he hath don, exceedeth thesaide Certificate as it doth appere by the Boke of the Tenth,

Fees and Wages of

The Baylyves and * Rences for the Collection, and gatheryngs of the Money, and Rentes of the Tennantes and † Fremours

lxxii li. vii s. iiii d.

Certayne Officers, granted by the saide late Abbat of high Treason attaynted, and the Convent under theire seale for terme of theire lyves

xxxvii li. xii s. viii d.

cxix li. xiii s. vi d.

Decays

Of Rentes of Landes, graunted out by the sayde Traytor and Convent, for lesse Rent then hereto fore hath ben payde, and decays of Tennantes,

xxxv li. viii d.

Woodsales,
over and be-
sides olde
Woodes, com-
munibus an-
nis,

xxii li.
xiii s.

c xx
ii liii
xiii
li. ii s.
liii d.
ob.

c liiv. li.
xii s.
liii d.
ob.

Able men

xx
liii.
xliii.

Bondemen

i.

This
survey,
as in the
particu-
larBokes
therof
taken
it dothe
appere,

l.
m. xx
liii liiv
li. vi s.
viii d. q.

And
so this
Sur-
vey
exceed-
eth the
Boke
of the
tenthe

dcc-
LXXIII
li. xix
s. liii
d. ob.

Spiritualties.

Personages

x li.

Pencions

x s.

xi. li.

x s.

xx s.

The clere remainder of

The
Boke of
the
tenthe
certi-
fyde by
the
Com-
mission-
ers to
the
Kinge's
High-
nes

l.
m
iii. cccxi
li. vii s.
liii d. ob.
q. di.

GLOCESTER SHERE.

Temporalities and Spiritualties.

Rentes and
Fermes by
yere

v li.
8 d.

Annually
Pencions by
yere

LXX-

vi s.

vii d.

ix li. xvii s.
liii d.

BARKSHERE.

Temporalities.

Rentes and
Fermes by
yere

xxxv-
lii li.
xix s.
ii d.
ob.

Perquisites
of Courtes

LXXvi
s.

Woodsales
communi-
bus annis

vi li.

Able men to
serve the
King

xi.

xlvi li.
xv s. ii d.
ob.

DEVONSHIRE.

Temporalities.

Rentes and
Fermes by
yere

xxv li.
xix.
ix d.

Perquisites of	vi li.	} xxxiii li. iiid.
Courtes	xliii.	
Woodd sales	vi s.	
communi-	vi d.	
bis annis		
Able men	x	
to serve the		
King		

LONDON.

Temporalities.

Rentes of	} xxxiiii li. xix s. iii d.
cortayne Te-	
nements there	

WALES.

Temporalities.

A Manner	} xxiii li. vi s. viii d.
called Barts-	
lake by yere	

*Somme totall of all the Woodes and Tymbre, apperteyning unto
the sayde attainted Monastery of Glastonbury, videlicet, in*

The Countie of SOMERSET SHERE.

GLASTONBURYE.

Woodes—ccxxxii li. x s. vi d.	} cxxl iii. li.
Tymbre—cccx li. x s.	

MERE.

Woodes —Lxix s. ———	} ix. li. ix. s.
Tymbre —vi li. ———	

WRINGTON.

Woodes	} cxxxix li.
} xx	
} iiii. xix li. viis. vii d.	} vii s. vii d.
Tymbre	
} xx	
} iiii li.	

PYLTON.

Woodes —xlvi li. ———	} cxlvi. li.
Tymbre —c li. ———	

l l c
mm iiii. xxxviii li.
xliii d.

GODENHAYE.

Woodes — cii li. ix s. iiii d. — } clxii li. ix.
Tymbre — lx li. — } iiii d.

BUDCLEYGH.

Woods — dcccxi xv. s. i d. } xx.
Tymbæ } xx } dcccix.
 } iiii li. } li. xv s: i d

BALTESBOROUGH.

Woodes —CXL li. —————
Tymbre —CCLX li. ————— } cccc li.

MERKESBURY.

Woods — LXVI li. xix. s. viii d. } cvi. li. xix
Tymbre — XL. li. } s. viii d.

The Countie of DORCETSHIRE.

NEWTONNE.

[illegible]

BUCKLONDE.

Woodes — lxx li. _____ } xx
Tymbre — xii li. _____ } iiii. ii li.

MURNEHALL.

Woods — cXLvi li. xliii s. viii d. } CLxx iii li.
Tymbre — xxvi li. xliis liii d. } viii s.

The Countie of **BARKESHERE.**

ASHEBERYE.

Woodes within the saide Manour. ci li ix s. iid, }
Tymbre within the } lx li. } clxi. li. ix. s. ii d.
same Mannore

The Countie of WILTES SHERE.

NETLETONNE.

Woodes —xvi li. _____
Tymbre —iiii li. _____ } xx li.

RYNGTÖNNE.

Woods —CXL li. _____
Tymbre —XX li. _____ } CLX li.

CHRISTMALFORDE.

Wodes —cviii li. xv s. ——— } ccviii li.
Tymbre —cli ————— } xv s.

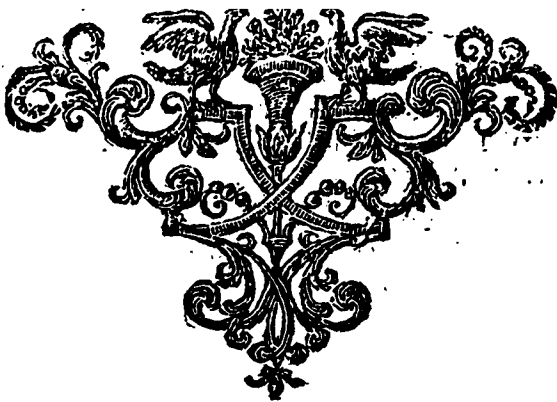
DEUERELANGBRIDGE.

Wodes } xx
 } iiii. li. ————— } cvii li.
Tymbre —xxvii li. iiii s. iiii d. } iiii s. iiii d.

DOMMERHAM.

Wodes —dxliiii li. xiii s. v d. } l
Tymbre —dlv. li. xvi s. vii d. } m. lxx. li.
 } x s.

l
 m DLXvi li. viii s.
 iiii d.



An ACCOUNT
Of the Hospital of
St. MARY MAGDALEN
Near SCROBY
IN

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

By *JOHN SLACKE,*

Master of that Hospital.

From a MS. in the Hands of *THOMAS FREWIN,*
of LINCOLN's-Inn, Esq;

Dr. THOROTON's *Antiquities of NOTTINGHAMSHIRE*, Lond. 1677. fol. pag. 478.

THE *Moretons* did found an Hospital in the uttermost edge of the Parish [of *Hartworth* in *Nottinghamshire*] near *Bautrey Town* in *Yorkshire*, to which there is also a Chapel yet standing, wherein they of the Family have used to be buried, and amongst the rest there lies *Katherin* (daughter of *John Boun*, Esquire, by his first wife, and so) half sister of *Gilbert Boun*, Sergeant at Law, who was widow of *George Moreton*, elder brother of the before named *Robert* [*Moreton*,] who sold *Hartworth* [to Mr. *William Saunderson*,] which *George* died long before the said *Anthony* [*Moreton*] his father, [who paid in Queen *Elizabeth's* time 3 s. 4 d. for half a Knight's Fee in *Hartworth*, (sometime *Henry Biscot's*) and wasted the Estate.] These *Moretons* bore *Quarterly Gules and Ermine, the first and last charged with each a Goate's Head Erused Arg.*



To the most Reverend Father in God,
 Richard, by the ^{*} Devine Provi-
 dence of God now Lord Archbp.
 of Yorke, his Grace, Primate of
 England and ^{*} Metropolitane,
 John Slacke, Master of that poore
 Hospitall of Saint Mary Magda-
 len *juxta Bawtrie*, wisheth all
 happiness and eternall blessed-
 nes.



T was your Grace's speciall charge
 att Bawtrie, that I should make
 a Booke, and therein sett downe
 the true state of that Hospitall, viz.

1. *Who was the Founder?*
2. *For whome it was founded?*
3. *What Maintenance doth belonge thereunto?*

^{*} Sic. ^{*} Sic.

4. *Who*

4. *Who is Patron thereof?*

5. *How, and by whome, it was passed as a Concealment, and given to Hugh Millar, Foot-man to the late Queene Elizabeth of famous memory, and so passed under the Great Seale?*

6. *How, and by whome, it was reversed, uppon a solemne hearinge in thexchecquer, uppon¹ aincient Evidences and good Testemony, before the Lord Burley then Lord Treasurer, and the Barrons there, by the meanes of² John, late Archbyshop of Yorke, and John Cooper, then Master, and Predecessor, before me, of that Hospital?*

It was decreed, that the Graunt from the late Queene Elizabeth to her servant, Hugh Myller, should be reversed, and allso it was decreed, that that Hospitall should continue as in former tyme, as more at large may, and doth, appeare by the said Decree, examined by Thomas Fanshew, her Majestie's Remembrancer in thexchecquer.

Yet after the death of Mr. Cooper, my Predecessor, it plesed the Lord Archbyshop³ Tobie, to collate that Hospitall on me John Slacke, but was resisted in the Possession by Thomas Robinson, Thomas Shorte, John Noble, John Bradley, with others, who had formerly combyned with James Brewster, late Master there, but was deprived from that Hospitall, in regard of Combination and Concealement. I repayred to Mr. Houlder, Prebend of Suthwell

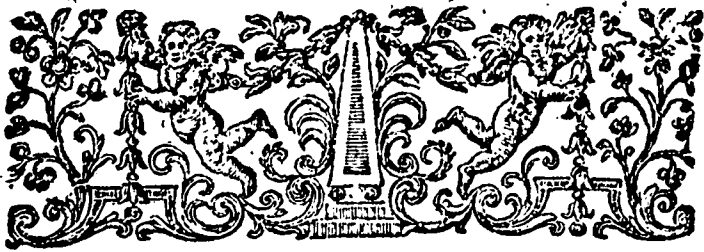
¹ Sic. ² John Hers. ³ Tobie Matthew.

and Executor to Mr. Cooper, with whome I found out these Pleadings and the Decree; and some from Anthony Morton, Esq;. Thereuppon I exhibited a Bill against those, who opposed me in the ¹ Possession, and, uppon a Motion, repeateinge the Decree, formerly made at the hearinge in the exchequer, there was granted a Subpœna, to cause them to shew good cause, why the Possessions and Decree, formerly made and established, should not continue. And, upon their Answer, in Hillarie terme, octavo Jacobi, in the exchequer Chamber, by Sir Laurence Tanfield Lord chiefe Barron, and the rest of the Barrons, it was there decreed againe, that the former Decree should stand, and is ordered, that both my selfe, and my Successors there after me, should quietly enjoy the same; and for that purpose the Courte graunted an Injunction against any that should molest me. Lastly, the Courte did enjoyne the Auditor and Receiver for Yorkeshiere, to pay unto me such Penctions, as were arreared and stayed in his hands, as by the said Decree; entred into this Booke, it doth appeare. So that this Booke may give both Directions and Instructions, ² of any Ques'tion should hereafter arise concerninge the Premisses. And thus I take my leave from Cantley the 17th of August 1633.

At your Grace's Command

Joh. Slacke.

¹ Sic. ² L. ff.



Concerninge the Founder.

IT doth appeare to be Robert Morton of Bawtrie, Esqr. who founded the Chapell, the Mansion-Howse for the Maister of that Hospitall, with other Howses as a Barne of fower Bayes, a Stable, a Dove-coate, and a Gate-howse, but most of them ruinated, defaced, and pulled downe, and carried away, by Thomas Robinson, Thomas Short, and the rest, who combyned in the Concealement.

That there belongeth to the said Hospitall, wherein it standeth, a Close, allso a Close-More in Scatworth carr, called Preist-Close, one other Close, called Lane-end-Close, with 15 Roods of Meddow in Scroobie Meddowes, all which were the Gift of the Founder.

It doth, moreover, appeare, that this Robert Morton gave unto the Prior and Coment of St. Oswauld 250 l. who, to gratifie that Gift, gave unto the Master of St. Marie Magdalen, then founded by Robert Morton, eight Markes, as appereth by the Indenture of the

¹ L. Convent.

said

said^a Prior, made in the time of Thomas¹ Lord Arch-
byschopp of Yorke, in *Anno Dom.* 1390. The Coppy
of that² Inventory followeth thus:

*Hæc Indentura, facta inter venerabilem dominum
& patrem, dominum Thomam, Dei gratia Archiepiscopum
Eborum, ³ primat³ fides legatum, ex una parte, &
⁴ redigeosos viros, Adam priorem Sancti Oswaldi de No-
stell, & ejusdem loci conventum, ex altera parte, ⁵ Testa-
tor, quod, cum iidem prior & conventus, per quoddam
scriptum suum Indentatum, dederunt & concesserunt
Roberto, ⁶ Capellano cujusdam⁷ cantare in Capelli Sancti
Mariæ Magdalenæ juxta Bawtrie, vocata le Spittie,
& successoribus suis, ⁸ capelanis ejusdem⁸ cantare, quæ
quidam cantaria est de patronatu dicti domini archie-
piscopi, ut de¹⁰ vire ecclesiæ suæ Sancti Petri Eborum,
quendam¹¹ annalem redditum octo Mercarum, perci-
piend. secundum modum & formam scripti¹² codem prio-
ris & conventus inde facti, cujus tenor sequitur in hæc
verba: -*

*“ Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ, ad quos præsen-
“ tes litteræ pervenerint, Adam prior Sancti Oswaldi
“ de Nostell, Ordinis Sancti Augustini Eborum Dioce-
“ sis, & ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino
“ sempiternam. Noveritis, nos, unanimi assensu &
“ consensu totius¹³ Capitale nostri, ¹⁴ medietis licentiâ do-
“ mini Regis, pro ducentis & quadraginta libris, ¹⁵ quos
“ Robertus Morton, in magna necessitate nostro, in re-*

¹ Thomas Arundel. ² L. Indenture. ³ F. primitivæ fidei lega-
tum, nisi malis, primitivæ sedis legatum. ⁴ L. religiosi. ⁵ L. tes-
tatur. ⁶ L. capellano. ⁷ L. cantarie in Capella Sancta. ⁸ L. Ca-
pellanis. ⁹ L. cantariæ, quæ quidem. ¹⁰ L. jure. ¹¹ Sic. ¹² F.
ejusdem. ¹³ L. Capituli. ¹⁴ F. mediante. ¹⁵ L. quas.

“levationem domus nostræ prædictæ, nobis dederit &
 “charitatem contulerit; dedisse, concessisse, & hoc præ-
 “senti scripto nostro Indentato confirmasse Roberto, Ca-
 “pellano ejusdem cantariæ in capella Sanctæ Mariæ
 “Magdalencæ juxta Bawtry, vocata le Spittle, & suc-
 “cessoribus suis, capellanis ejusdem Cantariæ, imperpe-
 “tuum ¹ querendam annualem redditum octo marcarum,
 “percipiend. de domo nostra predicta ad terminos Puri-
 “ficationis beatæ Mariæ, & Natiuitatis Sancti Johan-
 “nis Baptistæ, per æquales portiones solvend. dicto Ro-
 “berto Capellano, & successoribus suis, ² Capellanis can-
 “tariæ prædictæ singulis, apud prædictam capellam, vo-
 “catam le Spittle, in forma prædicta, in ³ augmenta-
 “tione sustentatione dicti Capellani, & successorum suo-
 “rum, capellanorum cantariæ prædictæ, divina in ca-
 “pella prædicta, pro salutari statu dicti Roberti Mor-
 “ton, & ⁴ Johanna consortis suæ, dum vixerint, ac pro
 “⁵ omnibus eorundem Roberti & Johannæ cum ab hac
 “luce migraverint, nec non pro ⁶ omnibus patrem, ma-
 “trem, parentum & benefactorum eorundem, imperpe-
 “tuum celebraturorum; & si contingat, dictum ⁷ ama-
 “bulem redditum ad aliquem terminum prænotatum de
 “⁸ aretco esse in parte, vel in toto, quod tunc ibidem liceat
 “prædicto Roberto ⁹ capelano, & successoribus ¹⁰ capellavis
 “cantariæ predictæ, in placiis & maneriis ¹¹ nostros de
 “Tickhill, Willsecks, & Swynton, & Haywall, in-
 “trare, & in eisdem ¹² distinguere, & ¹³ districtionis ab-
 “ducere, ¹⁴ fugare, reterere, quousque eidem Roberto Ca-

¹ F. quendam. ² L. Capellanis. ³ F. augmentationem sus-
 tentationis. ⁴ L. Johannæ. ⁵ F. animabus. ⁶ F. animabus pa-
 trum & matrum, &c. ⁷ L. annualem. ⁸ F. à retro, id est, arre-
 ragio vel arrieragio. ⁹ L. capellano. ¹⁰ L. capellanis. ¹¹ L. nos-
 tris. ¹² F. distringere. ¹³ F. districtiones. ¹⁴ F. fugare & te-
 nere, vel fugare & retinere.

“pellano, vel successoribus suis ¹ capellavis cantariæ præ-
 “dictæ, de prædictorum reddituum ² arereagiis ejusdem
 “plenarie fuerint ³ sutosfat. In cujus rei testimonium huic
 “præsenti scripto meo sigillum commune capituli nostri
 “⁴ exposuimus. Dat. in domo capitulari Sancti Oswal-
 “di, primo die Octobris, anno Domini 1390. & anno
 “regni Regis Richardi secundi post conquestum An-
 “glie xiiii^o.

Et quod si contingat, dictum ⁵ annalem redditum, post
 aliquem terminum, in prædicto ⁶ teneri conventum, per
 duos ⁷ mensis à retro esse in parte vel in toto, tunc præ-
 dicti prior & conventus, & successores sui, ⁸ tenente &
 obligente dicto domino Archiepiscopo, & successoribus
 suis, ⁹ quotiens in quadraginta solidos ¹⁰ starlingos, quo-
 tiens prædictum annualem redditum post ¹¹ aliquam ter-
 minum per duos menses in forma prædicta à ¹² certo esse
¹³ contingerit, solvend. eidem Domino Archiepiscopo &
 successoribus apud Scroobie; in cujus rei testimonium
 uni parti hujus Indenturæ, penes præfatum Dominum
 Archiepiscopum remanenti, ¹⁴ altriⁿ prior & conventus
 sigillum commune capituli sui apposuerunt, alteri vero
¹⁵ partè, penes ¹⁶ dictas priorem & conventum remanen-
 ti, idem dominus Archiepiscopus sigillum suum apposuit.
 Dat. apud Sanctum ¹⁷ Oswaldi ¹⁸ prædicto quarto die
 Octobris, anno Domini 1390. & anno regni regis Ri-
 chardi secundi post conquestum Angliæ xiiii^o.

The Abbey of St. Oswald beinge, ¹⁹ supressed, and
 the Revenues comeinge to the Kinge, this Pen-
 sion of v li. vi s. viii d. is continually paid by
 the Auditor and Receiver of Yorkshiere.

¹ L. capellanis. ² Sic. ³ F. satisfacturi. ⁴ F. exposuimus.
⁵ Sic. ⁶ F. tenore. ⁷ L. menses. ⁸ F. tenentur & obligantur.
⁹ F. totiens. ¹⁰ F. sterlingos. ¹¹ L. aliquem. ¹² F. retro.
¹³ L. contigerit. ¹⁴ Vox hæc delenda esse videtur. ¹⁵ L. parti.
¹⁶ L. dictos. ¹⁷ L. Oswaldum. ¹⁸ F. prædictum. ¹⁹ Sic.

And there is xxvi s. viii d. to be paid unto the Hospital by the Lord Archbishop for the tyme beinge, as appeareth by an Abstract of the Letters Pattents, which Robert late Archbishop of Yorke purchased from King Edward the sixt, concerning the Mannor of *Scrooby*, with thappurtenances, by meanes of which Purchase the Lord Archbishop of Yorke holdeth the same Manor; In which Purchase the Lord Archbishop doth take upon him, and for this, who shall hold the same Mannor after him, to discharge the saide Kinge of these Purchasses, which, att the day of the Purchase, they were charged with, and payed the same.

The Letters Pattents beare date the 27th of May, *anno septimo Edwardi sexti*, as appeareth upon Record in the Rolls, as there enrolled.

“ Præterquam de ¹ sumo, nobis, heredibus, successoribus, superius per præsens ² reservato, ac pro ³ terminibus de demissionibus & concessionibus de præmissis pro termino vitæ vel ⁴ anorum facta, super quibus antiquus redditus vel plus reservatur, ac præterquam de viginti sex solidis & octo denariis, ⁵ annatim solutis magistro hospitalis beatæ Mariæ juxta Bawtrie, pro redditus resolutione, exeuntis de certis terris in clausura infra palacium in campo, sive wareno, vocato Plumtree field.

Which seemes to be Clay-pitt Close, now in the occupation of John Clarke. If it might please your Grace, I could rather wish the Ground then the Pension, which would be very commodious to the Hospital.

¹ F. *summâ*. ² F. *reservatâ*. ³ Sic. ⁴ L. *annorum*. ⁵ Sic.

Secondly, for what poore?

I find it was founded for two poore Widdowes, and such are to be placed successively, and there is given, by your Grace's Directions, to either of them xx s. yearly.

Thirdly, all the Profitts cominge to the Master, both by Pensions and Rents, are xiiii l. x s.

Fourthly, the Patron of the Hospitall is the Lord Archbishop of Yorke, for the time beinge, and sede vacante the Kinge.

I find a Bill of Remembrance in these Words:

" This Bill made the xiith. day of July, anno xir^o.
" *Henrici octavi*, Witnesseth me William Hollgill to
" have received of the right worshipfull Maister Barra,
" Prebend of Suthwell, the day of these presents, vii.
" Pieces of Evidences sealed, concerninge the Chappell
" of St. Marie Magdalen of Bawtrie, to the use and be-
" hoofe of the Incumbent of the same Chappell that now
" is, his and his successors. In witnesse whereof I the said
" William Hollgill have sett my Seale, and subscribed
" my Name, the day and yeare above written.

Butt where this Hollgill dyed, or what became of these Evidences, it cannot be knowne, which is a great Wound and Hurt to that Hospitall.

The Certificate of Sir John Markeham, Knight, William Cooper, Nichollas Powtrelle, Esquiers, and John Wiseman, Gent. Commissioners of our Sovereigne Lord the King in the County of Nottingham, for the survayinge of all Chauntries, Hospitalls, Colleges, Free Chappells, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Guilds and Salaries of stipendarye Priests, within the said County, accordinge

cordinge to certaine Articles, hereunder written, by the vertue of the King's Majestie's Commissioner to them directed, Dated the **xiiiith**. day of February, in the **xxxviith**. yeare of the Raigne of our said most dread Sovereigne Lord, Henry the eight, by the Grace of God of England, France and ¹ Ierland King, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth, under God, of the Church of England and Ierland the supreame Head, amongst other things, is containd as followeth.

" The parrishe of Harworthe.

" The Hospitall of Mary Magdalen *juxta* Bawtric,
 " founded by one Robert Morton for a Priest, there to
 " be resident, and to keepe Hospitalitie for poore Peo-
 " ple, to pray for the Founder's Soule and all Christian
 " Soules, as the Deputye of the Incumbent saith uppon
 " his Oath, without any Writings shewed to the Com-
 " missioners.

In the Booke of the tenth ——— **xii s. viii d.**

In the King's Bookes — **viii li. per an. — xiii s. iiii d.**
 paid to the Priest, with **vi li. xiii s. iiii d.** received aswell
 out of the King's Revenewes, as out of the late surren-
 dred Monasterie of St. Oswald **cvi s. 8 d.** as out of the
 Lordshipp of Scrooby **xxvi s. viii d.** which Revenewes
 have beene imployed to the use of Richard Pigott, Cha-
 pliene to Kinge Henry the eight, savinge that he did
 give to a Preist **xiii s. iiii d.** to say masse there two dayes
 in the Weeke.

And it hath ² with 2 Closes and a Mancion rented be-
 fore att **xli s.** by the yeare.

¹ Sic.

² Sic.

The Names of some Archbishops, who have bene Patrons, and whom they have presented to the Hospitall.

Johannes Romanus collated,	Tho. Langtofte.
William Melton —————	Adam Usflet.
William Booth —————	Thomas Wirell.
Cristofer Bainbridge —————	John Hawkyns.
Thomas Woolcey —————	Richard Pigott.
Roberte Holgate —————	William Claybrowghe,
<i>sacrae theologiae professori.</i>	

Edwin Sands ————— James Brewster, who combined with Robinson, Short, and Noble to subvert the Hospitall, and, uppon false Information, it was passed as a Concealment, and thereupon he was deprived.

John Pierce ————— John Cooper, and in both their names was the suit commenced and decreed.

Tobie Mathew ————— John Slacke, who was kept out of the Possession of the Hospitall, by whose meanes the old Decree is established, and Possession granted to him and his Successors.

Now by whose meanes the Hospitall was informed to be a Concealment, and so passed under the Great Scale of England.

All these, that are here sett downe, did combyne in that Action :

James Brewster, (then Maister of that Hospitall,) Thomas Robinson, Thomas Short, John Noble, as appear-

eth upon their Confession before the Highe Commissioners att Yorke.

*A Coppye of the Warrant from the Commissioners, to attach James Brewster, Tho. Short, Thomas Robinson, and others, for profayninge and ruina-
inge the Howse and Chappell of the Hospitall.*

“ *Wheras* We are crediblie enfourmed, that diverse
“ evill disposed Persons have of late entred the Hospitall
“ of Mary Magdalen at Bawtrie, and pluckt up, and
“ carried away certaine Stalls and other Furniture be-
“ longinge to the same, contrary to all order, and with-
“ out any Aucthoritie;

“ On the behalfe therefore her Highnes Commis-
“ sioners for Causes Ecclesiasticall to us and others di-
“ rected, We will and commaund yow, and allso here-
“ by do aucthorize yow, and every of yow, or any of
“ yow, that if any such Person do hereafter enter the
“ said Hospitall, for the purpose abovesaid, that then
“ yow, or any of yow (not omittinge for any Libertie,
“ ² Previlidge or Exempts) do attach the said Person or
“ Persons, so intermedlinge in the Premisses, and there-
“ upon ³ to bringe, or send, him or them forthwith be-
“ fore us, and other our Associats, her Majestie's Com-
“ missioners for Causes Ecclesiasticall within the Pro-
“ vince of Yorke, or three of us, to the Citty of Yorke,
“ that such order may be taken with them, and every of
“ them, as to Equitie and Justice shall appertaine; And
“ these Presents shall be your Warrant in that behalfe.
“ Faile ye not hereof, as yow will answere the contrary

¹ Sic,

² Sic.

³ Sic.

“att your perills. Given at Yorke under her Majestie’s
“Signett, used in this behalfe, the sixt day of March
“*Anno Domini*, 1590.

“*John Gybson.*

“*John Bennett.*

“*William Goodwyn.*

“*To John Thornaighe, Esq; Sherife of the County of*
“*Nottingham, and to all Justices of Peace, Maiors, She-*
“*riffs, Baliffs, Headborroughs and Constables, and to*
“*all other her Majestie’s Officers, and loving Subjects,*
“*within the Province of Yorke. And allso to Anthony*
“*Morton, Esq; and Roger Collier, her Majestie’s Pursi-*
“*vants, or to any of them.*

Now followes the Confession of Thomas Robinson
before the high Commissioners at Yorke :

“About May last I agreed with one Will. Ballard, of
“Lincoln’s-Inne, Gent. beinge deputie to Sir Edward
“Stanley, havinge a Graunt for Concealements, for the
“Summe of xii li. to have the Hospitall convey’d to me
“by Fee-Farme, but before Sir Edward Stanley’s Booke
“passed, one William Typper passed a Booke, wherein
“William Ballard got him to passe his Hospitall, and
“tooke his hand to passe it to him by Fee-Farme.

“I brought for Ralfe Dames, James Brewster and Ed-
“ward Watteson a *Subpœna*, to shew how they held it,
“and they yeildinge, I entred to the Howse and Grounds;
“and sold mine Intrest for about an hundred Markes, if
“that I could obtaine the Pension, being 5 li. yerely to
“the Maister of the Hospitall, whereof I have received
“xv li. and I have a Bill of his hand for 49. li. bond in

“an

“ an hundred for the payment therof. The Howse and the
 “ Particulars be past, but, I thinke, not the Pension, for
 “ which I must make Allowance, and it hath cost me in
 “ goinge to London for my Assurance above 20 li. be-
 “ sides my Charges and Short’s att Yorke, and as yet I
 “ have no Assurance from Typper, but from Ballard, be-
 “ cause of Welbecke and Brewster, because they would
 “ buy it, and are some what a kynne to Mr Typper; but
 “ Mr Typper was commaunded to lett me have my As-
 “ surance at the next Tearme, or to shew some good
 “ cause, why I should not have it.

“ I am bound in an 100 li. to Thomas Short, to war-
 “ rant him this Assurance, and for a Pawne allso I have
 “ delivered to Thomas Short my Uncle Robinson’s Will,
 “ wherin I made him a Letter of Atturney, to sue for
 “ the same, with a Bond of 200 li. for Performance of
 “ the Will. If I may be freed from Thomas Short for
 “ my Pawnes and Bonds, I would be contented with
 “ my Money, if he will be contented.

“ *By me Thomas Robinson.*

*The Confession of Thomas Short before the high
 Commissioners att Yorke.*

1 “ Thomas Robinson was att bord at the Hospitall
 “ nere Bawtrie with Mr. Brewster, for one Quarter, about
 “ Easter last, duringe which tyme Mr. Brewster moved
 “ the said Robinson, to procure the Queene’s Right of
 “ the Hospitall of Bawtrie to the said Brewster’s use, and
 “ told him he should have 30 li. for his paynes.

2 “ About May day last Mr. Brewster and Tho. Ro-
 “ binson did disagree, and went from Mr. Brewster’s

“ how, and went to gett the Hospitall for himselfe at
“ London, and being there did procure a Bill of ¹ vocante
“ from one Ballard, deputie to Mr. Stanhopp, as he said,
“ and came and entred into the Hospitall the last Sum-
“ mer.

3 “ The last ² Sumer Mr. Welbecke, Father-in-law to
“ Mr. Brewster, offred Thomas Robinson, as he said, a
“ 100. Markes for his Intrest, which Summe he refused.

4 “ About Michaëlmas last the said Robinson did lett
“ to me Thomas Short, the said Hospitall, with thap-
“ purtnances, for a yere for 4 *li.* being worth vi. *li.* in
“ the yere, and promised me, when he gott his Assu-
“ rance, I should have the Purchase therof for 60 *li.* up-
“ pon conditions, that I should lend him as much Mo-
“ ney, as then I could, whereuppon I lent him 15 *li.* and
“ tooke his Bond for the payment of the said Summe of
“ 15 *li.* I borrowed it of John Noble, not tellinge him
“ for what cause I borrowed the same.

“ *By me Thomas Short.*

The Supplication of James Brewster.

“ *To the Reverend Father in God, his singular good
Lord and Patron, his Grace of Yorke:*

“ In most humble wise sheweth unto your Grace your
“ poore and daily orator James Brewster, Maister of the
“ Hospitall of Mary Magdalen *juxta Bawtrie*, Wheras
“ I understand the xixth. day of March last past of your
“ Grace's Proceedings against me, and the last time of
“ my appearance beinge the sixt of Aprill, there to shew
“ cause before your Grace of my not appearance; These

¹ Sic. *F. vacante*,

² Sic.

“ are

"are in most humble wise to crave your Grace's Favour,
 "favourably to consider of my far distance from the
 "place, and my necessarie charge dependinge upon me,
 "especially at this tyme. This bearer hear of Mr. Han-
 "cocke can certify your Grace more largely, whome I
 "desired to supplie my place at the Hospitall in my ab-
 "sence; so that I cannot come my selfe before your
 "Grace at this time, and therefore I humbly crave your
 "Grace's Favour, accordinge to your Grace's Discre-
 "tion, to grant me longer tyme of appearance, or other-
 "wise to help me out of these Troubles, as it shall seeme
 "best to your Grace's Wisedome.

"And I shall make it knowne, that I have laboured
 "in the suite against them the directest meanes I did
 "know; and thus I cease this 20th. of March, prayinge
 "for your Grace's Prosperitie, and long to continue, att
 "Chelmsford

"Your Grace's most humble,
 "a comunist¹

"James Brewster.

A coppie of Mr Typper's Letter.

"To the most reverend Father in God, the Lord
 Archbishop of Yorke, Metropolitane of Eingland.

"My very good Lord,

"My humble dutie to your Lordship remembred &c.
 "Wheras the xxiith. day of December last her Maje-
 "stie granted to Mr. Edward Dyer, in my name, the
 "Hospitall of Bawtrie in the Countie of Nottingham,

¹ F. commune servant.

"which,

“ which, since the same was past, I have understood, that
“ the Patronage thereof belongeth unto your Lordship,
“ which since I knew I have made stay thereof in my
“ owne hands, by order from Mr. ¹Freeascue, for that one
“ Robinson hath sought to have had the same from me,
“ to whome I minde not to passe it, nor to any other
“ without your Lordship’s consent; and what your Lord-
“ ship’s Determination is herein, if it might please you, I
“ would gladly understand, whose honourable direction I
“ mind to follow. Here was one Ballard, who very earnest-
“ ly solicited the matter to my Lord Treasurer and Mr.
“ ²Fortscue, by whose meanes the stay came, and after
“ the stay made by them, Robinson found meanes to
“ procure my Lord Chancellor’s Letters to me for the
“ assuringe the same to him, which in like manner I have
“ refused to do; Therefore I shall entreat your good
“ Lordship to direct me some Course herein, and I will
“ not faile, but performe it. Thus restinge at your
“ Lordship’s Commands, most humbly I take my leave,
“ from my howse in Aldersgate Street, the 3 of April
“ 1590.

“ Your Lordship’s humbly to be commaunded
“ *William Tipper.*

Now comes the Title of the Hospitall to be in
the xchequer Chamber, before the right honour-
able Sir William Cicell, Knight, Lord Burghley,
Lord Treasurer of England, John Fortescue, un-
der Treasurer, Sir Roger Manwood, Lord Cheife
Barron, and before the rest of the Barrons.

¹Sic. ²Sic.

“ *John*

Account of the Hospital of

“ *John Cooper of Suthwell, Master of the Hospitall of*
 “ *St. Marie Magdalen neare to Bawtrie, collated to it*
 “ *by John late Archbishop of Yorke,*

“ Sheweth unto your Honours, John, by the Provi-
 “ dence of God Archbishop of Yorke, that, whereas
 “ ther is, and, time wherof the memorie of man is not
 “ to the contrarie, there hath beene a Hospitall, founded
 “ for the reliefe of certaine poore people, and of a Ma-
 “ ster of the same Hospitall, beinge an ecclesiasticall per-
 “ son, called the Hospitall of Marie Magdalen, neare
 “ the Towne of Bawtrie in the County of Yorke, beinge
 “ scittuate att, or neare unto, the Confynes of the Coun-
 “ ties of Yorke and Nottingham; being there neare bor-
 “ deringe and adjoyninge together; And the same Ho-
 “ spitall hath beene, from time to time, maintained with
 “ certaine Lands, Rents, and other Poccessions, as by
 “ divers Writings may appeare, & wherein Devine Service
 “ and Common Prayers have, or ought weekly to have,
 “ beene said, had and done; And the said Hospitall by
 “ the like time allso hath been, and yett is, or ought to
 “ be, of the Patronage of the Archbishop of Yorke for
 “ the time beinge, and of her Majestie, and of her High-
 “ nes most noble Progenitors, in the Vacation of the same
 “ Sea, by reason of the Temporallities.

“ Butt now so it is, if it may please your Honours,
 “ that, within two yeares last past, one James Brewster,
 “ now, or late, of Chelmsford in the County of Essex,
 “ clayminge and pretendinge himselfe to be Maister of
 “ the said Hospitall, and preposterously to overthrow,
 “ and utterly to dissolve, the State of the same Hospitall,
 “ and to make acquisition to himselfe, and to his Heires,

“ or to some others, of the Poccessions of the said Ho-
“ spital, and utterly to destroy the said Patronage, and
“ decay the livings, which the said Maister and poore
“ People have heretofore, from tyme to tyme, had, and
“ receivd, thereof, to the perpetuall ¹ Dessolution of the
“ same, and seeketh to free and disburden himselfe of all
“ things of attendance, and residence, in the same Ho-
“ spital, and of doinge divyne Service and Common
“ Prayer therein, hath combyned and confederated him-
“ selfe to that end, and purpose, together with one Tho-
“ mas Robinson, John Noble, and Thomas Short, who,
“ or some of them, by practise and confederacy amonge
“ them had, have procured the said Hospitall, and all
“ the Lands and Poccessions thereof, to be passed and
“ graunted from her Majestie by her Highnes Letters
“ Pattents, as Lands and Tenements concealed from
“ her Majestie, under the yearly Rent of some small Fee-
“ Farme therefore to be yeilded and answered to her
“ Majestie, her Heires and Successors, and thereuppon
“ the said Brewster hath beene a long space absent from
“ the said Hospitall, plâceing himselfe aboute an hun-
“ dreth Myles of distant from the said Hospitall, and
“ hath voluntarielye and willfully suffered the said Hospi-
“ tall to fall into utter Ruine and Decay for want of
“ Reparations; And the said Thomas Robinson, John
“ Noble; and Thomas Short, of intent to pcesse them-
“ selves of the same Hospitall, and of all the Lands and
“ poccessions thereof, have now of late, (under colour of
“ the said Grant from her Majestie made of the said Ho-
“ spital, as concealed, assafor said,) utterly profained the
“ said Chappell of, and in, the said Hospitall beinge,

¹ Sic.

“and have defaced and carryed away all, or a great
 “part, of the Ornaments in the said Chappell beinge,
 “and have altered and ¹chainged the same from a Chap-
 “pell to be a Stable, or a ²Roame for theire Horses
 “and Cattell, to the great offence of the Inhabitants
 “neare thereabouts adjoyninge, and contrarie to all
 “Law, and Equitie, and good Conscience, seinge, as
 “the same Hospitall was never lawfully dissolved, butt
 “from tyme to tyme ³enjoyed by severall Incumbents,
 “collated thereunto either by her Majestie, or her High-
 “nes Progenitors, in the Vacation of the said Sea, and
 “by the Archbishops for the time beinge the Sea beinge
 “full, and the said Robinson, Short and Noble do threa-
 “ten and give out in Speeches, that they will very
 “shortly pull downe and quite deface the said Hospitall
 “and Chappell, and all the Howses and Buildings to the
 “same appertayninge, and to committ and imploy them
 “to theire owne uses, and do shortly intend utterly to
 “spoyle and destroy the same, unlesse some speedy re-
 “medie be by your Honours meanes shortly had, and
 “provided, for redresse and reliefe in this behalfe, in
 “consideration wherof, and for so much as all the said
 “Misdemeanours, Outrages and Profanations, have bene
 “attempted by the said James Brewster, Robinson, Short
 “and Noble, under pretence of the said supposed Pur-
 “chase, grounded upon a Concealement, as aforesayd,
 “whose Abuses, Prophanations, and Practises, be most
 “aptly to be examined, heard and determined before
 “your Honors, and in this honorable Court of her Ma-
 “jestie’s Exchequer-Chamber, the rather that it shal be
 “made manifest in this honorable Court; as well by Re-

¹ Sic. ² Sic. ³ L. enjoyed.

“ cords, as other wise, that the same Hospitall is not,
“ nor ever was, dissolved, wherby the said pretended
“ Graunte in Fee-Farme of the said Hospitall from her
“ Majesty so procured, as aforesaid, is mearely voyd, and
“ of no force or effect: And for that the said James
“ Brewster, for his longe Absence from the said Hospi-
“ tall, and other lewd Demeanors, is, and standeth, de-
“ prived of the said Hospitall: And to the intent that
“ the said Archbishop, beyng the Patron and Ordinary
“ thereof, may have the said Outrages and Abuses afore-
“ said reformed, and severely punished, accordynge as
“ the Qualitie thereof deserveth, and that Reformation
“ therof may be shortly hadd, accordynge to the Foun-
“ dation of the same, as to his charge appertayneth;
“ May, it, therefore, please your Honors, not only to
“ graunt unto the said Archbishop the Queene’s Maje-
“ stie’s most gracious Writ of Injunction to be directed
“ to the said James Brewster, Thomas Robinson, John
“ Noble and Thomas Short, commaunding and enjoyn-
“ inge them, and every of them, under a certayne payne,
“ and by your Honors to be limited, peaceably and quiet-
“ ly to permitt, and suffer, such Person, and Persons,
“ as the said Archbishop hath, or shall at any time here-
“ after collate, to the said Hospitall, and all others in
“ their, and every, or any, of their, Rights, to have,
“ hold and enjoye the quiet possession of the said Hospi-
“ tall, and all the Howses, Buildings, Lands, Tene-
“ ments and Hereditaments to the same belonging; And
“ also that the said Robinson and Short doe forthwith
“ repaire againe, and restore, all such things; as they, or
“ either of them, have, or hath, taken away forth, of
“ the said Chappell, and not to attempte, goe about to
“ alter, spoile or deface the same in any respect, nor to
“ Vol. II. N “ in-

"interrupte, or disturbe, any Persons collated by the
 "said Archbishop into the said Hospitall, or their under-
 "assignes, nor to commence any suite concerninge the
 "said Hospitall, or any the Possessions theroty in any
 "Court whatsoever, untill the same matter shall have
 "receyved a fulle hearinge and order before your Ho-
 "nors, accordinge to Right, Equitie, and good Con-
 "science; But also to graunt unto the said Archbishop
 "the Queene's Majestie's most gracious Writt of Sub-
 "pœna, to be directed to the said James Brewster, Tho-
 "mas Robinson, John Noble and Thomas Short, com-
 "maundyng them, and every of them, therby, at a
 "certayne day, and under a certayne payne, therin by
 "your Honours to be limited, ¹ to be personally appeare
 "in the Queene's Majestie's Exchequer Chamber at West-
 "minster, then and there to answer unto the Premisses,
 "&c.

*The severall Demurrers and Answer of Thomas
 Robinson, one of the Defendants, to, and upon,
 the Bill of Complaint of the Right Reverend Fa-
 ther, John Archbishop of Yeorke, Complainant.*

" *Boucher cum*

" *querente.*

" *Pond cum de-*

" *fendente.*

"The said Defendant saith, by the advise of his
 "Councell, that the said Bill of Complaint is not only
 "insufficient, to put this Defendant to answer unto, for
 "sundrye Imperfections there appearinge, but also saith,

¹ Sic.

“that the said Complainant neither ought to be privileged in this honorable Court, to sue, molest or impeache her Majestie’s Fee-Farmer or Tenant, in prejudice and disadvantage of her Majestie, and to the losse and annoyance of her Majestie’s Fee-Farme, now answered, and hereafter to be answered, unto her Majesty, in respect wherof this Defendant doth demurr, and abide in Lawe, upon the said Bill, and demandeth Judgement, whether this Defendant be compellable to answer unto the same Bill? Neverthelesse, if this Defendant, by speciall order of this honorable Court, shal be overruled, or awarded, to answer to the said insufficient Bill, then, and not otherwise, the Benefit and Advantage of Exception unto the Uncertaintye and Insufficiency of ¹ said Bill unto this Defendant both now and hereafter beinge saved, he the said Defendant, for Answer and plaine Declaration of a truth in, and touchinge, the Matters in the said Bill suggested, saith, that the said Hospitall, and the Lands and Tenements thereto belonginge, were justly and lawfully vested in her Majestie, as in the right of her Majestie’s Crowne of England, by reason whereof her Majestie was, or of right ought to have beene, seized in her Demeasnes as of Fee, as in the right of her Crowne aforesaid, albeit the same of longe tyme had been concealed, and unjustly withholden, from her Majestie, which, by the industrie, and at the charge and procurement of this Defendant, was founde out to be concealed from ² from her Highnes, and so seized, her Majestie, by her Letters Patents, under the great Seale of Englande, dated the two and twen-

¹ L. the said. ² Dele.

" tyth day of December now last past, for and support
 " certayne consideration, in the same Letters Patents
 " specified, did, amongst divers other things, graunt and
 " convey the said dissolved Hospitall, and the Lands
 " thereto belonging, to one William Tipper and John
 " Dawes, to have and to hold, to them and to their
 " Heires of the said William Tipper, in Fee-farme, ren-
 " dringe unto her Majestie, her Heires and Successors,
 " a certayne annuall Rent for the said late Hospitall,
 " and the Lands therto belonging, by force wherof the
 " same William Tipper and John Dawes were of the
 " same Premisses seised joyntly unto them, and to the
 " Heires of the same William Tipper, in whom the In-
 " terest of the said Premisses, for any thing this Defen-
 " dant knoweth to the contrary, now remayneth. How-
 " beit this Defendant, upon former Agreements made
 " touchyng the Sale of the Premisses, is to have an
 " Assurance of the same at the hands of the said Tipper
 " and Dawes, when this Defendant shall require the same,
 " which he purposeth shortly to procure and obtayne.
 " And this Defendant further saith, that the said Hospi-
 " tall, and the lands² and the lands³ in question at the
 " time of the Dissolution of the late Monastery of St.
 " Oswald's, in the Countie of Yeorke, and alwayes be-
 " fore, time out of mynde, as this Defendant hopeth
 " to prove, were appropriated and anexed unto the same
 " late Monastery, and, as a Parcell of the Possessions of
 " the same late Monastery, ³ came to this Defendant is
 " by his counsell enformed, to the Hands of the late
 " Kinge Henrye the eight, Father to our Sovereaine La-
 " dy the Queene's Majestie that now is. And that the

¹ F. the. ² Dele. ³ F. came, as this.

“ same Lands, belonginge to the said late dissolved Ho-
“ spitall, were given and appoynted to divers supersti-
“ tious Uses, as this Defendant hopeth to be able to
“ prove, ever sithence which tyme, untill of late, the
“ same late Hospitall and the Lands were wrongfully de-
“ tayned, and kept, from her Majestie, and from her
“ said most noble Father, Brothier and Sisters, Kings
“ and Queenes of this Realme, as this Defendant is like-
“ wise by his Councell enformed, untill her Majestie’s
“ Estate and the Title to the same was, by the laboure,
“ industrie and charge of this Defendant, reveyled and
“ brought to light. without that the same Hospitall was
“ an Hospitall for the Poore, or to say Divine Service
“ there, or that it is materiall, whether they were so
“ used or noe, as the Plaintiff in his Bill hath suggested.
“ For this Defendant saith, that, within the Distance of
“ a Mile to the said late dissolved Hospitall, there are
“ three severall Churches and Chappells, where the Di-
“ vine Service is orderly and duly said and mayntayned.
“ without that the said Archbishop, the now Plantif, or
“ any his Predecessors, are or have beene, or of right
“ ought to be, Patrons of the said Hospitall, or to have
“ any thinge to doe with the Patronage of the same. And
“ without that, that this Defendant did ever confederate
“ with the same James Brewster in, or touchinge, any
“ the supposed Matters in the Bill suggested. And with-
“ out that, that this Defendant hath prophaned the said
“ Chappell, or hath defaced, or carried away, all, or
“ any, of the Ornaments in the same Chappell beinge,
“ as in the said Bill is also suggested. For that same
“ Chappell, and Ornaments, was prophaned and defaced
“ longe before this Defendant’s intermedlynge therewith.
“ And without that, that this Defendant doth purpose,

" or give out, Speeches, that he, or any other, will
 " spoyle, deface and plucke downe the said Hospitall, as
 " in the said Bill is also suggested. And without that,
 " that any thinge els, in the Bill mentioned, touchinge,
 " or concerninge, this Defendant, and therein sufficiently
 " not answered, confessed and avoyded, traversed or de-
 " nyed, is true. All which Matters this Defendant is,
 " and wil be, ready to averre and prove, as this honor-
 " able Court shal award, and therupon doth demaunde
 " Judgment, and prayeth from thence to be dismissed
 " with his reasonable Costs, in that behalfe most wrong-
 " fully sustayned.

" *Will. Winter.*

" *Prædictus defendens præstitit sacramentum*
 " *xxiii. die Junii, anno xxxiii regni reginæ Eliza-*
 " *bethæ, coram Johanne Sotherton, unum Baro-*
 " *num &c.*

The Replication of the most Reverend Father in God,
John Archbishop of² Yeorke, Complainant, to the
Demurrer and Answer of Thomas Robinson De-
fendant,

" The said Complainant averreth his said Bill of Com-
 " plainte, and every matter and thinge therein containyed,
 " to be juste and true, in such manner and forme as in
 " the said Bill of complaynt³ in playnly and truly set
 " forth and declared. And further saith, that the said
 " Demurrer and Answer of the Defendant, is very un-
 " certayne, untrue and insufficient in the Law to be re-
 " plyed unto, for divers very manifest and apparant mat-
 " ters and causes therein containyed; the advantage of

¹ Sic, pro Johanne Sotherton, uno. ² Sic. ³ L. is.

" thin-

“ thinsufficiēcy wherof unto this Repliant at all tymes
“ hereafter sacred, for further Replication thereunto,
“ this Complainant saith, in all and every Matter, Ar-
“ ticle and Thing, as he before, in his said Bill of Com-
“ plaint, hath playnly and truly set forth and declared.
“ And further saith, that, for as much as the said De-
“ fendānt, by his said Answer, without any color of cause,
“ pretendeth, that this Complainant, beyng privileged
“ in the chequer, as the Collector of the annuall Tenths
“ and Subsidies, havinge in this Court a place of ac-
“ counte, as well for that Collection of the Subsidye and
“ Benevolence hath not Priviledge to maintayne Suit in
“ this Court; and for that also, that the said Defend-
“ ant, by untrue Surmises of a Concealment, hath ob-
“ tayne in Fee-Farme a Hospitall, not dissolved nor
“ dissolvable, nor yet concealed, for a yearly Rent, an-
“ swerable in this Courte; therefore this Complainant is
“ only to seeke his Remedy in this honorable Court, and
“ not els where. And for that if this Repliant by Judi-
“ ciall Decree hath had Redresse in the same Court,
“ against such pretended Purchasses of supposed Conceal-
“ ments of this Complainant’s See and Archbishoppricke;
“ And for as much as the sayd Defendant, by his said
“ Answer, confesseth the same to have beene a Hospitall
“ ² which without Surrender or other lawfull Dissolution,
“ therefore there is no cause, that the Defendant, or the
“ said other persons in the Answer named, can derive to
“ them selves any lawfull Title thereof, nor by any law-
“ full meanes vested in the Crowne. And this Repliant
“ further saith, that the same Hospitall never was appro-
“ priated, or anexet, to the said late dissolved Priory of

¹ Sic.² F. delend.

“ St. Oswald’s in the Answer mentioned; But the same
 “ was an Hospitall of the Patronage and Collation of the
 “ said Plantif and his Predecessors, as well in the time
 “ of the State of the said Priory of St. Oswald’s, and
 “ since, and never as Parcell of the Possessions of the
 “ said Priory of St. Oswald’s surveyed, although the
 “ Maister of the said Hospitall was mayntayned in parte
 “ with a Rent-charge, issuing out of the Possessions of
 “ St. Oswald, as by many Records shal to this honorable
 “ Court appeare. Without that; that this Complainant
 “ ought not to be ¹ priveleged in this Courte, to sue or
 “ impleade her Majestie’s Fee-Farmer, or the Tenements
 “ of the said Hospitall, supposed to be concealed; Or
 “ that the said Hospitall, and the Possessions therof, were
 “ ever lawfully vested in her Majestie, as in the Right of
 “ her Highnes crowne; Or that her Majestie was therof
 “ lawfully seised in right of her Highnes; Or that the
 “ same hath of longe time beene concealed, and unjust-
 “ ly withoulden, from her Majestie; Or that the same
 “ Hospitall was at the Charges and Procurement of the
 “ Defendant truly founde to be a concealement from her
 “ Highness, as in the said Answer is untruly pretended;
 “ Or that her Majestie by Letters Patents, under the
 “ Great Seale, dated the time in the Bill supposed, did,
 “ and lawfully could, graunt and convey the said dis-
 “ solved Hospitall, and the Lands there unto belonging,
 “ to the said William Tipper and John Dawes, in that
 “ Answer named, and to the Heires of the said William
 “ Tipper and John Dawes in thanswere named, and to
 “ the Heires of the said William Tipper for ever in Fee-
 “ Farme; Or that the said Tipper and Dawes were there-

¹ Sic,

“ of lawfully seized, and have the Interest thereof in
“ them yet remayning; Or that the Defendants can
“ have any lawfull Assurance of the said Hospitall at
“ their hands; Or that the said Hospitall and Lands at
“ any ‘at any’ time were appropriated and anexed unto
“ the said late Monastery of St. Oswald’s, and, as Par-
“ cell of the Possessions thereof, came unto the hands of
“ the late Kinge Henry theight, as in the said Answer is
“ surmised;’ Or that the said Lands, belonginge to the
“ said Hospitall, were ever given and appoynted to any
“ superstitious uses, and dissolvable by any Law, and
“ have beene ever since wrongfully detayned from her
“ Majestie, and her noble Progenitors, untill the Title
“ of the same was, by this Defendant’s Industrie and
“ Charge, remedied and brought to light; Or that it is
“ true and materiall, wheather, within the Distance of
“ lesse then a Mile to the said Hospitall, there are three
“ severall Churches and Chappells, where Divine Ser-
“ vice is orderly and duly said, or no: as though no
“ Church may be within a Mile of a Hospitall, but the
“ same Church must be a cause to dissolve the Hospitall.
“ For then almost all the Hospitalls in this Realme
“ should be dissolved, if, by that reason, the same might
“ be dissolved. And without that, that any other Mat-
“ ter or Thinge, alledged in the said Demurrer and An-
“ swer of the said Defendant, is materiall or effectuell in
“ Law to be replied unto, and herein before not suffi-
“ ciently confessed and avoyded, &c. all which Matters
“ &c.

Samle 1591.

¹ Dele.

The

*" The Rejoinder of Thomas Robinson, Defendant,
 " to the Replication of the right Reverend Fa-
 " ther in God, John Archbishop of Yorke, Com-
 " plainant.*

" Boucher pro querente.

" Pond cum

" defend.

*" Eborum. The saide Defendant, for Rejoynder,
 " first, as touchinge the saide Complainante's Priviledge,
 " to sue in this honorable Court, saith, as in his De-
 " murrer and Answer before he hath said; And further
 " saith; that neither in respect of the Plaintif's beinge
 " Collector of the annuall Tenthes, Subsidies and other
 " Duties, payable to her Majestie, he is not, neither
 " ought to be, priviledged, to sue in the same Court,
 " specially no such cause of Privelegd beinge in the Bill
 " sett forth; and much the rather also this honorable
 " Court, as the cause now standeth, ought not, under
 " favor, to relieve the said Complainant, if his pretend-
 " ed Bill were true, as it is not, for that, by the Com-
 " plainant's owne shewing, the same doth, and shoulde,
 " tende to the losse and disherison of her Majestie of,
 " and for, the said Fee Farme Rente, reserved upon the
 " said Pattents, which this honorable Court useth not to
 " do; And for further Rejoynder saith, that, albeit the
 " said Howses and Lands, now in question, have beene
 " tearmed by the name of an Hospitall, yet the same
 " Howses, in truth, were but a Chappell, and a dwell-
 " inge House for the Chaplen, which Chapell, House
 " and Lands, at the time of the Dissolution of the said
 " Monastery, and time out of minde before the Dissolu-
 " tion,*

“ tion; were parcell of the Possessions of the said dissol-
“ ved Monastery of St Oswald’s, and, by reason of the
“ Dissolution of that Monastery, and by vertue of the
“ Act of Parliament in that behalf made, and enacted,
“ the same, amonge other the Possessions of the said Mo-
“ nastery, came to the hands of the late Kinge Henryo
“ the eighth from whom, and from all his Successors
“ after him, untill now of late, the same Premisses, now
“ in question, have beene, and were, unjustly concealed,
“ detayned and withhoulden, as by divers credible Wit-
“ nesses and Testimonyes, as well by Records, as other-
“ wise, shal, in that behalf, be made manifest unto this
“ honorable Court, notwithstandinge all the resolute
“ tearmes used in, and by, the said Replication, to the
“ disgrace of this poore Defendant’s Title. Without that
“ the Plaintiff hath beene relieved, in any such cause,
“ against any such Purchasser of any such Concealements,
“ as the Plaintiff in his said Replication hath supposed
“ and suggested: And without that, that the Defendant,
“ by any untrue Surmises, hath obtayned the Fee-Farme
“ of the Premisses, now in question, as the said Plantif,
“ in his said Replication, hath suggested; this Defend-
“ ant further saith, and will averr and prove, that ther is
“ good, and sufficient, cause, why this Defendant should
“ derive from, and under, her Majestie, greate and law-
“ full Title and Estate in, and to, the Premisses. And
“ further saith, the same Premisses were appropriated and
“ annexed to the said late Monastery, and were Parcell
“ of the verye Possessions of the same, and, by reason
“ of the Dissolution of that Monastery, and other the Pos-
“ sessions of that Priory, ought to have comde into the

"hands of her Majestie's late Father, Kinge Henry the
 "eight, and so, consequently, were lawfully vested in
 "her Majestye that now is, from whom the same Pre-
 "misses, now in question, are lawfully conveyed and
 "passed in Fée-Farme, as before, in the Answer, is plain-
 "ly, and truly, alledged and confessed. Without that
 "also, that this Defendant will averr, and prove, that
 "ther are three severall Churches and Chappels, wherein
 "Divine Service is orderly, and duly, saide, within a
 "Mile of the sayd pretended Hospitall, and, therefore,
 "the Suggestion of the Concealement in his said Bill
 "'most untruly, in that he doth therein asseirme, that Di-
 "vine Service was duly said in the said Hospitall, the
 "Plantif hopinge therby to gaine more favour in this ho-
 "norable Court toward the Plantife's pretended Title,
 "which one moved the Defendant to inserte in his An-
 "swere, that there are three other Churches, or Chap-
 "pells, within a Mile ²distant to the said dissolved Ho-
 "spitall and Chappell, now in question, and not for any
 "such purpose, as the Plantife's Councell untruly hath
 "inferred.

"And without that, that any thinge els, in the Re-
 "plication specified, and herein not sufficiently rejoyn-
 "ed unto, confessed and avoyded, traversed or denied,
 "is true. All which Matters this Defendant is, and will
 "be, ready to averr, and prove, as this honorable Court
 "shall awarde, and therupon demandeth Judgement,
 "and prayeth, as before in his Answer he hath prayed.

"Will. Winter.

¹ Sic. ² Sic.

*The Coppie of a Letter from the Lord Archbishop
John, before his Death, to the right honourable
The Lord Treasurer of England.*

“ My very good Lord, your honorable and godly care
“ for the Maintenance and Protection of Poore Hospi-
“ tals, which, by good experience, I have founde here-
“ tofore, maketh me the more bolde, to become Suter
“ unto your Lordship, for your Favour towards the Ho-
“ spitall of Bawtrie, in Nottingham shire; the Patron-
“ age wherof belongeth to the Archbishop of Yeorke,
“ and the Title is to be examined and tryed before your
“ Lordship in the chequer Chamber this Tearme. There
“ have beene often Injunctions, by your Lordship's good
“ meanes, for Possession to be yeilded to the Clerke, up-
“ on whom I have collated the same: but they could
“ seldome, or never, yet take any effect. And so I com-
“ mende the Cause to your Lordship's charitable Consi-
“ deration, and your Lordship to the mercifull Protection
“ of the Almightye, at Bishopthorpe this 27. of April
“ 1593.

“ Your good Lordship's in Christ assured to
“ commande

Jo. Eborum.

I also finde divers Orders and Motions concerninge
this Triall, a Commission graunted for Examination of
Witnesses, Publication graunted upon the Returne of the
Examination of the Witnesses, and stayed in respect of
the Death of the Lord John Archbishop, but after the
Lord Archbishop Mathew, his Successor, exhibited his
Bill of reversion, thereupon the matter came to hearinge.

¹ Matthew Hutton.

The Commissioners for Examination of the

Witnesses were,

Jervace Lee,

Thomas Palmer,

Will. Burnell, Esquiers,

Will. Cardinall, and

John Forrest.

The Names of the Witnesses examined are,

Anthonie Morton, aged three and fortie yeares.

John Mirfin, clerke, Vicar of Haworth, of the age of threescore and fourteene yeares.

Roger Wagstaf of Harworth, aged three score and six yeares.

John Kendall of Bawtrie, aged three score yeares and more.

Henry Sanderson of Scastworth, aged fiftie and fower yeares.

Now followes the Decree,

Inter reverendissimum patrem¹ Matheum, Eborum Archiepiscopum, & Johannem Cooper, magistrum Hospitalis Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalencæ juxta Bawtrie querentem, & Thomam Robinson defendentem.

*Termino Sancti Hillarii, anno xxxviii^o.
Reginæ Elizabethæ Veneris sexto die Februarii.*

“*Eborum.* Wheras the late most reverend Father,
“ John, late Archbishop of Yeorke, exhibited his Bill of

¹ Matthæum Hutton.

“ Complaint into this Court, shewing therby, that there
“ was, and hadd beene, time out of minde, a Hospitall
“ founded for the relief of certayne poore people, and
“ for a Maister being an Ecclesiasticall person, called
“ Mary Magdalene Hospitall, neare Bawtrie in *Com.*
“ *Eborum*, neare unto the Confines of Yeorke and Not-
“ tingham, beinge there neare borderinge and adjoyn-
“ inge together, and that the same had beene maintayn-
“ ed with certayne Lands, Rents and other Possessions,
“ as by the Records of this Court appeared, and that
“ there, by like time, hadd beene a Chappell, wherin
“ Divine Service and Common Prayer had, and ought,
“ weekly to have¹ said, hadd and donne, and that the
“ same Hospitall, by the like tyme, hadd beene of the
“ Patronage of the Archbishop of Yeork, and of her
“ Majestie, and of her Progenitors, in the Vacation of
“ that Sea, and that, within two yeares then last past,
“ one] James Brewster, Clerke, clayminge to be Maister
“ thereof, by some Collation made by some of the said
“ Archbishops, the Plantife’s Predecessors, to overthrow
“ and dissolve the State of the same; and to make acqui-
“ sition thereof unto him and his Heires, or others to
“ his use, which the Maister and poore people before re-
“ ceived, and seekinge to free him self of all Charges
“ of Residence there, by himself hath contrived, and
“ confederated himself with Thomas Robinson the De-
“ fendent, who have procured the said Hospitall, and
“ the Possessions, to be passed from her Majestie by Let-
“ ters Pattents as Lands concealed to themselves, or to
“ others, to their, or some of their, uses, under some
“ smale Fee-Farme; And thereupon Brewster absented

¹ Sic.

" him self, beinge placed a hundreth miles from thence,
 " and voluntarily suffered the same Hospitall to fall into
 " Ruine: And the Defendent, of intent to possesse him
 " self thereof under the said Graunt, prophaned the said
 " Chappell, and carried away the Ornaments thereof to
 " a Stable, or Roome, for Oxen, or other, Cattell, to
 " the Offence of the Inhabitants there, beinge a Hospi-
 " tall not dissolved, but enjoyed by severall Incumbents
 " collated there unto as aforesaid, and threatened utterly
 " to pull downe and wast the same, and to imploy the
 " Stones, Bricks, Slate and Wood to their uses, and for
 " that Brewster was deprived, and for that the Defen-
 " dent claimed the same under a Graunt of concealed
 " Lands from her Majestie, the Plantif prayed Processe,
 " that the matter might be determined in this Court,
 " wherby the said Robinson answered, that the said Ho-
 " spitall, and the Lands therunto belonginge, were law-
 " fully vested in her Majestie as in the right of her
 " Crowne, and by reason thereof her Majestie was, or
 " ought to have beene seized thereof, although it had
 " beene longe concealed, and with houlden, from her,
 " which, by the Defendant's industrie, was found to be
 " concealed, and so seized, her Majestie, by Letters
 " Pattents dated the xxiith day of December *tunc ul-*
 " *timo*, granted the same to William Tipper and John
 " Dawes, to hould in Fee-Farme, rendringe an annuall
 " Rent. And that ¹ that the Hospitall and the Lands
 " aforesaid, at the Dissolution of ² Monastery of St. ³ Os-
 " wal's in Yeorkeshire, and time out of minde before,
 " was appropriated to that Monastery as Parcell thereof;
 " ⁴ came to the King's hands, and that the Lands ther-

¹ F. delend. ² L. the Mon, ³ Sic. ⁴ Sic.

“ unto belonginge were given, and appropriated, to di-
“ vers superstitious Uses, ever since which tyme, till of
“ late, ^{*} same Hospitall and Lands were wrongfully de-
“ tained from her Majestie and her Progenitors, untill,
“ by this Defendent’s meanes, her Majestie’s title was re-
“ vayed, traversinge the other Contents in the Bill.
“ Whereupon, the Plantif by Replication averred his Bill,
“ shewinge there by, that he was here to be relieved,
“ and not elsewhere, for that the Defendent, by untrue
“ Suggestion and Surmise of a Concealment, had ob-
“ tained in Fee-farme a Hospitall, not dissolved nor con-
“ cealed; further shewing, that the said Hospitall was
“ not appropriated to the Priorye of St. Oswald’s, but
“ that the same was an Hospitall, as in the Bill was al-
“ ledged, in the Estate of the said Priory of St. Oswald’s,
“ and ever since, and was never surveyed as Parcell of
“ the Possessions of that Priorie; although the Maister
“ of that Hospitall was, in parte, maintayned with a
“ Rent-charge issuinge yearly out of the Possessions of
“ the said Priory of St. Oswald’s, as by Records appear-
“ ed, and traversed the Contents of the Defendant’s An-
“ swere. Whereunto the Defendant, by Rejoynder, said,
“ that, albeit the House and Lands in question had beene
“ tearmed by the name of the Hospitall, yet the same
“ Houses, in truth, were but a Chappelle and a Dwell-
“ inge House for the Chaplen, which, at the Dissolution
“ of the said Monastery, and before, time out of minde,
“ were Parcell of the Possessions of St. Oswald’s, and, by
“ Dissolution of that Priory, came to the late Kinge
“ Henrye the eight his hands, from whom ^{*} all his Suc-
“ cessors, [†] till of late, the Premisses were concealed.

^{*} F. *the same.* ^{*} F. *and all.*

“ Whereupon, for prouf of the matters alledged in the
 “ same Pleadings, a Commission was a warded out of
 “ this Courte, and sundry Witnesses examined, and pu-
 “ blished orderly, and the matter beinge at full and per-
 “ fect Issue in Treenitie Terme, *anno xxxvii Regina Eli-*
 “ *zabethæ,* ¹ and^{II} a day of hearinge was appoynted to
 “ be in Michaelmes Terme next, before which Terme
 “ the said late Reverend Father died, by meanes where-
 “ of the said Suite abated. By and after whos Death
 “ the said most Reverend Father Mathew, now Archbp
 “ of Yeorke, in Easter Terme, *anno tricessimo septimo,*
 “ upon a new Bill, revived the saide Suite, and all the
 “ Pleadings and Depositions, in such sorte as they were
 “ at the Death of his said late Predecessor, and, after
 “ the Deprivation of the said Brewster, collated the said
 “ John Cooper unto the said Hospitall. And after both
 “ Parties agreed, that the matter should be heard the
 “ last Terme, *Jovis xx^{mo} Novembris.* Att which day
 “ it was proved, by many Witnesses so examined and
 “ published in that cause, That the said Hospitall was,
 “ longe before the memorie of man, founded for the Re-
 “ lief of certayne poore People, and of a Maister of the
 “ same beinge an Ecclesiasticall parson, and that the
 “ poore had beene relieved there, by Allowance from
 “ the said Maister for the time beinge, and that the said
 “ Hospitall heretofore had beene maintayned with cer-
 “ tayne Lands, Rents, and other Possessions, and with
 “ one Pension or Rent-Charge of five Pounds six Shillings
 “ eight Pence, graunted in times past out of the Priory
 “ of St. Oswald’s Possessions, and with one Rent-charge
 “ of six and twentie Shillings eight Pence, issuinge out

" of the Lands of the said Lord Archbishop of Yeorke,
 " called Plumtrie Parke, and that there did belonge to
 " the said Hospitall one Close in Scatworth-carr, called
 " the Priest-close, contayninge six Acres, one Close at
 " the ende of Martin Woods, called the Riddings, con-
 " tayninge eight Acres or more; and that the Rent-
 " Charge of six and twentie Shillings eight Pence had
 " bene payed ¹ hrd beene payed" from the said Lord-
 " Archbishop of Yeorke to the use of the Maister of that
 " Hospitall, and that there had beene a Chappell in the
 " said Hospitall, wherin divine Service had beene done
 " there accordingly by divers Maisters; that, time out
 " of minde, the said Hospitall had beene of the Pa-
 " tronage of the Archbishop of Yeorke for the time
 " beinge, ² and that her Highnes, and her Majestie's Pro-
 " genitors, in the Vacation of that Sea, by reason of
 " the Temporalitis of the said Sea. And that they knew,
 " Doctor Claybrough, John Wiseman, and the said
 " Brewster, Clerks, successively collated thereunto by
 " the said Archbishops of Yeorke, and enjoyed the Ho-
 " spitall, and the sayd Possessions, as afore, accordingly,
 " and that Robinson the Defendant, within two yeares
 " past, had prophaned the said Chappell, and defaced,
 " or carried away, all, or the greatest parte, of the Or-
 " naments and Furniture of the same Chapell, namely
 " the ³ Stales or Seats, and the Leade that was aboute the
 " Steeple, and altered it from a Chappell to a House to
 " keepe Swine in; And that the said Defendant Robin-
 " son had offered to sell the Free stoun of the said Chap-
 " pell, and that they said they would pull it downe; And

¹ Dele ² Ita hæc concipiuntur in MS. Sed of pro that for-
 sitan reponend. est. ³ Sic.

" that the saide Pension of five Pounds, six Shillings,
 " eight Pence, was allowed and payed by her Majestie's
 " Receyver Generall for the Countie of Yeorke to the
 " use of the said Maister. Upon hearinge of which
 " Cause for decaynge and entringe upon the said Hospi-
 " tall, so claymed by the Plantif to be an Hospitall of
 " the said Lord Archbishop's Patronage, and by the De-
 " fendant to be a Chantrye or Free-Chappell, and con-
 " cealed from her Majestie, untill of late the same had
 " beene leased for Yeares, or purchased, as concealed
 " for Triall of the Title and Right thereof; it was or-
 " dred by the Court, that the said John Cooper clerke;
 " who was collated to, and made Maister of, the said
 " Hospitall, should forthwith bringe an Action of Tres-
 " pass against the said Robinson in the Office of the
 " Pleas in this Court, and should suppose thereby, that
 " certayne Quantities of Corne and Hay, growinge
 " upon the said Grounde in variance, did come to the
 " Defendant's Hands in some Places of Midlesex, al-
 " ledginge the Defendant to have converted the same to
 " his proper use, wherunto the Defendant, within fower
 " Dayes after Declaration putt in, should plead the ge-
 " nerall Issue, not guiltie, to be tryed the next Terme;
 " And if the Verdict should fall out with the Plantif, the
 " said Cooper should be stablished in possession of the
 " House, Lands and Tenements in variance, and the
 " said Plantif should not be driven, at the said Triall, to
 " prove any Entrye into the Grounds in variance, nei-
 " ther the Defendant's occupation, or takeinge of the
 " Haye and Corne, growinge upon the said Grounde in
 " variance, nor of the comminge thereof to the Defen-
 " dant's hands, for that the Defendant had, in open
 " Court, confessed his occupation of the same Grounds

" by

“ by fower or five yeares last past ; but the Evidencē at
“ that Triall should bee only uppon the right, whether
“ the same be Chantrie Lands, or Hospitall Lands ; And
“ if there should be any delay in the said Robinson, in
“ proceedinge to the same, then the Court would sta-
“ blish the Possession with the said Cooper, Maister of
“ the said Hospitall, upon such Delay. And thereupon
“ the said John Cooper, in Michaelmas Terme last,
“ brought an Action of Trespasse against the said Tho-
“ mas Robinson accordingly, alledginge, in his Declara-
“ tion, that, whereas the said John Cooper, beinge
“ seized in L. Demeasne, as of Fee, in the right of the
“ said Hospitall, of, and in, the said Hospitall of St.
“ Marie Magdalen aforesaide, and of, and in, twenty
“ Acres of Land, twentye Acres of Meadow, and three-
“ score Acres of Pasture, with thapurtenances, in Har-
“ worth, in the said Countie of Nottingham, belonginge
“ and appertayninge to the said Hospitall of St. Mary
“ Magdalen aforesaid, and Parcell of the same ; And
“ whereas the said John Cooper, the twentieth day of
“ November, in the xxxviii. yeare of her Majestie’s
“ Raigne, that now is, at Islington, in the said Countie of
“ Middlesex, was possessed of ten ¹ Cart lods of Rye, every
“ Cart load whereof of the valewe of fower Pounds, ten
“ Carte Loads of Oates, every Load of the valewe of fower
“ Pounds, and of twentie Loads of Hay, every Load of the
“ valewe of ten shillings, comminge, and arisinge and
“ growinge of, in, and upon, the said twentie Acres of
“ Land, and twentie Acres of Meadow, as of his proper
“ Goods and Chattalls, and beinge so possessed thereof,
“ the said twentie day of November, and in the eight
“ and thirtieth yeare aforesaid, did casually lose out of his

¹ Sic.

“ Hands and Possession the said Goods and Chattalls at
 “ Islington, in the Countie aforesaid, which said Goods
 “ and Chattalls afterwards, the same day, at Islington aforesaid, beinge the proper Goods and Chattalls of the said
 “ John Cooper, the said Thomas Robinson hath taken
 “ and carryed awaye with Force and Armes, which
 “ Corne and Haye, comminge of the said twenty Acres
 “ of Lande, and twentie Acres of Meadow, beinge Parcell of the Possessions of the said Hospitall, and that
 “ the said Robinson had taken and converted the same
 “ to his owne proper use, against the Peace of our said
 “ Soveraine Lady, and to the Damage of the said John
 “ Cooper of one hundred Pounds.

“ Whereunto the said Defendant pleaded not guiltye;
 “ And the matter beinge heard, *Veneris sexto Februarii*
 “ 1595. by *Nisi prius*, before all the learned Barons of
 “ this Court, in the presence of Maister Soliciter, and
 “ others for the Defendant's Councell, after longe Evidence given by the Councell of both Parties, Verdit
 “ passed for the Plantif, and assessed Damages to the
 “ Some of and for Costs
 “ of Suite; wherenpon Judgment is since given accordingly, Wherenpon it is ordred, and decreed, this present Terme, by the right honorable William Lord
 “ Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, Sir John
 “ Fortescue, Knight, Chanceler of this Court of Exchequer, and the Barons of this Court, that the said John
 “ Cooper, Maister of the said Hospitall, and his Successors, shall have, hould, and enjoy the said Hospitall, and all the said Lands, Pencions, Rents and other
 “ Things, so proved as aforesaid to belonge to the same,
 “ to be applyed towards the Reliefe of certayne poore

“ Sit.

“ People,

“ People, and of a Maister, beinge an Ecclesiasticall
“ Person, as by the said Bill is claymed, and by the
“ said Witnesses is proved.

“ And further, for that it is proved to this Courte, that
“ the Defendant hath defaced and prophaned the said
“ Chappell, and other Howses and Woods growinge
“ upon the same, and taken the Profits thereof by the
“ Space of five yeares since the said first Suite begann, it
“ is further ordred and decreed, that the said John Co-
“ per, either by Commission out of this Courte, or by
“ Action at the Common-Law, may recover his Damages
“ thereby sustayned, ¹ to intent the same Hospitall, Chap-
“ pell and other Buildings of the same, may be reedified
“ and continued in their former Estate.

Exa. per me Tho. Fanshaw.

Veritas viget.

*And God scattereth the Devises of the craftie, so that
their Hands cannot accomlishe that whiche they doe en-
terprise..*

5 Job 12.

Now, after the Death of John Cooper, it pleased the
most Reverend Father in God, ² Tobie, late Archbishop
of Yeorge, to collate and make John Slacke, Clerke,
Mr. of Arts, Maister of the said Hospitall, and that the
said John Slacke hath endeavored to enter into the Pos-
sessions of the said Hospitall, and other the Premisses,
but was denied and withstood by one John Bradley,
Thomas Truswell and Bartholomew Wofendalle, who

¹ L. to the intent. ² Tobie Matthew.

were Tenants to the said Hospitall, and other the Premises, to the said John Cooper, and paid him six Pound Rent *per annum* for the same, whilst he lived, but, sithence the Death of the said Mr. Cooper, are turned, and become, Tenants to one John Noble, Thomas Short and Thomas Robinson, who pretend some Interest in the Premises under the said Robinson: And also that the Auditor of the said Countie doe refuse to paye unto the said Mr. Slacke the yearly Pension of five Pounds, six Shillings, eight Pence, *per annum*, and so did for the Space of one yeare in the time of his Predecessor, and, therefore, I. moved the Court for Relief herein; And thereupon it was ordred by the Court, *Veneris xxiii^o. die Novembris, anno octavo Regis Jacobi*, that a Subpœna, under the Seale of this Courte, shalbe directed to the said John Bradley, Thomas Truswell, Bartholomew Wofendall, and to the said John Noble, Thomas Short and Thomas Robinson, commandinge them by the same to appeare in this Courte *crastino Purificationis* of the next Hillarie Terme, and shew good cause, why they should not performe the said Decree made as before; and why the Possessions of all the Premises should not be established, accordinge as the same was at the Death of the said Cooper.

Ex parte remanenti Regis.

Mercurii xiii^o die Februarii termino

Scti Hillarii, anno octavo Regis Jacobi.

“ *Nottingham.*

“ Whereas in the matter heretofore dependinge in this
“ Courte, by Englishe Bill, betweene the most Reve-

“ Sic.

“ rend

“ rend Father in God, Mathew late Archbishop of Yeorke
“ deceased, and Thomas Robinson, Defendant, beinge
“ for and concerninge an Hospitall, founded for the Re-
“ lief of certayne poore People, and for a Maister beinge
“ an Ecclesiastical person, called Mary Magdalen Ho-
“ spitall, neare Bawtrie in the Countie of Yeorke, neare
“ unto the Confines of the Countie of Nottingham, and
“ certayne Lands, Tenements and other Possessions, with
“ one Pencion or Rent Charge of five Pounds six Shil-
“ lings and eight Pence, issuinge out of the Lands and
“ Possessions of the Priory of St. Oswald’s, and one Rent
“ Charge of xxvi^s. eight Pence, issuinge out of the Lands
“ of the said Archbishop of Yeorke, called Plumtrie Parke,
“ belonginge and appertayninge, claymed by the Plantif
“ to be an Hospitall of the said Archbishop’s Patronage,
“ and by the Defendant to be a Chantrie or Free Chap-
“ pell, concealed from the late Queen’s Majestie; It was
“ ordred by the Court, the sixt day of February, in the
“ xxxviiith. yeare of the Raigne of the late Queene Eli-
“ zabeth, that John Cooper, then Maister of the said
“ Hospitall, and his Successors, should have and enjoy
“ the same Hospitall, and all the said Lands, Pencions,
“ Rents, and other the Premisses aforesaid, belonginge
“ to the same, to be employed towards the Relief of a
“ Maister, and certayne poore People, as by the said De-
“ cree more at large it doth appeare: And wheras the
“ Court was informed, that the said Cooper was lately
“ deceased, and that the now Lord Archbishop of Yeorke
“ did collate, and make, one John Slacke, Clerke, Mai-
“ ster of the said Hospitall, and that he the said Mr.
“ Slacke hath indeavored to enter into the Possessions of
“ the said Hospitall, and other the Premisses aforesaid, and
“ that

" that he was denied, and withstoode, by one John Brad-
 " ley, Thomas Truswell and Bartholomew Wofendall,
 " some tymes Tenants of the said Hospitall, and other
 " the Premisses, to the said John Cooper, and since
 " his Death are turned, and become, Tenants to one
 " John Noble, Thomas Short, and Thomas Robinson,
 " who pretende some Interest in the Premisses under the
 " said Robinson ; And also that the Auditor of the said
 " Countie doth refuse to pay unto him, the said Maister
 " Slacke, the said yearly Pencion of five Pounds, six
 " shillings, eight Pence *per annum*, and therefore he
 " moved the Courte for some relief herein ; It was there-
 " upon ordred by the Court, the xxiiith. day of Novem-
 " ber, in Michaelmas Terme last past, that a Subpœna,
 " under the Scale of this Court, should be directed to the
 " said John Bradley, Thomas Truswell, Bartholomew
 " Wofendalle, and to the said John Noble, Thomas
 " Short and Thomas Robinson, commaundinge them to
 " appeare in this Courte, *crastino Purificationis*, this
 " terme, to shewe Cause, why they should not performe
 " the said Decree, made as before, and why the Pos-
 " sessions of all the Premisses should not be established,
 " accordinge as the same was at the Death of the said
 " Cooper, as by the said Order more at large also it
 " doth appeare. Now upon readinge of the said De-
 " cree, and upon hearinge the Councell, as well on the
 " behalf of the said Mr. Slacke, as of the said John No-
 " ble, it is this day ordred by the Courte, that the said
 " Decree shal stand in force, and that the said Mr. Slacke
 " shall have and enjoy the Possessions of the said Hospi-
 " tall, and all the said Lands, Pencions, Rents, and other

“ the Premisses, without the Lett or Interruption of the
“ said John Noble, Thomas Short, Thomas Robinson
“ and Thomas Hurst, or any of them, or of any other
“ person, or persons, whatsoever, ¹ claminge by, from
“ or under them, or any of them, or under the title of
“ the said Thomas Robinson: and that an Injunction
“ shalbe awarded accordingly to establishe the Possession
“ of the said Mr. Slacke in the Premises.

“ And it was further ordred by the Court, that the
“ Auditor of the said Countye of Yeorke shall, from
“ hence forth, pay to the said Mr. Slacke the said year-
“ ly Pencion or Rent Charge of five pounds, six Shil-
“ lings, eight Pence, graunted out of the Possessions of
“ the said late Priory of St. Oswald's, as afore saide, to-
“ gethier with the Arreareages thereof. Provided al-
“ wayes, and it is neverthelesse ordred by the Court,
“ that if the said John Noble, Thomas Short and Tho-
“ mas Hurst. have any new, or better, matter to prove
“ their pretended Interest in, and to, the said Premisses,
“ then heretofore they have shewed, that then they shal-
“ be at liberty to exhibite an English Bill upon the said
“ new and better matter.

Ex. per Henricum

Babb pro Querente.

Stanton pro Defendente.

Fanshawe.

Now after I gott the Possession at my greate Charges,
I builded up the decaied Chappell, I repayred the Win-
dowes with Stone, Iron, and Glasse, I made new Seats,
and the Pulpitt, and bought the Bell now in the Chappell.

¹ Sic.

*Et hoc exemplum reliquit sequentibus
Johannes Slacke, & aliquid efficiamus
quod sit vita dignum, ut Lactan. |*

My Benefactours.

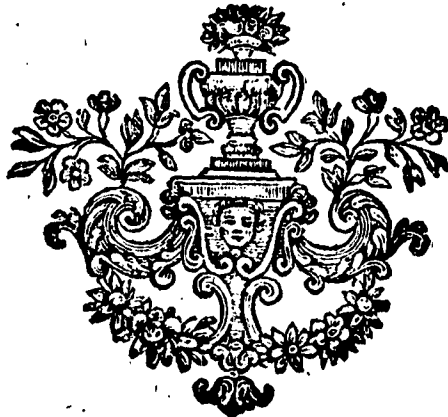
Tobye ¹ Lord Archbishop } of Yeorke.
Samuell ² Lord Archbishop }
Anthony Morton, Esq; , who was
buried in the Chappell.

Apostrophat Hospitale.

So I conclude and say with Mica 7. 8. *rejoyce not
against ¹, oh mine Enemy; though I fall, I shall
arise; when I sitt in Darkenesse, the Lord shall
be a light unto me.*

There is a free Rent of a pounce of Peper to be payed
out of the Hospitall yearely to the Mortons, whos An-
cestors were Founders of this Hospitall.

¹ Matthew. ² Harsnet. ³ Adde, me.



A
DISCOURSE
ABOUT SOME
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
Discover'd near *CONQUEST*
In SOMERSETSHIRE,

Supposed to be the Place where the ROMANS
Conquest of *BRITAIN* was compleated.

By an anonymous Author.



CLAUDIUS CÆSAR's,

AND OTHER OLD

ROMANE EMPERORS,

TREASURE

Transcrib'd
from a
MSS. lent
me by Mr.
JAMES
WEST of
BALLIOL
College,
A. D. 1722.

Newly found out near CONQUEST in SOMMERSETT, supposed to be the place where their Conquest of BRITAIN was completed :

By Philantiquarius Britannicus.

IN that most critically year of our Lord 1666. two large earthen Pitchers, full of Roman Medalls, each £01. Troy weight, were diged up by Labourers with Mattocks in ploughed fields, the one in Laurence Liddyard, the other within the Parish of Stogumber adjoining, and seeing that '*Nummus est rei certissimus testis*, I can think no

¹ Camd. in Belg.

other, but that the resurrection of so much of such ancient coyne, so neare the same time and place, was, by speciall providence, to mind us (of these parts) of some memorable thing, or things, done hereabouts, now forgotten, and, therefore, I having thus long expected, shall now endeavour to extract, or pumpe out, the interpretation of this riddle, out of the mouth, or

Antiquity is best illustrated by inhabitants, who have opportunities to survey all circumstances of time, place and persons.

pen, of some neighbourne Antiquarie, by declaring this my conjecture, (*viz.*) That in some place of the valley, that extends, on the West side of Quantocke, from Taunton to Liddyard, Stogumber and Watchett, the Romans compleated the conquest of so much of Britaine, as

is now called England, (Wales and Scotland being then unattempted by them,) and that the Romans throughout many ages afterward continued a Legion, or part of one, here, which they paid with such money as this, to prevent insurrection by Land, and invasion by Sea; for demonstration whereof, it will be requisite, in the first place, to goe backe, and fetch my force as farr as from Julius Cæsar, &c. that I may run and leape forward the more vigorously. Julius Cæsar having once and againe audaciously ¹ envaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine, thereby forfeited his Triumphant Motto ² *Veni, vidi, vici*, was stigmatized with *Venit, vidit, fugit*, and scoffed at, by one of his own Poëts, with a *Territa quaesitis ostendit terga Britannis*. So that now he was necessitated to draw up all his forces into a fleete of 800. saile, and therewith envaded ³ Britaine a third time, even to vindicate his honour, which lay bleeding in the dust amongst his late slaughtered souldiers: and now

¹ Sic H. ² Sueto. Tranq. ³ Cæf. Com. lib. 5to.

Parturiunt montes, natusque est ridiculus mus :
A mouse instead of a Mount,

Kent, and a little more, subdued, and he return'd. After Julius Cæsar came Octavius Augustus in his place, and he, being well contented with what his predecessor had wonne, lived and died in peace. After him rose up Tiberius Cæsar, which was soe over powred with civill Warres, that he had no opportunity to make any attempt on Britaine. And after him Caligula Cæsar; and he had a great minde to Britaine, but would not adventure :

Catus vult piscem, sed non vult tangere lympham.

He¹ came to Calice, where he looked over the Sea on Britaine, and put his Army in batalia on the Shore, in a braveado of a seeming attempt against Britaine. At an ebbing Sea, he commanded the Souldiers, upon the Sound of a charge, to fill their bosomes and helmetts with Shells, as Spoiles of the British Sea, whilst he, and some select friends, lanch'd out a little in their Gallies, and, to perpetuate the memory of this vaine glorious, or rather ridiculous, action, he built² upon the shore, *altissimam turrin*, since called Britain³ house, appointing it for a Sea Mark with Fire on the topp by night, in imitation of that³ Phares at the Port of Alexandria.

After Caligula rose Claudius Cæsar, who, by the instigation of Bericus a banished Britain, first sent Plautius

¹ Suetonius de Calig. ² Burt. Com. on Ant. It. in p. 15.

³ Α φάος vel φάρος.

with an armie into Brittain; after him, he himself and Ostorius Scapula his Proprætor, with more and more forces, with which they subdued the greater part of the Island, which they could never have done, had the British petty Kings continued in such association; as they did under their Monarch Cassibellaunus in Julius Caesar's time; but ¹ *Dum pugnãt singuli, vincuntur universi*. And the *Cantii*, ² *Trinobantes*, *Attrebatii*, *Regni*, *Dobuni*, ³ *Cattieuclani*, *Coritani*, *Cornavii*, *Brigantes*, &c. being gained, some by the Roman sword, some by unvoluntarie Submission; there remained but two Provinces (of all now called England) unconquered, (*viz.*) the *Iceni* and the *Cangi*; and the *Iceni* being first subdued, they came in the last place to the *Cangi* of Somersett, and conquered them also in this valley aforesaid. So that if we can trace this Roman Army by seaven Footstepps, which are left behind it, we may, at length, find them conquering at Conquest, and afterward quartering in the valley betweene Taunton and Wiltchett. The first of the seaven Footstepps of this conquering Armie is, according to Tacitus ⁴, decernable in the word *Iceni*, (*i. e.*) the inhabitants of Norfolke, Suffolke, Cambridge shire and Huntington shire, who haveing submitted to the Romans formerly, had now rebelled; but they, and their Confederates of the ⁵ adjoynind provinces, being subdued, all that part of the Island submitted; and the Roman armie ductus ⁶ est in *Cangos alias Gangos*, which was their second Footsteppe ⁷, *Cangi*, (*i. e.*) the inhabitants of Somersett, according to Mr. Camden, instanceing in

¹ Corn. Tacit. ² *Trinobantes* MS. H. ³ *Cattieuclavi* MS. H. ⁴ Tacit. lib. 4. Ann. Camb. in *Icen*. ⁵ Sic. H. ⁶ Cor. Tacit. *ibid.*

the shadow of that name, continuing in four places of that County to this day, as *Canisham*, (i.) *Cangisham*, the habitation of the *Cangi*; *Cannington*, (i.) the valley Town of the *Cangi*; *Cannings*, (i.) that is, the valleys of the *Cangi*; *Mincaunton*, *Armorice*, & *Britannice* *Cwynn-Caunton*, (i.) that is, the bright, or pleasant, Towne of the *Cangi*. And to these fowr I can (if need were) add 11 more the like, as *Cangerbur*, which ¹ *doctissimus ille* taketh to be *Cangi-ris-burie*, (i.) *Cangies Battleburie*; *Canfield*, (i.) *Cangi-field*; *Canford*, (i. e.) *Cangi-ford*. and five more terminateing in *Dell*, *rectius Dellt*², (i.) borders or confines, because they are scituate on the confines of the *Cangi* of Somersett and ³ *Durotriges* of Dorset, as *Caundell*, *rectius Caundellt*, (i.) the borders of the *Cangi*; *Purse Caundell*, *rectius Purse Cangi-delt*, (i.) *Purse Cangies borders*, from ⁴ *Græc. Βύρα*, a purse or treasure, the signe of the purse painted over the treasure doore; *Caundell wake*, (i.) the watering and warding place of the *Cangi* on the borders; *Sturton Caundell*, (i.) the Town on the River *Stoure* on the borders of the *Cangi*; *Caundell Marchess* and *Caundell Bishops*, so cognominated in latter times, one from the Owner of the Soile, the other from the Nature thereof; *Canons Ley*⁵, *rectius Cangi-ings-Ley*, (i. e.) the Valley habitations of the *Cangi*. As *Angells Ley*, *rectius Cangi-hills-Ley*, the hilly habitation of the *Cangi*; or *Cangi dellts Ley*, because it adjoyns to the black down, the bowndary between the *Cangi* and the *Danino*.

¹ Arch. Usher in prim. Eccl. Britann. ² From *Δεω*. ³ From *dur* water and *trigas* habitation, because they dwell on the Sea Coasts. ⁴ Diction. Fra. Goldman. ⁵ Inhabitants of Devon so called from their dwelling under their hills.

ni, not *Angells-Ley*, or dwelling place of *Angels*, as if they had left their heavenly mansions, to dwell on the Earth, and rather here then any where else. And these 15 Shadowes of the *Cangi* in Sommersett, and the confines thereof, are the more demonstrative of the old *Cangies* habitation therein, upon farther consideration of this, that there is no Towne nor Parrish (besides those instanced) in Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, or Wilts, that hath the Syllable, *Caun*, *Can* or *Cang* in it, but only ¹ *Caune* in Wiltshire, whose right name is *Caln*, though euphonied into *Cane*, because *l' anle n' quiescit*. The ancient inhabitants, therefore, of Somersett being called *Cangi*, it will be necessary to know why so called. I conjecture at two reasons. First their Musick and singing to their instruments of Musick. For *caineg*, *Canuyn* and *gan* are Synonimicalls, signifying *Canticum Organi musici*, and the ² British *Can* *Wlt* *gon* *henant* intimates *soe* (i. e.) *the song*, *hush* or *silence* is *the song of old age*, and the word *Cangi*, which seems to me to be *vox à sonno*, intimates, that the old inhabitants of this County were notably addicted to *Canging* and *twanging* on their British harps, as their offspring in Wales are still ³ *Canutelín*, *to sing to the harp*, whilst their herds and their flocks, feeding on their rich meadows and ⁴ *moores*, maintained their health, and mirth, without any such tilling and toying, and as their neighbouring ⁵ *Dunstun* & *Bodun* endured, and upon that account the moderne Brittaines also of Wales, call Somersett *Glad-her-haf* (i. e.)

¹ *Cambd.* in Belg. ² *Dr. Davis Dict. Camb.* Lat. *P dicta* *rebon* *Eynnraeg* D. *Da.* ³ *Canuelin* *to sing* * *to harp* *Beit.* [** F. to harpe it. II.*] ⁴ *Lacta & carne vivunt.* *Jul. Cæs. Lib. 50.* *Camb.* ⁵ *Dunst* & *Bodun* (i. e.) *Hill contrie of Wilts and South of Glast.*

2.

merrie Sommerfield to this day. The inhabitants of Somersett were called *Cangi*, merry and musicall, from their worshipping the image of Apollo, or ¹ *Sol* their God of Musick, with his harp in his hand, especially in Bath their Metropolis, and being the Author of heate and healing, and consequently of Mirth and Gladness, by the Bath Waters, which were therefore termed *Aquæ Solis* by the Romans, and the People of the City and County *Somersettenses*, because *l ante ni quiescit*, as *Samon* not *Salmon*. *Somersettenses*, (i. e.) *Inhabitants of, or belonging to, the Sun-pool*, as the Anglo-Saxons for the same reasons esteemed them *Sun-met-fettan*, *inhabitants of the Sun-Pool*, though, for easines in pronunciation, they spake them *Summersett people*. But neither the Romans nor Saxons called them so from that Town neare *Belchester*, whose ² ancient and right Name is *Sumurton*, from *Sumurton*, (i. e.) *runing Poole-ton*, but from *Aquæ Solis*, *Sol-merton*, *Summerton*, or *Sun-pool Towne* or *Citie of Bathe*, and for this reason the Countie was antiently called both *Provincia Somersettensis & Bathoniensis*, & *Westmonasteriensis* saith ⁴ that, *Anno Domini 586. Reges West Saxonum dominabantur in provinciis Berren*, (i. e.) *Dorsetensi, Sutheriensi, Wiltoniensi, Sarisberiensî & Bathoniensi*. Thus may we conjecture by the harmonious consent of these musicall names, *Cangi* *Glad-re-haf*, *Aquæ Solis*, *Summersett*, *Sunpool-ton*, how merily and melodiously the

somersett
denomi-
nated from
Bath.

¹ Whose platter face * discovered and cleared, when I found
plastered over in the citie Walls among those Monuments cele-
brated by Cam. in Belg. this being more observable than all the
rest. * [F. F. discovered and cleared, when I found it
plastered &c. II.] ² *Æthelwerd Libi 2. cap. 14.* ³ From a
runing Lake neare it. ⁴ *Mat. West. pa. 105.*

- Cangi* of this Countie past their time, till the Roman Armie rushed in among them, like a sudden and violent storme, and put all their *canging* and *twaning*, *canting* and *chanting*, quite out of tune, and turned all their Mirth and Gladness into Sorrow and Sadness, battering downe and consuming their most antient Metropolis *Bath*, then called *Caer Badon*, *Caer Brand the burning Citie*², yr *rnnaint Cair*†, the first place being nearest to the *Iceni*, from which the Romans came, and then as they marched Westward ³*vastati agri prædæ passim auctæ*, they wasted and plundered the Country, *non ausis vicem hostibus*, the *Cangi* not daring to shew themselves in the Field; but this must be taken with a Limitation thus, they durst not raise an Armie and fight the Romans at their first entrance into their borders, but that they did (though in vaine) afterward, when they came neere ⁴*Ōchie hole* upon *Mendyppe*, will clearly appear by the third Footstepp, which this Roman Armie left behind it, (*viz.*) a longe Plate of Lead, plowed up neere *Ōchie Hole* in the Reighne of King Henry the Eighth, having this Inscription ⁶:

Ti Claudius Cæsar Aug P M
TRIB P VIII Imp. XVI de Britan

This was a ⁶trophie of a Victory, obtained therabout by Claudius Cæsar over the Britons by the Armie aforesaid. And there are 3 more Footsteps, as I apprehend, of the *Cangies* conquered Armie, *viz.*

¹ The City of Bath, Mat. West. ² Isaakson's Chro. † the anoynt or oyntment, * Mat *ἱερόν*. [* Lege, κατ' *ἱερόν*. H.] ‡ † Or Tac. [† L. Cor. Tac. H.] ⁴ Dg Brittain Canehole. ³ Cam. in Belg. ⁶ A *τέλειον*, because it was erected, where the enemy was turned to flight.

All mention'd by old
British Names } of 1. Quartering
 } 2. Fighting } there.
 } 3. Buriall

1. Of their Quartering in *Ochie Hole*, and consequently in other like Dens and Caves, as their mountainous military Mansions. For that Cave, viz. *Ochie Hole*, was most antiently called *Chederne Hole*, (i. e.) *the valiant Souldiers hole*, as Britaine it self was called *Kynis y Chedern*, *Insula fortium* ¹.

2. Of their fighting in the Word *Chedder*, being pronounced as *Kakdder*, *rectius Cader*, (i. e.) *Battle Fild*; the Name of a Parish neare *Chederne Hole*, which, I suppose, is borrowed from that adjoyning Part of *Wen-dypp*, where the Battle was fought.

3. Of the Buriall of so many of the Britans, as were there and then slain in that great number of *Burrowes*, or *Burie-Hills*, *vulgo Burialls*, in and neare the said *Chedder* or *Battlefield*.

4. The 4th. Footstepp of this Conquering Armie of Claudius is *Cannington Hundred*, which was then called ² *Cangi*, not so much in regard of the Natives thereof, as in respect of the Multitude of the *Cangi* of the whole County coming thither for Shelter, and to make resistance, it being secured on all Sides by Sea, Rivers and Mountaines, and by a large steepe Mount, fortified round the Toppe with Dyke and Rampire, in *Canington Parke*, and this was the old British *Cannington*, (i. e.) *the Canges Vally Towne*; and by that Name distinguisht from

¹ H. Hunting. Lib. 1^o. hist. Cap. 1^o. Dr. D. Dict. Lat. Bitt.

² Camb. Britt. Editio 2^a. in Indice.

Anonimus.

such hilly Towns as Donsburie Castle, &c. which were tonned, tynd or fortified with militarie Works also, but that was Donsboro (i. e.) Dounsboro, this Canington. And that the Roman Armie made their fourth Stepp hither, will appear by the very words of Tacitus. *Jam¹ ventum haud procul à mare*, judiciously translated by Anonimus, *2 how the Romane Armie came near the Sea Coasts*; which must be as far West as Stepp Holmes and the River Parret. For there, and not before it comes thither, the Severne is called the Sea, and so far Eastward doth the Hundred of Canington extend also; and whereas he saith *the Army came near the Sea Coast*, not to the Sea Coast it selfe, which is Williton Hundred:

5. The 5th. Stepp of the Roman Armie was *3 ad locum, qui aspicit Hyberniam*, and that must be the Toppe of Quantocke, *rectius* seems *4 Cangi:toch*, (i. e.) the Cares of the Cangi, in which, it seems, some of the Cangi dwelt, as other in Ochre Hole, &c. or rather they came to the Toppe of the Toppe or highest Knoll of Cantoeh, (viz.) Cotherston hill⁵, *rectius Corthelston-hill*, (i. e.) *Knowing or Kening Towne hill*, from a becker, or beacon, standing on the Toppe of it. For the Britans were the Erectors of Beacons ever since the Britons time, where an Hole through a Poste was their Prospective Glass, by which *6 oculatissimus* might *aspicere*; though not *perspicere*, *Hyberniam*, over the interjacent Hills, at least so farre towards it as the eye of Man can kenne.

¹ Tac. Lib. 12^o. Ann. ² F. now. H. ³ Tacit. ibid. ⁴ For there is no Q in the British Alphabet. ⁵ Saxon's Map. Corth and tutch signify *knowing*, and keningasuntough signifies *unknowing & obscure*. ⁶ Sic. II.

The 6th. Stepp of this conquering Armie I take to be 6. Conquest, two Miles Southwest from Cothelston's hill, where I shall endeavour to demonstrate,

1. That the said Armie came to this Conquest.
2. That here was a Conquest.
3. That it was a Roman Conquest.
4. It was a Roman Conquest over the Britans.
5. That the Roman Conquest was made by Claudias Caesar.
6. That it was a very great Conquest or Victorie.

1. First, that the Romane Armie might easily come to Conquest being but two Miles, yea they must come thither; or return back againe ² *re-infecta*. For there was no Food or Accomodation for Man nor Horse on the top of Cantock.

2. Here was a Conquest or Victorie; how elce could the place obtaine such a Name, if here had been no such thing? Is there, or ever was, any man so madd, or foolish, to call his Hill or Field by the name of Conquest, where there was never any Battle known or heard off?

3. That this was a Roman Conquest may be conjectured, first from the Romane Name ² thereof *Conquestus*, and ³ *Conquestam*, and the reward of a Roman Conquerour, implicately contained in the *Cognomen* of the ⁴ adjoining parrish Laurence Lydiard, perhaps antiently *Laurus Lydiard*⁵, holding forth the *Laurell* or *Laurell crowne*, the reward of a Roman Conquerour.

¹ *Refecta* MS. II. ² Dic. Fra. Goldm. ³ F. *Conquestum*. II.

⁴ Sic. II. ⁵ I have been informed, that that was the ancient name.

4. This was a Roman Conquest over *Cangi*, and it could be no other. For the Saxons compleated their conquest at ¹ *Deharam* in Gloucester-shire, the Denes theirs at *Bathe*, and the Normans theirs at *Battle Abby* in Sussex. The *Cangi* did ² *agmen carpere*, (i. e.) select and collect a great multitude of the ablest of their militia against the Romanes (according to my conjecture) into the toppe of *Porton Hill*, within a Mile of *Conquest*, fortified it with a very strong Dike and Rampire, made a Sallieport, and a broad deep Avenue on the North side of the Hill, extending directly towards *Conquest*, by which they might invisibly and suddenly issue out, and fall on the Romans there at their pleasure. But it seems, all this availed them nothing. For a tradition of the *Nortonians* intimates, that they were miserably routed, (viz.) that a very great Heap of dead Mens Bodies lay unburied at the Foot of the said Hill, of whose Corruption a Serpent was generated ³, which devoured living Men, and it seems that their Ancestors believed this as their Creed, in the Place whereof, in the Roode Lofte in their Church, the Effigies of this Serpent is curiously carved, and painted, as having ⁴ the nether Parts of a Man to the Navell, the Man lifting up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, and with open Mouth crying out for Help. But

credat ⁵ Judæus apella,

Non ego

Hold! hold! and let the circumcised Jew,

He not believe it, 'tis to strange to be true.

¹ Will. of Malm. R. Hoved. Matt. Paris. ² Cor. Tacit. lib. 12 Ann. ³ In *Morme Lane*, (i. e.) antiently *Serpent Lane*, ⁴ Swallowed. ⁵ Juvenal Sat.

But yet this story may intimate thus much in generall, that there was a great Battel and Slaughter, that some monstrous creature (though not so great) was generated of the Corruption of the slaine, (Historie¹ and Experience giving instances of the like:) and although in this Climate not so great as reported, yet great enough to amplifie this great Conquest over the *Cangi*.

5th. That this Conquest over the *Cangi* was made by Claudius Cæsar, or his Proprætor, *Anno Domini* 50. For, beside that Trophie found neare *Orchie Holt*,² Mr. Cambden speakes of another, much like the former, which, we suppose, was erected in, or near, *Canington Hundred*, which extends within 2 or 3 Miles of Conquest, saying, *Quid si de Cangis, minori inter Belgas nostras popello, constitutum hoc fuisse Trophæum dixerō?* But let Claudius Cæsar speke for himselfe in this Trophie:

TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTPM
TRIB VIII IMP XVI PP CS

In aversa vero de Britannia:

⁴ where he spekes of certayne antient Coynes of Claudius Cæsar, discribing that Conquest and Trophie, and if neither those Trophies aforesaid, nor Coynes had ap-

¹ In *Alfar Church* the Picture of a Dragon, said to be generated in a Close there, called *Dragon Close*. In *Warkley Castle Gate* the Picture of a monstrous overgroan Toad, said to be generated of the Corruption of dead Men in a Dungeon there.

² Cam. in Belg. Edit. 2da. in Ind. he there Englisheth *Cangi*, *Canington Hundred*, in the sence aforesaid. ³ F. *nostros*. II.

⁴ Camb. in Belg.

peared,

peared, we have enough of his Coynes found in the two Pitchers neere Conquest; to prove him the Conquerour; and describe divers things considerable both in himself and his Souldiers. The most antient and greater part of these Coynes were of Claudius Cæsar, having on the one side his Image and this Circumscription, (*vid.*) *Imp Claudius Aug*: and some *Imp Claudius P P Augustus*, the godly and happy Emperor *Claudius Augustus*, and on the other side certaine Hieroglyphicall Images, representing some Heroicall qualifications of him, as he was a conquering Emperour, explyned by these and the like circumscribed sentences: *Felicitas Augusti*: or, *Providentia Augusti*. some having the Image of Victorie, offering a Lawrell Crowne to Claudius Cæsar, and saying *Victori Augusto*; and some offering up a Lawrell Crowne *Jovi Victori*, as if Jupiter the Conqueror had been a *Juvans Pater* to Claudius in his Conquest. therefore a Lawrell Crowne presented to him in this Place, thence called *Can*, and some other of the Coynes as they had such Image and circumscriptions aforesaid on the one Side, so on the other certaine Images representative of some military vertue, requisite in conquering Souldiers; interpreted by these and the like Sentences circumscribed, *fides Militum*; *Spes Militum*; *Concordia Militum*; *fortitudo Militum*, &c.

1. 6. That this was a very great Victorie may appear by the common fame thereof, reporting, that a very great Battle was fought, and Victorie obtained there, although I could never hear of any Instances of the particulars from the inhabitants by whome, when, how &c. But the
2. *Herculissimum argumentum* of the greatness of this Vi-

¹ He is stiled *Jupiter Opitulus* also. *Mundic ex Fest.*

ctorie was, the splendor and magnificence of the triumph at Rome, for joy thereof. For Claudius ^a returning home ^a *triumphavit maximo apparatu*; and *Claudius, victoria potitus, Britannis arma ademit*, Claudius having conquered, disarmed the Britans, and first he himself, and then his son was honoured with the title *Britannicus*, a triumph, yearly-playes, torches, bearing Trophies, Lawrell and navall Crownes, and other triumphall ornaments, ascending the Capitoll Staires on his Knees, his Son in Law Pompeius and Syllanus supporting him on either Side.

7. The 7th. Stepp of this Armie I take to be, the whole Valley, extending from Taunton to Lyddiard, Stogumber, Watchett, &c. in which is very probable the Romane Armie, having conquered the *Cangi* as aforesaid, some Partic of them quartered to guard and defend, what they had wonne, against the Rebellion of the Natives, and Invasion of Forriners, especially against the *Silures* of Southwales, which were yet unconquered. For although Tacitus saith, *ortæ apud Brigantes* ^a *discordiæ retraxere ducem*, certaine tumoult, sprang up among the *Brigantes* of Yorkshire, drew back the Generall, yet he saith not, and his whole Armie, he was so sensible (no doubt) of the late Rebellion of the *Iceni*, and now again of the *Brigantes*, that he would leave a sufficient guard behind him, and, therefore, this Vale is by Synecdoche (the greater part of the whole) called *Lyddiard* ⁴, *rectius* *Lyddiard*, (i. e.) the green Vale, where the gaurding Armie was. And the Vale (especially neare

^a Sic. H. ^a Suet. Tranq. in vita Claud. Mellific. hist. par. 1. pa. 149. ³ Yorkshire, Lancashire, B. of Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland. ⁴ Ch. Saxton's Mapp.

the Sea Side of it, where was greatest danger of Invasions) was very full of particular Guards¹, Wards, Heads, Burrows, Turrets, Castles, some partly, and some wholly, British-militarie-Names, plainly declaring, and some of them were made use of as fortifications to defend the maritime Coasts, while the Britans lived in this Land, although under the dominion of the Romans; as

1. *gards*, now called *yeards*, (i. e.) convenient Places for Gards to watch and ward on high steep Hills; great travelling wayes, as *Archyeard* or *Archyard* (not *Orchard*, for then the British Name would have been *Tirio gaeth Talwen* or *maes y drefi*) being a Græco-Britanick, signifying *maine Gard* or *cheif Gard*, in respect of such a Gard kept, perhaps, on the Topp of the round high Hill, on the East side of *Orchard House*, or that great travelling way neare the House, too and from the Sea Coasts, as ² *Ward* in *Petelcombe*, and *Ward* in *Stogumber*. To these may be added *haife Ward*, (i. e.) *Summer Gard*, being an high Hill neare *Combe*, *Sydddenham House*, *Ward Hill*,

Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

2. *Heads*, antiently *Hafds*, *Pennods* staupr about *onai*, (i. e.) *video*, because they could see and kenne afarr off from Heads of such Hills, as that at *Hynhead*, *East Quantockhead*, *West Quantockhead*, *Fitzhead*, *Craulhead*, &c.
3. *Torrs*, (i. e.) such very steepe Hills, as need no Fortification at all, and these are now called *Twrs*, *Angli-*

¹ Dr. Davis his Dic. Cam. Britt. in voce *Garth*. ² Neare *faire Cross way*, at a Cross way and passage over a River.

ee Towers, as Torr in Petelcombe, Twr hill in Wil-
lison, Westwr vulgò Westtower, Dunstorr, (i.e.) Downs
Torr or Twr, so called before made a Castle.

Burrows, elaborate Fortifications, as Bratton, (i.) 4.

Burrowton, Dunsburrow, Elworthie Burrowes,
and upper Stanburrow, (i.) Stone Burrow.

Castles, (i.) diminutive Castrum, as Dunstorr Castell, 1.
so called when the Duns Torr was fortified with Dyke
and Rampire.

Huish, aliàs Huig Castell, (i.) House Castle, Teu- 2.
tonice. I have been credibly informed, that there have
been square Stones digged up there as of a house, and
know it to be a much more eminent and visible Place
for a Sea Light, than the Turret of Dunster Castell;
where such a one was maintained. But whither there
was such a Brittain Huig, as Caligula built, *taceo, vix
credo.*

Dawes (rectius Das) Castell at Watchett, (i.) heap 3.
ed Castell. It seems the Hill was not, or not thought to
be, high enough, and therefore they made a Superaddi-
tion to it.

Doughre Castle, (i.) Downsburie, neare East Quan- 4.
torhead.

Castle hill, (i.) a round high fortified Knoll, on the 5.
West.^s West of Petherstowey, and 3 or 4 more neare
it Westward.

Two Castles in Charhampton, rectius Caer-ham-ton. 6.

The fortified Dwellington, so called from the said 7.
Castles; which though fortified only with Dyke and Ram-
pire, as the other Castles, yet so strongly, that the word

^a F. a much. H.

^a F. delehd. H.

Cætr, from heb. *Gadher*, (i.) *nierus*, doth compare it to a walled Citie. So that if the Roman Souldiers had all these, and many more, **Peards, Cards, Heads, Torrs, Burrows** and **Castles**, to defend themselves and the Countrie, and the Command of the Britons as their Slaves, ¹ to make what more, or other, militarie workes they pleased, and doe what else they required, could they wish, or desire, any thing more for their accommodation? yes Money, the Nerves of War; and Money enough and enough they had too out of their two **Allwars**, ² (i.) *purses, Mints* or *Treasuries* amidst the Guards and Fortifications aforesaid. the one, which it seems was the greater, now written **Aller**, near **Archyeard**, the other **Bicnaller**, *rectius* **Brychanallwar**, (i.e.) **Smaller Mint** or **Treasure**, and it seems that these Mints and Treasures did so much superabound, that they were faine to burie one of the said Pitchers of Money within a Furlong of **Allwer**, *viz.* at **Capton**, and the other at **Llwydiard** the next Parish; besides, perhaps, some hundreds, yea thousands, of such vessels full else where, which never did, or shall, come to light; and although some of the Money might be coyned farr from hence, yet some other Peices must needs be coyned thereabout, as may be inferred from a thinn superfigies, or rather some light Tincture on them, shining as if they had been silvered over, but if put into a Purse amongst other Money, and carried about a few houres, the said Superfigies vanished. For which reason I conceive it

¹ For they complained, that the Romans had worne out their hands and bodies, with labor, and 1000 of stripes in making such workes for them. Tac. in vita Agric. ² Dr. Da: Dic. Br. La.

could not be brought from farr, and according to probability from one of the said Allwrs of these Coynes.

The most antient of these Coynes were sorts of Claudius Cæsar's, and as they demonstrate him to be the Conquerour of the *Cangi* at Conquest, so the rest, Domitianus Nero, Domitianus, Trajanus, Antoninus, Victorinus, Septimius Severus, Tacitus, Galienus, Aurelius, Aurelianus, Tetricus, Quintillus, Posthumus &c. yea almost all the Successors of Claudius about 500. Years, 'till the Romans left this Iland, declaré, that in these Maritime Parts, lying low, open and easie for Invasion; the Romans kept guard, to prevent Rebellions and Invasions, and paid them with such Coynes as this, which was hid by them in such Vessels when they were all to returne home to defend their own native Country, but never returned to take them up. It is true, that in ancient Ages of the World, before the Invention of Money, Men were all for bartering of Commodities, as ¹ Diodeme's armour was valued at 10 Cowes, and Glaucus his Golden Armour at 100. but I read of no Money, 'till Abraham ³ paid 400. Shekles for a burying Place. The old Britons ⁴ used Iron Rings and Plates for Money. The Græcians made a Law for the using of Money, calling it ⁵ νόμισμα, ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, the Latines, *pecuniam*, à *pecu*, (the Image ⁶ Cow being stamped on it,) & *monetam*, from *monere* to *remaiue*, *meinument* & *monument* amongst such as used it. The Hebrews called it *Maiah*, the French *Monno*

¹ Sic, pro *Diomedes*'s. II. ² Homer. ³ Gen. 23. ⁴ Cæs.

Com. from a law, by which they ordained it. ⁵ Nonona MS. III

⁶ F. of a Cow. II. ⁷ From hence *Bos* in *lingua*. Juridici * *miserat rituarii*. Erasm. Adag. [* F. *monetarii*. II.] ⁸ M¹ MS. H. ⁹ *Rece* *remaiue* a *meinument* &c. II.

now, the Spaniard *Moneda*, the Germans *Münz*, the Anglo-Saxon *Mynet*, *unde mint*, and so *regina pecunia Mundi*. But we must returne to the Roman Money, and speke a little of the Valuation thereof, and so leave it. The ancient Roman Coyne.² was called *As*, (not *quasi*, but) *quia æs*. At first an *As* consisted of a full Pound Weight. Afterward, in the Punick Warr, by reason of the scarcity of Money, they made of every Pound of Brass 6 of the larger Coynes, each valuing as that one at first. In the second Punick Warr 12 made of every Pound, and afterwards 24 of a Pound, of which six are our largest³ Medalls, and made for honour and to continue the memorie of Princes, yet they were currant as the smaller, though all the same value, (*viz.*) an halfe penny farthing a peece, y^e ten of them were the price of a sheepe, and ⁴ an 100 the price of an ox. The next probable argument; to prove, that the⁵ maritime Parts were gaurded by the Romans, as aforesaid, is, that they were as carefull to keep and preserve what they had conquered, as industrious to conquer, according to their maxime:

Non minor est virtus, quàm quærere, parla tueri:

Catch is a good dog, but hold fast is a better.

And, therefore, when they had conquered all Britaine, Antoninus, who ⁶ began to rule as Emperour⁷ about 40 years after Claudius, divided, or caused to be divided, all Britaine into 16. *Iters* or *Itineraries*, each consisting of (12 and between that and 20) Mansions or Stations,

¹ *Dunod*, MS. *H.* ² Godwin Antiqui. Varr. lib. 4. Ling. Lat. Plin. Lib. 35. cap. 14. ³ Can. Rem. God. Anti. pa. 230. ⁴ And MS. II. ⁵ *Maritime* MS. & sic infra. II. ⁶ Isaakson's Chronolog. Antonin. Itin. ⁷ *Atq* MS. II.

(i. e.) encamping Places, fortified with Dyke and Rampire, on the toppe of high and steepe Hills, the Remaynes whereof are extant in many Places to this day. And the three Legions, (i. e.) about 1800 Romans Souldiers, were distributed amongst these Itinéraires and Mansions, according to their discretion, to prevent Insurrections and Invasions. 6 of these Mansions (with their subservient militarie Fortifications) were designed to guard the South Sea Coasts of this West Part of Britaine, (viz.) *Isca* ² *Dunmoriorum*, now *Exeter*, ³ *Moridum* now *Seaton*, *Durnovaria* now *Dorchester*, *Vindogladia* now *Winburne*, *Regnum* now *Ringwood*, and *Claesentum* now *Southampton*. So likewise there were 7 more of those Mansions to secure the South part of Wales against the Severne, as *Abone* now *Acington*, *Venta Silurum* now *Caerwent*, ⁴ *Esca Legionum* now *Carleon*, *Bozium* now *Boxerton*, *Nedus* now *Neath*, *Leucarum* now *Lloghor*, and ⁵ *Maridunum* now *Caermarthen*. and can any man be so void of reason, as to think, that both those Sea Coasts ought so much to be guarded and regaurded, and that this Sea Coast being either land, and of greater consequence to the Hand, should be altogether slighted? No. For although Antoninus his Itinéraires ⁶ mentions no mansions of his, or North Sea Coast, yet ⁷ there were many such fortified Places hereabout, may be conjectured by the great multitude of Antoninus Coynes ⁸ in the Pictures, intimating the multi-

² Bur. Com. on Ant. Itin. ³ F. *Danmoniorum*. II. ⁴ F. *Moridunum*. II. ⁵ F. *Isca*. H. ⁶ F. *Maridunum*. It is confounded in Antoninus with the other *Maridunum*, *Moridunum* or *Muridunum*, (which is *Seaton*) as is noted both by Mr. Camden and Dr. Gale. II. ⁷ F. *mention, nisi malis, Itinerary*. II. ⁸ F. *that there*. II. ⁹ 3 times as many of * Antonius Coyns, as any other of the Emperors, Claudius only excepted [*F. *Antoninus's* H.]

tude of Souldiers belonging to them, which were to receive them as their pay in these parts.

1. To these¹ these may be added these 3 more Arguments briefly. First, that, during the whole time long of the Romans dominion here, there was never any Invasion of these maritime Parts, because, it seems, it was known how well they were fortified at that time. But shortly after the Romanes had relinquished Britaine, (*viz.*) in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, these maritime Parts were invaded 8 times. But the Natives, in all the invasions, stoutly defended themselves, and destroyed them which invaded them, and this they did by the help of the King's Armie, or Parties of the same, which was divided, *in Australi*² parte of the Seaverne, *opportuna per loca*, and the *opportuna per loca*, I conceive, were those, and the like Gards, Heads, Torrs, Burrowes and Castles afore-said. And this will more clearly appear by the circumstances of the said 8 Invasions and Repulses, as they are described by authentick Historians, some of them living and writing in, and some shortly after, the time these things were done. Seaven of the 8 Invasions on these maritime Parts were made some in the Reigne of King³ Alfred, and the rest betwene that time and the Norman Conquest, which was *Anno Domini* 1066. And, therefore, it will be requisite to declare the condition of King Alfred and this Kingdome, as it was in the beginning of his Reigne, for the better understanding of these Invasions and Repulses afterward.
- 2.

The Danes having subdued the greater part of this Kingdome, before the begining of King Alfred's reighn,

¹ F. *there, nisi delere malis.* H. ² Flo: Wig. pa. 600. ³ He began his reighne *anno Dni* 872.

the first nine years thereof he strove, with that little power left him, to recover from them all that was left, but all in vaine. For they gained still more and more from him, till they had left him no more but the three Counties, Sommersett, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and those too *sive* ² *vigentes*; and now they brought an innumerable multitude of their heathonish nation, under 3 more of their Kings, to subdue and possess this small remnant, and quartered and renderouzed at, and about, Chipnam neare Bathe, and when none could resist them, they took all for their owne, whilst some of the Natives fled out of the Kingdome, some into deserts and mountains, rocks and dennes, &c. yea the King himself was necessitated to fly for refuge, with a few of his nobles, into the Isle of ³ Athelney, near Butrow bridge Sommersett, where he lived secretly by fishing and fowling, whilst he quartered with a swineheard in that inaccessible moorish place, waiting for better times, where, for his recreation, having obtained dexteritie in the art of juggling, he under the disguise of a jugler, adventured to the Camp of the Deanes, and insinuated first with the Souldiers, and then into their King's presence; where having observed their security, and learned such of their counsel, he secretly returned to his homely quarters, wherein having suddenly and covertly raised a considerable power in the County of Sommersett, he marched then to ⁴ Selwood in the East of that County, and from thence, as out of an Ambush, suddenly fell on the Deanes,

¹ G. Maj. in lib. 2. cap. 4. Mat. West. in pag. 170. Flor. Wigorn. pag. 191. II. Huntingd. lib. 5 Histori. Rogerus Howed. Ann. parte prima. ² F. *vagantes*. II. The noble Ile, so called upon this occasion. ⁴ *Great wood*.

and routed them at *Edindon* in the West of Wiltshire, and pursued them *usque ad firmitatem suam*, (i. e.) some fortified place of theirs, where when he had besieged them 14 dayes, they were constrayned, *throug hunger and cold, to yeild themselves up to his mercy, give pledges, swear they would depart the Kingdome, and promised 'that' their chiefest King *Gudn*, aliàs "*Guthrum*", should be baptized a Christian, who shortly after, with 30 of his noble men, came to King Alfred, at *A-lete* (i. e.) *Allez*, near *Athelney*, and were all baptized accordingly, King Alfred himself being ³ *Gurmund's* Godfather, and named him *Æthelstane*, (i. e.) *Royal or precious Stone*, and Alfred having feasted him there 12 dayes, dismissed him with many rich presents. King Alfred having thus, by his Wisdome, Valour and Mercy, recovered the greater part of the Kingdome, yet some of the Deanes, which were still left in the Kingdome, conspiring, with others, which still swarming (as out of an hive) out of Denmarke, made Invasions upon Invasions, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, and particularly in 8 places of the maritime Coasts aforesaid.

1. The first invasion of the Deanes in these Coasts was *Buttendune*, ⁴ now *Wittham* on *Seaverne*, a little Eastward of *Brentknoll*, of which King Alfred having speedy intelligence, drew thither a seeming invincible Army, and ⁵ besieged by land, and also by Sea with his fleet, so long, till the Deanes had eaten up all their provision, and after that their horses, and then they endeavoured to

* Sic. MS. pro *through*. ¹ Bis occurrit in MS. II. ² *Quem nostri Gurmundum vocant*, Guil. Malin. lib. 2. cap. 4. ³ *Gurmund* signi. All-mouth, (i.) a *Cateulian* or *Glutton*, whence a *Glutton* is called a *Gurmundizer*, ⁴ Matt. Westmon. p. 179. II. Hun. lib. 5^o. Hist. ⁵ F. besieged it by. H.

escape away through that part of the King's Army, which lay on the East part of the River, where, in the sharp conflict, Ordemus and many others of the King's Army were slaine at the first encounter, but the Christians prevailing at length put the Pagans to flight, a great number of them being drowned and slain with the sword, and a great number of those which escaped fled to ¹ *Leggester*, *Anglo-Saxonice* *Wirhale*, now *Woorle*, five miles Northeast of *Wittham*, where they associated themselves to a strong partie of theirs, which had fortified themselves so ² impregnable, that the King finding it so, although he did not besiege it, yet burnt up all things round about, that might yeild sustenance, whereby they were constrained to forsake the Countrey of their own accord.

A second Invasion of the Danes ³ on these two maritime parts, was at the mouth of the River *Pedred*, which runs by, and gives name to, *North* and *South Pedred-ton*, vulgò *Petherton*, *Pexiton*, &c. but now euphonied into *Pexet*, whose *mulh*, (now *mouth*,) then, it seems, lying open, without any party of the Army of the King to defend it, received a fleet of 35 of the Danes largest Ships, man'd with a great number of Sea-men and Souldiers, but venerable ⁴ *Alestane* Bishop of *Sherbourne*, Duke *Ernulph* with the forces of *Sommerset*, and Duke *Osred* ⁵ with his *Dorsetanians*, gave them battle, and there slew very many of them, and obtained a very glorious victorie *apud Pedredsthe*. Whereas this Victorie was obtained at the mouth of the River *Pexerat*, I suppose the particular place was *Brent-Knoll*,

¹ *L. Leggester. Vide Chron. Sax. p. 95. H.* ² *Sic, pro impregnably. II.* ³ *H. Hun. lib. 2. Histor.* ⁴ *Aliàs Alestan and Algstan.* ⁵ *Bis occurrit in MS.*

- within a mile or two thereof. For the tradition of that Place is, that the Danes invaded and burnt the three Parishes of South and East Brent and Burneham, which; I suppose, took their Names from their burning or ¹ Brenning, as Brentford, now Brainford, near London did upon that account. And this may be yet farther confirmed by Brent Knoll it self, which is a very high and steep Burrow or Mount, the topp whereof fortified with dyke and Rampire, in which the Danes, probably, seated themselves, and by a Ground almost plain on the Southside of the said hill, by estimation two Acres, called Battlebury, where the Battle might be fought, and the Victorie obtained. The third Invasion on these Parts was ² *apud Portlocan* ³ *slutino, Britt.* Shipport, *aliter* Pordoran (from Britt. *Port*, a port, and Græc. ⁴ *δοχεῖον*, a dock or receptacle for Shipping) but now Porlocke, where the Danes in the night, leaving their Shippes on the shore, plundered and burnt the said Towne, and other Places adjoyning, but were all slain by a partie of the King's Armie, which was designed for the defence of that Coast, and the present Inhabitants of that Towne speke traditionallie thereof to this day, and if they were silent, the burnt Foundation Stones of some of the ancient Houses would proclaim the truth thereof. The 4th. Invasion was *apud* ⁵ *Wlethport, aliàs Wlethport, (i. e.) Wlatchett.* Thus the heathonish Danes having left Brittain, for the space of 19 years, at length return hither, under the command of Ohterus and Rhoaldus

Anno
Domini
988.

¹ Benning MS. H. ² Flo. Wig. Chro. ex Chron. H. Hunt. lib. 5. Histo. Ro. Hov. paria Wigg. cxc ³ F. Latine, vel sermone Lutino. H. ⁴ Taxier MS. H. ⁵ R. Ho. p. 1^a. Wig. ex Cro. Hun. Hist. lib. 5^o.

their Generalls, and having sailed round Cornwall, came into Seaverne, plundered and burnt upon the Sea Coast wheresoever they had opportunity, but the King had disposed his Armie into convenient places of defence from the River Avon, which runs through Bristoll, along the Sea Coasts to Cornwall, notwithstanding the Danes brake into *Watthett* by stealth in the night, plundered and burnt the same, and then they marched toward the other part thereof, which must be *Williton*, where a part of the King's Armie² using out of their fortifications, there met them, as they were coming encountered them, and slew a great number on the place, pursued the rest to *Watthett*, and slew as many as could not swime to their Shippes. But the Anglo-Saxons Duke, or General, *Godman* (sometimes abbreviated into *Goda*) and their valiant Champion *Streame Guld*, and divers other of the King's Armie were slain also. upon which Victorie the Anglo-Saxons made two solemn triumphs, the first *in loco funeris*, the second *in loco fluminis*, according to the words of my Authors. And now let us returne, and enquire after some Remaines and Monument's of this Victorie. The Field, in which this battle was fought, must be the rich plaine or vale (now divided into meadows and pasture) betwixt *Watthett* and *Williton*, where the Danes were encountred, as they were coming to *Williton* as aforesaid. 1,

The *locus funeris*, or buring place, of the slaine, I suppose, was *Sabburro*, *alias* *Grabburrowes*, where, it seems, the greatest furie of the battle and slaughter was, and where the remainder of three huge moles or bur- 2,

¹ They burnt Sea port Townes, that they might land again without resistance. ² F. *rushing sive issuing*. II.

rowes, each 120 yeards round the Basis, and so of a proportionall pyramidall height and forme, as first appeared to be the burials, *aliàs* buriehill, of the dead. For by the often digging, and carrying away of much earth from them, to dress the ground adjoyning, some times in one, and some times in another, have been found fragments of mens bones, and sometimes sepulchres composed each of three broad stones, like Tombe stones, two of them lying along on their edges, about two foot distance, and a third lying flatt on the topp, the both ends walled up closely, and the concavity containing peices of mens bones, and these latter I take to be monuments of such Anglo-Saxons, as were slain and there buried, as the others, lying confusedly, were remains of the Danes, for which there was no such care taken. And as *res ipsa*, so *vox ipsa* Grabborrowes, spekes the same Grave Burrowes, Grabburrowe being a Teutonicke¹, (*viz.*) an old Germanicke word, common both to the Danish and Saxons, signifying both a Saxonick Danish monument, being compounded of Grab and burō, and either of them signifies a grave: but Grab (from the Teutonicke Graben, *to digge*) signifies properly *the pit which is digged*, burō, and so burie, signifies *the heap raised upon the pitt*, sometimes long and small, as our ordinarie Churchyard Graves,² some round and high, as these Grabburrowes; but here Grabb and burō joyned together, to make a compleate description of this compleate sepulchre of the slain Saxons and Deanes. The most ancient grave³, that I read of,

¹ All Germany spake the Teutonicke language, and so the Saxons, Deanes, &c. differed in language but dialectically. Verst. An. p. 116 & 123. ² F. Sometimes. II. ³ Gen. 23.

was called in Hebrew *Keher*, and in Greek *κρῆετατος*, a bed or death bed, unde Lat. *Grabbatus*, properly a bed to rest on in the after noone, metaphorically in the evening of this life, unde Belgick ¹ *Graf*, Saxon *Gruf*, English *Grave*, Teutonic *Grab* and *Grabham*, (*i. e.*) grave home, alias long home, and Anglo-Saxon and Danish *Grabburroe*, in which, after their furious fighting, they sleep quietly together.

But as these 3 *Grabburroes* are to be looked on as sepulchres of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, so also as Trophies of the Anglo-Saxons. It was the common practice of the ancients, to triumph in, or neare, the field, where the victorie was obtained, and to erect ² Trophies, (*i. e.*) huge Burrowes, Pillers, Arches, &c. in the places, where victories were obtained, to perpetuate the memory, both of the victorie and the triumphe. So that, as here was a *funus* as before, so a *dominantur in loco funeris*, a domineering or triumphing in the place of the funerall, and, consequently, these 3 *Grabburrowes* were 3 Trophies also of the victorie here obtained, and the triumph here celebrated. 3.

But there was another domineering or triumphing, besides this, and consequently other Trophies also. *Angli loco dominantur fluminis*, the Anglo-Saxons triumph or domineere in the place of the River, not in the River, but in the place of the River, (*i. e.*) *Williton*, which adjoynes close to the River, and indeed here was the greatest cause of joy, triumphing and domineering, when the village was so seasonably preserved, when the Enemies, 4.

¹ Vid. *Minsh Dic.* ² *Tropæum & trophæum*, ex τροπή τελέω, quo significatur fuga hostium. *Goldm. Dic.* *Godwin Ant.* p. 275. ³ *Rogierius de Hoveden Annal.* pars prior, p. 427.

like hungry Lions, greedy of their prey, were so near at hand, with open mouths ready to devour them, and all theirs. If the King's armie *dominantur in loco funeris*, then much more ¹ Willitonians now *dominantur in loco fluminis*, and if the King's armie erected 3 Grabburoes, as Trophes of this Victorie and triumphe, the Willitonians will erect 3 Crosses (in their Teutoricke language *Kreutzes*) in emulation of them. For what else could move them to erect 3 formall Corosses, so near together in one village, when scarcely one was to be found in a Royal City, but to perpetuate the memorie of this victorie and triumphe of the Christians over Pagans? the originall of which partie was this; ² Maxentius, a Pagan usurping the Roman Empire, Constantine, who was almost perswaded to be a Christian, raised an army to suppress him, and to that end marching towards Rome, where Maxentius tyrannized, there appeared unto him by the way, and to his army, at noone, the lively figure of a Cross in the heaven, with this inscription in it, *In hoc vince*; ³ which Christ interpreted to him in a dream the night following, by which his Faith in Christ crucified being confirmed, he passed forward with much alacritie. Maxentius hearing of his approach, drew out his army into the field beyound the River, on which he made a bridge of boates, called *Pons 4 Milvius*, so fallaciously, that, when any considerable weight of men should come on it, it should break and sinke; but Ma-

¹ *F. the Willitonians. H.* ² Eusebius Pam: in vita Constant: ³ Constantine himselfe did, with an oath, confirme the truth hereof to Eusebius, who wrote this storie from his mouth. Eusebius Pamphil. lib. 10 de vita Const: *Annò Domini 306.* ⁴ *Milvinus MS. H.*

xentius being routed, was necessitated to endeavour to fly out over that bridge, which he had contrived against Constantine, which sinking, he himself, and very many of the cheif of his army were drowned, whereupon Constantine entred into Rome, without resistance, was created the first Christian Emperour, erected multitudes of such ¹ Crosses in every place, as Trophies of this his victorie over the heathens, and afterwards Christians obtaining Victorie over Pagans did the like, and so the 3 Crosses of *Williton* might be erected, as such Trophies of Victorie over such Heathens.

Of this Victorie of Constantine, Prudentius, a divine Poët of the same age, singeth an *ἐπιγράμμιον*, thus englished by Dr. Meredith Hanmer, in the life of Constantine^a.

*The Christian Captaines coming to the wall
The Milvian bridge can witnesse, and withall
Which did the trecherous Tyrant soon deceive,
And shrunk away while Tyber did receive
Him and his host, and it did also see
His conquering Armies get the Victorie,
While his Coulors in the aire displayed were,
Which his revenging hand did boldly rear.
Their armour shined with a radiant flame,
And on his ensigne Christ's most holy name
Was there embroydered on the purple ground.
In golden letters on their buckler round*

¹ My brother near Bath had a stone Coffin diged up in his grounds, near which he found a brass Coyne, on one side with this Circumscription, *Constantinopolis*, which was the name of Constantine, and his imperiall Citty; on the other side, an Angel holding such a Crosse in his hand. ^a Eusebius Pam: in vita Con. translated by Dr. M. H.

*They engraved Christ's name, that precious name of
grace,*

And golden Crosses on their helmets place.

5. A fift monument of this fatal battle, is a stone of 8 foot high above ground, but, before a part of it was broken away, I suppose, so much higher. It is now called, in the full of the mouth, *hoortz-stone*, according to the dialect of Sommersett, which varies her into *hurr*, and *where* into *whore* and *whoore*; but I cannot believe any one to be so simple, as to think this to be an ancient monument of some *whore*; for then it would have been called ¹ *Hyre stone*. But, doubtless, the ancient name was either *Hereston* or *Hewr-stone*, of *hier-stone*, (*i. e.*) *Duke's Stone* or *Generall's stone Anglo-Saxonice*. For though a Generall at first was called *Hertzug* and *Heretogh*, (*i.*) a *Lord Tugger (unde tonah)*, because he went foremost, and tugged or drew his Army after him by his exhortation and example, as Julius Cæsar, who never said *ite*, but *venite*; yet *Teutonice* he was, and is, called ² *Eld-here (i. e.) Field Generall*, and for brevity *Here Hewrursten*, (*i. e.*) that is, *first or prime Lord or Commander*, and sometimes ³ *Hewr*. And if the right name of this stone is *Hwurston*, it signifies *the Generall's, or cheif Commander's Stone*, who

¹ Verst. Ant. p. 261. I know not with what reason some write *whore*, seeing the ancient name is *hyre*, from the letting her body to hire. ² Minish. Diction. Vers. Ant. p. 247. ³ In Cornwall the chiefest of the Seamen, standing on the topp of the highest knoll, discerneth the notion; and directeth the taking of the Skull of herring, by signes and tokens, which he maketh with a long stemmed brush in the Aire: and he is also called *the huer*, because he is the chief Commander of fishermen, the other of Souldiers.

being slain as aforesaid, was buried here. For to die and be buried in the feild was most honourable. and this stone, as I suppose, erected as a Pillar or the Grave of Generall Godham, according to the practice of the Antients. As Deborah was buried under an Oake, instead of a Pillar, Gen. the 35. Rachell under a pillar, *ibid.* so Absolom raised a Pillar to this end, 2 Sam. 18. 18. though he could not be buried under it, but a heape of Stones. So many of the Roman Emperours, Popes and Potentates. See Burt. Com. on An. Itin. S^r. Inigo Jones, in his *Stoneng restored*. So at Stanton-Druce, near Bristol, Zelburton hill in Wilts, Hocknorton in Oxfordshire, battels fought &c. great stones

erected, as pillars, on the graves of eminent men there slain and buried under them, fragments of bones yet remaining. Q. But what doth Godham signifye, and why was he so called? God signified with the Anglo-Saxons as now with us, and ham signified *an house or home*. So that Godham¹, (i.) *Godshouse or Godhouse*, and, as others took their names from Woods, Hills and Valleys, in, or near, where they dwelt, so this man, from such Church or Chappel, then called Godham, and what Godham more likely, then that most ancient Chappell of Williston, and so called in the Anglo-Saxons times? and why might not Godham take his name from his dwelling near this Chappell, as well as Streame-would, the other Champion, from his dwelling at, or near, Streame, as shall be shewed? It may be answered, that, if any Godham anciently had dwelt in that ancient Manor-house, there

¹The Anglo-Saxons delighted in godly Names, as Godham Yodard, (i.) *Yodam Yeard, or Churchyeard*; Godwine, (i.) *God's love*; Godfrie, (i.) *God's peace*.

had been some colour for it. But it may be replied, anciently one Ursus dwelt in it, and left his cognisance, (*viz.*) 3 bears heads, in his Chamber window, apparent to this day, and this Ursus might be called at first *heurs haus*, (*i. e.*) *the Lord's house*, as well as *Godham*, *Godham*, *Gods house*, but euphonied out of that harsh word *heurs haus* into *Ursus*, as *Ursus*, for the same reason, into *Urse*, according to William of Malmesbury², which saith, that, as soone as William the Conquerour was anointed King by Alredus Archbishop of Yeorke, the King made one Ursus sherrife of Worcestershire, and he, (according to his Commission,) begining to fortifie Severne, the first Castle which he built, was that of Worcester, but built it so near the Abbey, that part of the Abbey Church Yeard sanck down into the Castle trench or mote, whereupon the said Arch Bishop denounced a curse on Ursus in these Words, *hatest thou Urse, have thou God's Curse*. Whence I inferre, if this Stone be *Huer-stone*, it is, *Lords Generalls Stone*, if *Urse-stone*, it is, *Ursus-stone*, if *Huer-stone* and *Urse-stone*, then *Lord Generall Ursus his stone*, who might be father to Sherife Urse in respect of time; for this Battle was fought in the Reigne of King Ethelred, about 60 years before King William the Conquerour: and in respect of Office, the one (it seems) succeeding the other in guarding the Severne-Coasts. 3 in respect of honourable blood; for *Serrife Ursus* was *vir generis præeminentia conspicuus*³.

And as I suppose *Godam* dwelt, or quartered, at, or near, *Godam*, (*viz.*) *Williton Chappel*, so I am confident, that the valiant Champion *Styame-would* dwelt,

¹ Sic. II. ² Willielm. Malm. de Gest. Pont. lib. 3. p. 271.

³ Rogerius Hoved. parte 1^a.

or quartered, in, or near, ¹Stream-would, (*i. e.*) Streame-wild hill, (which word, before inclosures, comprehended ²Black-Downe and Weard hill, *aliàs* guard hill,) which he, probably, was to guard, together with the great travelling wayes on every side, and from thence took his name Streame-would of Streame would.

The fourth invasion (or rather evasion) of the Danes in these parts, was into ³Steep homes, by Florentius Wiggorniensis ⁴termned ⁵Reorisc, (*i. e.*) high mount, but by ⁶H. H. *insula Stepen*, for they being so miserably routed at Milliton, some killed in the pursuit, some drowned in wading and swimming to their Ships, and the survivours discouraged by the sight of more and more of the King's forces approaching, upon this encouragement, and now wanting Marriners to guide, and Souldiers to mann, their Ships, they fled to this succourless Iland, or rather rock, for refuge, where they continued in hunger and cold, till the greater number were consumed, there being no house or harbour, but one poor Cave, no meat or drink, but one small fresh-water spring, to refresh some.

Their 5th. invasion, was at Uphill, Bledon, &c. 5. where I have enquired of the ⁶inhabitans, whether they had, at any time, heard of any Deanes, that came, in the days of yore, to Steep homes near them. They told me, that the generall tradition of their Country hath beene, that a fleete of Deanes fled, to shelter themselves in the said Isle, and sometime they brake out into Eng-

Vox pro-
puli.

¹ F. Stream-would. H. ² Blackdown and Weardhill are as wild a would, as Cottswould, Stoue on the would, &c. ³ Flor. Wigg. Chro. xx. ⁴ For which in the Saxon Annals 'tis Bpadanpelice, under the year dccccxviii. H. ⁵ H. Hun. Lib. 50. Historiarum, ⁶ Sic. H.

land, and sometimes into Wales, for sustenance; at length coming to Uphill and Bledon, etc. they fastned their ships to the shoare, left them, and marched up into the Country for booties, and that all the inhabitants fled away before them, one poor lame woman excepted, which hidd in a Rock near the ships, and when she was near spent with hunger, she was necessitated to adventure down the ships for releif: saying to her self, with the Lepers, *if they kill me, I shall but die*: but coming thither, and searching from ship to ship, and finding no living Creature, at last espying an hatchett, took it, and with it chopped of all the Cables, which anchored the ships to the shoare, and sent them to Sea, where they quickly perished. The Danes having gotten intelligence of the loss of some of their ships, speedily retreated, to save themselves and the rest, but the people of the Country, having intelligence, that all their ships were cast away, took courage, pursued them to Bledon, there fought, and destroyed them with such a bloody slaughter, as that frome thence the place took, and ever since hath kept, the name Bledon, alias Bleed-down or bloud-down, to this day. And some of them have informed me, that, when their Husbandmen plough their grounds, they find multitudes of Men's Teeth there, which being naturally the hardest bones in the body, and obdurated with chewing (in some grounds) are almost as permanent as little stones. And a Gentleman there, within 7 yeares last past, having bought a peice of Moorish ground, lying at the foot of the said Bledon, when his labourers renewed the dyke filled up about it, they found great heaps of Men's skulls, and other hu-

Oculati
testes,

mane bones, as entire as ever they had been, or as the Oakes and Fish shells found under the like morish ground near the place, as a Gigantick skull, as capacious (almost) as a ' peck, found, in the like ground, near Knapp Bridge, ² by an Æsopical Cock (rather Cockscombe) threw it immediately into the River Tone, never to be raised till the last day, and this may well be deemed a Reliq,³ of an ante-deluvian Giant, of the first edition, there buried in the Mudd of Noah's flood; and, lest any should think I speke this without book, let him consult the ⁴ Antiquare of Antiquaries, who saith ⁵, that, in many places of moorish ground, both in Field and Towne, in Holland, are found innumerable shells and bones, not only of small, but great, fishes (describing them by their pictures) and firr trees, brought thither, and buried there, by Noah's flood, wherinto I will not adventure to wade so farr, but returne back to the Mouth of the River Parrett:

Where the Danes made their sixth invasion. ⁶ H. Huntingdon ⁷ called Pedredsmouth, (*i. e.*) the mouth of the River Pedred, which runs near, and gives name to North and South Pedredton, now Petherton and Perriton, &c. but Pedred is now euphonied into Parrett, and muth into mouth, and, it seems, this Parrettsmouth lay so wide open in those daies, without sufficient forces to defend it, that it received a fleet of 35 saile of the largest ships of the Deans, and a great number of Sea-men and Souldiers, which came to plunder and destroy it. But venerable Alestane Bp. of Sherbourne, and Duke

¹ and proportionably thick. ² F. but. H. ³ Gen. 6. 4.
⁴ Sic. H. ⁵ Versteg. Ant. p. 84. ⁶ H. Hunt. libr. 5^o. hist.
⁷ F. called (vel calls) it Pedredsmouth.

¹ Ernlph, with the forces of Sommersett, and Duke Osred, with his Dorsettianians, gave them battel there, and slew a great number of them, and obtained a glorious Victorie. Whereas this Victorie is said to be obtained at the mouth of the River Parrett, I suppose the particular place meant (though not mentioned) was Brent Knoll, within a Mile or two therof. For the tradition amongst the natives there, is, that the Deanes invaded that place, plundered and burnt the 3. parishes of East and South Brent, and Brenham, now Burnham, all which, I suppose, took their Names from their *burneing*, now *burning*, as Brentford, now Braynesford, because it was burnt by the Deanes also. And this may yet be farther confirmed by Brent Knoll it self, which ² is a very steep and round Burrow or Mole, the topp fortified with Dyke and Rampire, where the Deans, according to probability, seated themselves. And by a Ground (almost plaine) of two acres in the South Side of that burrow, called Battel-burie, where, I suppose, the battel was foughten, and the Victorie obtained.

A 7th invasion, intended ³ against the ⁴ maritime Coasts, but by the hand of God confounded, before they could come quite thither (like that of the Spaniards in 88) thus. The Deanes having a great fleet and armie at Wreham in Dorsett shire, designed their armie in these parts by land, and a fleet of 120 saile here to meet them. So the fleet sailing round about Cornwell, came to anchor apud Swanstwick, which I take to be now Swanstey, on the North Coasts, over against the West of Som-

¹ *Erulph* MS. H. ² *Is very* MS. II. ³ *Flo. Wig. Matt. Westm. p. 169.* ⁴ *Maritime* MS. quemadmodum & supra monui. H.

mersett. But then it pleased the Lord to send such a violent and sudden tempest upon them, as destroyed them all: so that, as ¹ Ovid saith of the Sea where Icarus was drowned,

Icarus Icariis nomina dedit aquis;

So may I say ² of King Swanus his fleet, drowned at Swanatwick *alias Swanesey*, (i. e.) *Swanus-Sea*,

Swanus Saneuicis nomina dedit aquis.

Swanus to Sane-Sea waters gave their name.

The 8th. and last invasion in these parts, was at ³ Wynehead by a fleet of Weltchmen, in the 49th year of King Henry the 3^d. *Anno Domini* 1265, set forth by Matt. Paris, but the Antecedents and Consequents &c. to compleate this storie, being collected out of severall places of this Author, and duly composed, the whole will sound thus. King Henry the third and his Barons, having long contended the one for the other, against certaine priviledges and prerogatives claymed by the King, and denied by the Barons, at last their differences were composed in a Parliament at Oxford, where the King himself, and his eldest sonne Prince Edward, solemnly swore to the due observation of all the particulars of the agreement; but afterward the King, by the instigation of evill Counsellours, repented of the said Oath, and because he would not be esteemed a perjured person, sued, and easily obtained, an absolution from the

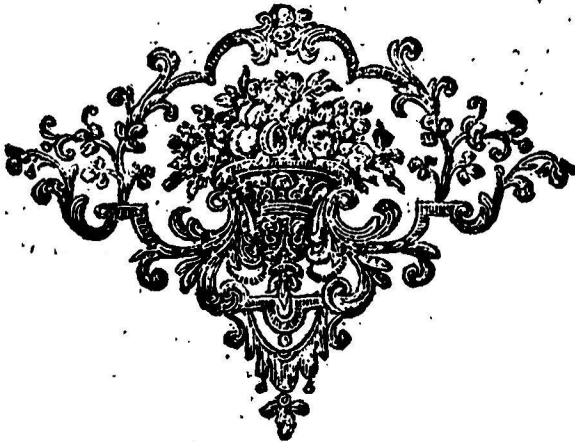
¹ Ovid Metam. ² *To of* (quod deest in MS.) adjecti. H.

³ Matt. Paris, p. 1330, 1339. & alibi. ⁴ P. 1330, 1339. & alibi.

said Oath of the Pope; but Prince Edward did not accept of the said absolution, and so raised an Army against his Barons, and they another against the King, making *Simon de Monte forti*, Earl of Leicester, their Generall, who gave the King Battell, routed his Armie, tooke him and Prince Edward Prisoners, detained, or rather entertained, the King as a Royall Prisoner with himself whithersoever he went, and sent Prince Edward Prisoner to Hereford Castle, where he being permitted to recreate himself, by raceing with Noble men in a large meadow, adjoyning to the Citie, he tempted them to run their horses so often, that his own and their horses being tired, and he having * * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *



A
DISCOURSE
CONCERNING
STONE-HENGE.

By the same anonymous Author.



A

FOOL'S BOLT

SOON SHOTT AT

S T O N A G E.

From another MS. lent me by the same Friend, Mr. JAMES WEST, of BALLIOL Coll. written in the same hand, and by the same anonymous Author.



WANDER witt of Wiltshire, rambling to Rome to gaze at Antiquities, and there skrewing himself into the company of Antiquaries, they entreated him to illustrate unto them, that famous Monument in his Country, called *Stonage*. His Answer was, that he had never seen, scarce ever heard of, it. Whereupon, they kicked him out of doors, and bad him goe home, and see *Stonage*; and I wish all such *Æsopicall Cocks*, as slight these admired Stones, and other our domestick ¹ Monuments (by

¹ So called *à monendo*. Goldm. Dic.

which

which they might be admonished, to eschew some evil, or doe some good) and scrape for barley Cornes of vanity out of forreigne dunghills, might be handled, or rather footed, as he was. If I had been in his place, I should have been apt to have told them, that, surely, it was some heathonish temple demolished by the immediate hand of God, as an intollerable abomination unto him: yet reserving so much of it standing, as may declare what the whole was, and how, and why, so destroyed, that, as we are to remember Lot's wife, turned into a Pillar of Salt, for looking back-ward towards Idolatrous Sodome, so we should remember, that these forlorne Pillers of Stone are left to be our remembrancers, dissuading us from looking back in our hearts upon any thing of Idolatry, and persuading us, in imitation of Moses, and the Prophets, so to describe, and deride, it in it's ugly Coullers, that none of us, or our posterity, may returne, with Doggs, to such Vomit, or Sows to wallowing in such mire. And since all, that have (as yet) written on this Subject, have contradicted and confuted each other, and never any hath as yet revealed this mysterie of iniquity to this purpose, and that Pedlers and Tinckers, vamping on London way near it, may, and do, freely spend their mouthes on it, I know nothing to the contrary, but that I also may shoot my bolt a little farther into it, however I will adventure, were it for nothing elce, but to recreate my self sometimes, after other studies, and to provoke my friends, which importun'd me to it, to shoote their acute shafts at it also, hoping, that one or other of us, by art or accident, shall hit the mark. My bolt is soon shott in this short conjecture, that *Stonage* was an old British triumphall tropicall temple, erected to *Anaraith*, their Godess of victory, in a bloody field there,

wone,

wone, by illustrious *Stanengs* and his *Cangick Giants*, from *K. Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ*. In which temple the Captives and spoiles were sacrificed to the said Idol *Anaraith*. So that these 12 particulars hereof are to be demonstrated,

1. That *Stonage* was an old British Monument.
2. That it was a Monument of a bloody battel foughten there.
3. This bloody battel produced a glourious Victorie.
4. This Victorie was wonne by the *Cangi* of *Glad-erhaf*.
5. The *Cangi* were Giants.
6. Commanded by the famous *Stanenges* of *Hounn-tutt*.
7. The Army conquered, was *K. Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ*.
8. In this place, assoone as the *Cangi* had conquered, they triumphed.
9. Where they triumphed they erected this Monument as a Trophic.
10. This Trophie was a Temple.
11. This Temple was consecrated to *Anaraith*, their Goddess of Victorie.
12. In this temple the said Victors sacrificed their Captives and Spoiles to their said Idoll of Victorie.

Our work lies before us in these 12 particulars, and our tooles, to perform it, should be antient and credible histories, treating of this subject. but what are they, and where to be found? *Jeffrie* of *Monmouth* will tell you a tale, that these Stones were brought by Giants
from

from Africa into *Quildaye* in Ireland, and, by some *Le-gerdemaine* of Merlin, conveyed to the place, where they are; but no credible Historian could speke any word of any such thing. *Gildas Badonicus* of Bathe, within 20 Miles of Stonage, writing *anno Domini* 543, hath not a word of it, nor venerable *Bede*, who writing *anno* 727. of many other rarities of this Land, hath not a word of Stonage, nor *William of Malm's-burie*, writing *anno* 1142. within 14 miles of Stonage, hath not a word of it, nor *Ethelwred*, nor *Hoveden*, nor ¹ *Ingulfus*, nor *Paris*, nor *Westmonasteriensis*, nor *Florentius Wigorniensis*, who all wrote above 500 years since, yet not a word of it; and *Henricus Huntingdoniensis*, writing near the same time, tells the naked truth of the Matter, that it was not because they would not, but because they could not, say any thing of it. His words are²: *Quatuor sunt in Anglia, quæ mira videntur, scilicet Stanenges, (i. e.) Stonage, ubi lapides miræ magnitudinis in modum portarum elevati sunt, ita ut portæ portis superpositæ videantur, nec potest quis excogitare, quâ arte tanti lapides adeo in altum elevati sunt, vel quare ibidem constructi sunt.* This Stonage did astonish them, this did amaze them, that they durst not labour, lest they should ³ lost their labour, and themselves also. And if the grand Seniors, which lived so near it, above a thousand years since, could not, how shall we sillie freshmen unlock this Closet? I have stumbled on 2 pick-locks, which, if dexterously handled, will set it wide open to the world.

1. A description of the fabrick of Stonage, at least of some part of it, as it was in it's primitive perfection.

¹ Pro, *Ingulfus*. II. ² Henric. Hunt. lib. 1^o. Histo. ³ F. lose, vel have lost. II.

2. A mappe of Wiltshire.

1. As for a description of the saide fabricke, I would referr you to Architector Inigo Jones in his book, entituled, *Stonehenge restored*, but that some would be ready to say, the multitude of his Græcian Architectonicall termes of the parts of it, as *hypæthros*, *monopteros*, ¹ *dipteros*, *architrave*, ² *Pycnostylos*, *Scheame*, *peripteros*, *hexagon*, &c. do. rather obscure then illustrate the same, and that, whereas he hath 10 designs of this fabrick all in folio, one in 4^{to}. may serve the turn as well. Nay one whole one is to much; because the externall circle of high Stones will overshadow allmost all within them, as a company of tall men, standing round about a company of Children. And I think three or four Stones of each of the 5 Circles, with verball apprehensions of the number and dimension of the Stones of each circle, will give best intelligence to common capacities, which I endeavour to informe, and this I have done in the frontispice, and have added Characteristicall letters to each remarkable part and place of the fabrick, correlateing to what I shall say concerning such particulers.

2. The second pick-lock, to help the former, is a Mapp of Wiltshire, at least of the Hill Country about Stonage, describing the antient British Names of circumjacent Hills, Hamletts, Rivers, &c. For I conceive, that the old Britons, which lived in those places, took it for a great honour, that thence pittifull habitations should be called after the name of this antient renowned mount, or some part or propertie thereof, and this is most observable in those 3 eminent Rivers, *Tellinburn*, *Avon* and *Madder*, runing from their severall quarters

¹ *Dipteros* MS. H. ² *Pymostolos*, *Sheane*, *perupteros*, MS. H.

almost to Stonage, and meeting a little below it, and in many of the hamletts, situate on, or near, those Rivers, up to their Fountaines, both the said Rivers, and many Villages on them, taking their antient British names, some from Stonage, some from some, some from other, parts and properties thereof, shortly after it was founded, and seeing, that *conveniunt rebus nomina*, and that any one of those antient names, taken from Stonage, is a Description of the same, then, surely, out of many of those names, methodically composed, may a definition of it be formed, at least some such conjecture, of mine aforesaid. And because this nominall picklock is of my invention, as he that forgeth a pick-locke will try him upon some doore of his own, before he will adventure with it to the publick treasurie, so I entreat leave to try, how I can illustrate that famous monument the hot Bathe water of Bathe, by this engine, before I make use of it on Stonenge. Suppose then, that when the heathonish Saxons had subdued all this Iland, saving Bathe and parts adjoyning, and at last came so near Bathe as Dehoram, now Dirram, and having there slain the 3 Kings of Bathe, Glocester and Cirencester, routed their armies, and destroyed those Cities, suppose, I say, upon the invasion of those infidells, and destruction of those Christians, the Lord had, in his wrathfull indignation, dried up the waters of life and health, as he did *other salutiferous waters, upon like provocation, or that Merlin's provecie, *frigebant Badonis bulnea, & salubres eorum aquæ mortem generabant*, had been fulfilled, as soon as it had been pronounced; and that those

* Dr. Ford of the nature and use of the Bathes. Matt. West. pa. 83.

barbarous Saxons had, in their furie, burnt the Citie to ashes, and nothing of it remaining, but the old British names thereof in antient histories, and in the names of Hills, Rivers, Hamletts, &c. near it, yet much of the Citie; and nature and propertie of the Bath-water, might be collected and inferred out of those names now a thousand years afterward; as, first, the tradition of the manner of finding out the vertue of the Bath-water being this. Bladud, *alias* Bluda, the son and heir of Rudhudibres, beeing smitten with a leprosie, was, Nebuchadnezzar like, driven out from amongst men, and became a swincherd near Bathe, which was then a bogg or quagmire of hot water, in which his swine often wallowed, and one of them, being a Scabbilionian, was thereby cured, whereupon Bladon making triall of it was also cured, whereupon he built a Temple, and consecrated it to the sun, as the God of the heat of the Bath-water, and Health, which he recovered by the same, and his father dying, Bladon reigned there in his place. Now although this is taken generally for a fabulous tradition, yet much of it may be proved by such old British names, as aforesaid; as, first, that Bathe was such a bogg, or quagmire, may be inferred from the most antient name thereof *Car Badon, the bogg of Bathe, Meretune, (i. e.) Mireton.*

2. That there was such a King Rudhudibres, may be inferred from part of his name, still continuing in Rudlie, and a relique of his Kinglie dignitie in Kingstwood, Kingdowne adjoining.

3. That there was a man of great honour and fame, living in, or near, Bathe, of the name *Bladon*. For the

* Mait. West. lib. i^o.

navigable river, runing under the walls thereof, was called, after his name, Pant-Bladon, and Abon-Bladon, and *flumen* ¹bladon, (i. e.) *the river of Bladud*, and the place, where ²Malmshurie now stands, on the said River, was called *an-bladon*, *the fortified place of Bladud*.

4. That this Bladud was a King; but reduced into some miserable condition on the North side of Bathe, as may be collected by his picture over the North gate of Bathe.

5. That he being healed, as aforesaid, he lived in a ³Cave in the side of Salesburie hill there, called *vulgo* Jackadrum holle, orthog: Jackacun trron holl, (i.) *the healed King's hole in the side of the hill*, which last words intimate, that he had some other Cave, in some other place of the said hill, and about 4 years since there was discovered a formall Cave, vaulted over with some Crombs of a man's bones in it; which might be the said healed King's hole on the topp of the hill, from thence called *Orthog. Saluf-hil*, (i. e.) *health on the topp of the hill*, in which he might live, die, and be buried in his own Cave, according to the custome of those dayes, as Abraham, Sara, &c.

6. That the said Salesburie, being also called Solshurie, (i. e.) Sunshurie, (as another little one also, at the foot thereof, is called Sundate's hill) the temple of the sun might be built thereon⁴. For Lansdowne, Lancribridge, and Lambrick, (i. e.) *Temple downe, Templeridge*, and *Templebridge*, round about this hill, intimate, that there was such a heathonish temple on it, and what more!

¹ Guil. Malm. p. 9. ² Camb. Br. in Belg. ³ *Domus antea fuerint*: Ovid. Met. lib. 7^o. ⁴ For heathenish temples were built on high hills. *Hor.*

likely place for *Sol's* temple then *Solsburie*? and why might not that Image of the Sun, like the face of a man, and ¹ Hercules, with his Clubb, affixed to the city walls, be brought from *Sols-burie*, as well as those antient Roman urnes there also brought out of the Fields?

7. That, in regard of the supposed influence of the Sun on the Bath water, it was called *Sol-mêr*, (i.) the *Sun-Poole*, although euphonied into *Sommer*, as *Plaine* into *Plame*, and *Salmon* into *Samon*, because *L ante m quiescit*.

8. That, upon the said account, *Bathe* was antiently called *Sommersett*, (i. e.) the seate or Citie of the *Sun-poole*, and the province or County of which it was the metropolis, as somtimes *provincia Bathoniensis*, somtimes *Sommersettensis*².

9. That the vertue of the Bath water being discovered, as aforesaid, the neighbouring hamlets (as those about *Stonage*) ambitiously attributed to themselves variety of names, which they catched, or borrowed, from *Bathe*, as *Bathelton*, *Bathampton*, *Bathford*, *Bathwick*, *Bathedowne*, &c.

10. That so great was the confluence of people, troubled with aches, to this City, that it was thereupon called *Akemancester*², (i.) the Citie of ached people.

11. They esteemed so highly of this water, as the best oyntment for Limbs, as that they termed the City, *Pr en-naïst*, *The ointment*.

12. They drank so frequently of this water, that the place was also called, *Twymîn*, (i. e.) hot broth.

13. They raised such multitudes of hamps, (i. e.) home-

¹ Hercules by his 12 labors represents the Sun passing through the 12 signs of the Zodiak. ² Matt. West. p. 105. ³ Matt. Westm.

ly Cottages, about this water, as that the ground, of large circumference, now without the Citie, is called *Bathams*, *Bathewickshams*, &c. to this day.

14. That this City *Batham*, lying in a low valley, had a *Bathampton* (i. e.) a *Bathesfort*, on the toppe of *Bathampton* downe, to secure the mabout 50 acres off, the topp whereof being surrounded with a strong *Dike* and *Rampire*, a sallie port to issue out upon occasion on *Clauertons* downe, and military worke about 100 yards off, to secure their issues and retreats, and avenue extending from the fort down the hill directly towards *Bathe*, whereby the *Bathonians* might pass and repass securely and invisibly between *Batham* and *Bathampton*.

15. That, in processe of time, there was so much resort to this hill, that they dwelt here and there over all the downes, which, before inclosures, was comprized all under the name of *Badon*, and, upon that account, *Bathe* was also called *Badon*, *Badonia*, *Barhon*, *Bathonia*, &c.

16. That, for their better security, they afterward fortified the said Downe in more places, as near *Tunlie Lane end*, *Wondich*, or *Thog-wodensdicke*, &c. and thereupon it was called *Cait-Badon*, the fortified *Bathe-downe*. So that, I say again, if *Bathe* had been annihilated 1000 years since, yet these and the like names of it, and other neighbouring places, preserved, a philantiquarie might easily out of them extract both these, and many more; things, which otherwise would continue buried in oblivion, and much of the fabrick, and many of the names, of *Stonage*, and parts and properties thereof, being hitherto preserved, I hope, I shall do the like thereupon, beginning with the first particuler of my conjecture, viz.

1. *Stonage*

1. Stonage is an old British monument; where, first, I shall briefly shew, who, and what, the old Britons were, and afterward, that this was an old British monument.

The old Britons were the first of six Nations, which had the possession of this Land successively, *viz. old Britons, Belgæ, Românes, Saxons, Danes and Normans.* The old Britons came origenally from the Tower of ¹ Babel thus. Shortly after the deluge, the Lord having blessed Noah and his posterity, saying, *be fruitfull, multiplye and replenish the earth,* ² they notwithstanding had been fruitfull, and had, in a short time, multiplied incredibly, yet they obstinately refused to replenish the earth, but said, *go too, let us build us a Citie and a Tower in it, whose topp may reach unto heaven, least we be scattered over the face of the whole earth;* so they intended to dwell in their Citie together, and to secure themselves from any future flood in the Tower, but the Lord confounded their one (*viz. the Hebrew*) in 52 Languages, so that they, not understanding each other, ³ Babling about carrying on the Worke, were necessitated to give it over unfinished, and then each principall man amongst them having sought out, and brought together, such as could understand his language, conducted them into the severall parts of the earth, where many of them are called after their conducters names to this day, as the *Medes* from *Madaï*, the *Moscovites* from *Mesech* alias *Mosoch*, the *Canonites* from *Canan*, and *Gomer*, the eldest son of *Japhet*, calling together all such as could understand ⁴ *Gomerarg*, as the speech of *Gomer*,

¹ Camb. Brit. ² F. notwithstanding they had. H. ³ From whence it was called Babel. Verst. Ant. ⁴ The Britons of Wales call their language *Gomerarg*, to this day.

conducted them to, and seated them in, France, where they were called *Gomeri* after old *Gomer*, and some of them into Britaine. But because ¹ he doth not particularize the place, where they were first seated, give me leave to conjecture, that it was in Mount *Gomeri* in Wales (for that is also called *Trefaldguin*, the famous old Towne, a proper name for such old Towns-men.) From Mount *Gomeri* they might dilate their plantation over all Mount *Gomerishire*, still called *Gomori*, as long as they had such garments ² as their fore-fathers had; but those being worne out, and they being destitute (in this wilderness) of meanes to recruite apparrell, yet found expedients to paint their naked bodies with severall Coullers of Cloathes, and then they were no longer called *Gomeri*, but *Britons*, (i. e.) *Painters*, and their land *Britaine*, (i. e.) the painted nation³. Some families painted *gwin* white, some *du* black, some *Glas* blew, some *Goch* (pronounced *Goff*) red, some *Lloid* (pronounced *Floyd*) green, and this is the originall of those common names *Gwin*, *Du*, *Glas*, *Goff* and *Floyd*, amongst their posteritie in Wales to this day. He that desires any further intelligence concerning the old Britons, let him reade Cæsar's Commentaries, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Pomponius Mela, Solinus, Dio Cassius, Ziphiline, Plinius Secundus, Cambden, Speede, &c.

Having seen who the old Britons were, we may, in the next place, well look upon this *Stonage* as an old British monument. If it had but one old British name, it were a probable argument, that it was an old British thing. For *conveniunt rebus nomina, ut supra*. For who, but old British Founders, would have given it an

¹ Camb. Brit. ² Gen. 9. ³ Camb. Brit. de prim. incol.

old British name? But if I can produce, at least, old British names thereof, and parts and properties thereof, and not one Belgick, Romane, Saxon, Deanish or Norman name thereof (but the nick-name ' *Stonehenge*) then, surely, it was an old British monument. I forbear mentioning those names now, because I would not tautologize, when I shall have occasion both to mention and interpret sometimes one, sometimes another, of them. But the Architector (and I wish I could say the Antiquarie) Jones is point blank against a British, and also for a Romane, Monument, and I will complie with him, as farr as I may, by saying, it might be a Romane work, but not a Romane Monument. For it is true, which he mainteins at large, that this monument was framed according to the most exquessit rules of Architecture, in which the pittifull naked Britons had no knowledge at all, and the Romans were the most expert men in the world in that art, and might be hired by the Britons to do that work for them. For ² there was a commerce between the Britons and forreigne nations, before Julius Cæsar's dayes, insomuch that the Græcians frequented this Iland upon this account; and if so, then much more the nearer and more Architectonicall Romanes, who as they ³ taught and helped the Britons to build tempells after they had conquered them (being well hired,) so might some of them build, or help them to build, this one before they conquered them, and, in this respect, it might be called a Roman work; but no more a Romane Monument, or Temple, then the temple of the Jews might be called the temple of the Gen-

¹ (I. e.) *Stone hanging place*, because some remaines of it are like gallowes. ² Cæs. Com. lib. 5. ³ Cornelius Tacitus,

tiles, because the Gentiles had the chiefest hand in building it for the Jews. The Romans endeavoured (no way more, then) by magnificent Structures to perpetuate their fame, as well in this Iland, as in other places, and, to this end, they imposed their Romane names on them, as *Templum Claudii*; ac *Camalodunum*, consécrcated *Victoriæ*; *muris Severi*, extending from Sea to Sea in the North of this Land; the fosse way from the Roman *fossa*, a ditch on each side of it, out of which the earth was cast up; ¹ *Antonini Itinerarium*, by which he divided Britaine into 16 *Itinera*, and every *Iter* into 12, 13 or 14 Mansions, some Remainders of some of them to be seen to this day. Not so much as that paltrie tottering bridge, built by, or for, the Romanes, near Glascenburgh, but must be called by the Romane name *Pons periculosus*, and is called *Pomperis* at this day. and if so, then, surely, this most glorious monument (if it had been Roman) should have been called after the name of one of the Roman Emperors, as ² founders of it, at least by some other Roman name or word; but no Roman name, word or syllable, on or near it, but all British, is *argumentum Herculisimum*, that it was no Roman, but a British, monument.

2. My second particuler is, that a bloody battle was foughten at Stonage. For the very name Stoneage, signifies *Stone-battle*, the last syllable age coming from ³ the Greek *αγών*, a furious battle, and a village near Stonage is called *Little-ton*, not in regard of it's owne

¹ See Burton's Com. on it. ² F. *founder*. H. ³ When the Græcians came and traded with the Britons, they left some part of their words compounded with British, as *Isis*, *Thamasis*, age in Stonage. Camb. Brit. in Belg. Speede: *

Situation (in a valley;) but because it is near the *fight-tullton*, or place ¹ hired in, where the fight was, (i. e.) **Stonage**, which stand in the midst of a multitude of burrowes, (i. e.) burying hillocks, which are the *tumuli* or *tombes*, in which the slaine of the battle were buried. He that can not, or will not, believe it, let him seearch one of them, and there see the fragments of mens bones, and peices of their old fashioned armour, spoken of by Cambden, Speede, &c. and conclude, as I do, this particuler, that all, that have built their opinion of this monument, on any other foundation, then a bloody battle, have built **Stonages** in the aire.

8. This bloudie battle produced a glorious Victorie. It was not *bellum anceps*, or a drawn battle. He that runeth may reade almost clear Victorie of the one over the other armie, in the numerous traines of burrowes, with mens bones in them, extending from **Stonage** to **Amesburie**, and from thence to the topp of **Haradon hill**, about 5 miles in all the burrowes, being very great, and standing thicke at, and near, **Stonage**, and still smaller and thinner till near the topp of **Haradon hill**, plainly declaring the great execution done neare **Stonage**, and that the conquered Armie fled toward **Haradon hill**, the conquering armie pursued them thither, and slew many thousands of them, and buried them in heaps together, in, and near, London way to the said hill.

4. That this Victorie was won by the *Cangi* of **Gladder-haf**, viz. the people of **Sommerset**, who ² where all called *Cangi*³, (i. e.) *Singers to instruments of Musick*, from ⁴ *Cantig*, *Canticum organi musici*, in which, it

¹ F. buried. H. ² Sic. H. ³ Camb. Brit. in Belg. ex Tacit. ⁴ Dr. Davis Dic. Brit. Lat.

seems, they delighted so much, that, as the old Britons did, so their posteritie of Wales do, call Sommer-sett Glad-er-haf, *the merry Summer-field*, to this day. The *Cangi* then were the Westermost inhabitants of this Iland. For Devon and Cornwall were not then inhabited, and their province extended East-ward either to, or near unto, Stonage. For Mr. Cambden¹ intimateth, that Cannings Hundred, reaching within few miles of Stonage, was so called, as being part of the *Cangies* territories, ² whence I inferr, that if the traine of burying billocks aforesaid, had extended from Stonage westward, then the *Cangi* had been routed and slaine in their flight home-ward. But the traine extending East-ward declareth, that the *Cangi*, coming out of their western parts, routed their enemies assoone as they began to enter upon their frontiers, and pursued them East-ward towards their homes, or quarters, as more in due place.

5. That these *Cangi* were Giants will appear,

1. by their names. For Cambden³, Speed, &c. affirme, that this monument was antiently called *the Giants dance*, and Cannings or the ⁴ *Cangings*; near Stonage, signifie Cangick Giants.

2. By their chaines, intimated by all the names of Rivers and Villages on them near Stonage, which have the syllable *in* or *yn*g in them⁵. For they come from Heb. ⁶ *Anak*, which signifies *a Giant hanging a Chain about his neck*, as those Anakims in the scripture, and such Anakims were the Gigantick old Britons, wearing Chaines about their necks and wasts. ⁷ *vestis usum non*.

¹ Camb. in Belg. ² *Whenche* MS. H. ³ Camb. in Belg. ⁴ *Cangings* MS. H. ⁵ Dr. Davis his Dic. Br. Lat. ⁶ Leigh's Crit. Sac. p. 373. and Ainsworth Ps. 736. ⁷ Herodian, pa. 106.

cognorunt, ventrem atque cervicem ferro incingunt, ornamentum id esse, ac divitiarum argumentum, existimantes, and thus pride compassed them about as a chaine
 ' Psalm LXXIII.

3. By some huge bones of men, found, amongst others, in the said burrowes, as aforesaid, and in other places near Stonage, according to the very words of Sr. Thomas Elliott in his Dictionarie, on the word *Gigas*. About 30 years since I my self, being with my father, Sr. Richard Elliott, at a Monasterie of regular Canons (three or four miles from Stonage,) beheld the bones of a dead man found deep in the ground, which being joyned together, was in length ² 13 foot and 10 inches, whereof one of the teeth my father had, which was of the quantity of a great wallnut. This I have written, (saith he) because some men will beleive nothing, that is out of the compass of their own knowledge. He that cannot beleive Sir Thomas Elliott, let him see a Giant's tooth; which I can shew him, diged up *Anno Domini* 1670. at Weedmoore near Wells, three inches long above the roots, 3 inches about, and 4 ounces in weight, and at the Lord Sturton's house in Sturton Caundell, (i. e.) the borders of the *Cangi*, a Giant's thigh bone of a full yeard, in which instances argue, that, as amongst the Canonites, so amongst the conquering *Cangi*, there were races of Giants 10 principall Commanders, in regard of which Stonage was called *Giants Dance*. For *Denominatio sumitur à præstantiori*. Arist. Organ.

¹ *Psalm xxx.* By &c. MS. without either the figure of 3, or beginning a new Paragraph. H. ² 'Tis *riiii*, in some Editions of Elyot. H.

4. by their armour, or peices of it, (which, when new, was large enough for Giants) found there also. But
5. here I must distinguish Giants into two sorts, Giants of antiquitie, and Giants of abilitie, and so declare what sort of these 2 the *Cangi* were. Giants of antiquity were so called in respect of their senioritie, as if they had not been borne into the world by the way of all flesh. For they being heathens, and not beleiving any Creation, supposed the first inhabitants of each nation, were brought forth by the earth, as froggs, mice, serpents, and here-upon the earth was worshiped by the name of *Dea mater*, and the first inhabitants termed *Terræ filii*, and *terrá editi*, and *Gigantes*, (α γίγονται ex γᾶ, Dorice γᾶ) that is, *men brought forth by the earth*, according to that of the Poet.¹:

*Terra feros partus, immania monstra Gigantes,
Edidit.*

And such were the Giants of antiquity. Giants of ability were men of a very great stature and strength. And these Cangick Conquerors were Giants both of great Antiquitie and Abilitie. Their great Antiquitie may appear in *Allynghton*, orthog. *Aldinton*, (i. e.) *antient Giants ton*. Their ability in *Ablington*, (i. e.) *able or strong Giants-ton*. For neither of these two names were proper to either of those villages, but borrowed from *Stonage* as aforesaid, and now restored to *Stonage*, to declare the antiquity and ability of the Cangick Giants, which here conquered. As *ex ungue Leonem*, so *ex dentē Gigantem*, it is easie to conjecture at the incredible stature

¹ Ovid. Meta.

and strength of a Cangick Giant, by the topp of his skull an inch thick, and a tooth of his, which I have, 3 inches long¹ now since the root is broken away, and three inches and a quarter round, and three ounces and half in weight, being full four ounces till the roots were broken off; so that, according to this instance, the Cangick Giants were very much greater and stronger then Goliath, or any other of the Giants described in the Scripture. Mr. Cambden writes of two teeth of a Giant, out of which 200 ordinary teeth might be cut, and this one Cheektooth weigheth just 100 Cheek teeth.

6. That the commander in chase of these *Cangi* was the famous old ² *Stanenges* of *Glad-ar-haf* aforesaid, which gives demonstration age, as *Stonage* was one, so *Stanenges* another, Britannick-Græcian name of this Monument, compounded of *Stane* and *érvys*, (i. e.) *Stones pitched up near together*; and as *Stanenges* was the name of this antient Monument, so also of a most antient family flourishing in *Glad-ar-haf* to this day, which name could not arise from any other place, or thing, then this monument. For there was never any other place, or thing, of this name but this.

Therefore, the prime Ancestour, of the family *Stanenges*, took his name from this monument *Stonenges*, which being easily granted, it will be enquired, upon what account he took his name from this monument? and answered, it must be either from his ³ habitation there, or from some action performed there by him.

¹ These reliques of a Cangick Giant, were found 13 foot deep in digging of a draught well, in *Medmore*, *Anno Domini* 1670.

² H. Hun. lib. primo Histor. ³ As *Hill dalewood*, *Deade field*, &c. were so called from their dwelling in such places.

Not from any inhabitation there. For it was an heathonish Temple, as shall be shewed, and the inhabiting in, or at, it had been esteemed a greater prophanation, then the dwelling in a Church or Chappell. Besides, there was no water, nor any other accommodation for a dwelling, within 2 or 3 miles of it. So the name of *Stanenges* was not taken from any habitation there, but from some action performed there; and what action could that be, but from conquering, and erecting this Trophie there? Nimrod the conquerour, and his adherents, would needs build him a 'Bable to get him a name, and from what else could Trophimus, and others of that name before and since him, take their Tropicall names, but from their Trophies? And why should not old *Stanenges* take his name from *Stanenges* also; as he did his Arms, 3 Batts volitant in a field argent, from the innumerable multitude of Batts (the peculiar animals of that place) ambuscadeing there by day, and rendezvouzing by night, never so much as any sheep coming to rubbe or shelter there. Or in what respect could their most antient *Honni-cutt*, *alias Honniad-cutt*, (i. e.) *illustrious court*, be so called, but from that most antient illustrious *Stanenges* of *Honnicutt*, who wonne the field, and erected the Trophie aforesaid?

7. The people conquered by the *Cangi*, were King *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ* of Low Germanie. For

1. The king *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ* were the only people recorded, that invaded the old Britons, and therefore if the old Britons conquered such as invaded them, they were the King *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ*.

No monument was ever erected, but to gett the owner a name.

2. Julius Cæsar saith, that ¹ *Divitiacus magnum partem Britanniae obtinebat nostrâ etiam memoriâ*; which great part of Britaine Mr. Cambden supposeth was Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Sommersett, called antiently the *Belgæ*, after the name of those which conquered them; but Julius Cæsar doth not say, they conquered them without any repulse. Julius Cæsar himself was routed 2 or 3 times by the Britons, before he could subdue that little part of Britaine which he did, and therefore King *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ* might be routed, at least, once by them, and at *Stonage*, before they could *vincere* that great part of Britaine called *Belgæ*.

3. The armie, which was conquered, fled Northeast directly towards *Belgium*, as the traine of Burrowes aforesaid declares.

4. *Paradun* hill, orthog. *Herwdun*, to which the routed armie fled for refuge, is a Belgick word, or name, signifying *the hill of refuge*. and who was so likely as the *Belgæ*, to give it a Belgick name of refuge, when being routed at *Stonage*, they fled back thither for refuge? all which being put together, will amount to some such historie, instead of a Chronicle, as this:

Divitiacus, King of the *Belgæ*, invading Britaine with his *Salii* of *Belgium*, came into Wiltshire, and quartered and plundered all over the Salisbury Plaine, particularly at *Salethorpe*, *Lurgisale*, *Rustisale*, ² *Martinsale*, *Martinsale*, *Lussale*, &c. so called from the *Salii*, which were the chief people of the *Belgæ*. Old *Stenenges* and his *Cangi* drew up their Armie in *Wearnsburie*, orth. *Wamaithburie*, Castle, 5 miles Westward from *Ston-*

6 *Salis* round a-
about *Stonage*, and
not one more in all
Wilts, Hampts, So-
mersett, or Dorsett.

¹ Cæsar's Com. Lib. 5. ² Sic. H.

age, *Divitiacus* and his armie from the topp of *Haradon* hill 5 miles Northeast thereof, where, after they had faced each other a while, they mett and fought a bloudie battle in the midd-way, where the *Belgæ* being routed, fled homeward toward their said hill of refuge, but so many of their *Salii* were slain and buried in the burrowes aforesaid, that the field was ever since called *Salisbury Plaine*.

8. The Cangick Giants having conquered, triumphed over their enemies at *Stonage*, which, upon that occasion, was called *the Giants dance*, and this triumphant singing and dancing together, at the time and place of Victorie, was the common practice of the antients. So when ¹ *Jephtha* had conquered the *Ammonites*, the *Israelites* triumphed with timbrell and dances. So assoone as ² *David* had slain *Goliah*, and the *Philistines* were routed, the *Israelites* triumphed, singing and dancing with *Tabretts* and joy, and with instruments of Musick, and the women answered one to another as they played, *Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands*. So assoon as the Lord had given victorie to the *Israelites* over the *Egyptians*, and that they saw the *Egyptians* dead upon the Sea shore, ³ *Then sang Moses and the Children of Israell this song unto the Lord &c.* and then verss the 20th. *Miriam the Prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrell in her hand, and all the women went out after her with Tabretts and with dances, and Miriam answered them, sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously. And yet not long* ⁴ *after they sang and danced a palinodia, like an herd of skipping and*

¹ Judges the 11th. ² 1 Sam. 18. 6. ³ Exodus 15. 1.

⁴ Exodus 32. and the 8.

bleating Calves, to the similitude of a ¹ Calf that ² eateth hay, sitting down to eat and drink, and rising up to play, dancing and singing, (much out of Tune) these be thy Gods, O Israell, which have brought ³ the up out of the land of Egypt, and this Idolatrous singing and dancing being too easily learned of the Gentiles from the Jewes, was put in practice at Stonage, by the Cangick Giants of Glad-ry-haf, which was thereupon called the Giants dance.

9. But all this singing and dancing did but beate the aire, uncapable of any legible impression; in which posteritie might read this glorious victorie; therefore they thought it expedient to erect this Monument, as their ⁴ Tropheic, and as such a Gazett, as all the world might gaze at, and in it admire their Heroicall valour through all generations: and herein also they imitated, or rather emulated, the Isralites, who being delivered from the Egyptians, and having trampled the Red Sea and Jordan (opposing them) under their feet, did, by God's command, erect a Stonage of twelve Stones in the midst of Jordan, whence it was driven back, and they are ⁵ there, saith Josuah ⁶, unto this day, standing, perhaps, as a circular guard of Souldiers, up to their middle in water, as keeping in possession what had been conquered as aforesaid; and another such a Stonage of 12 Stones they carried to their first quarters, and erected them as a memoriall to the Children of Israell for ever. vers. 7.

¹ Psalm. 106. ver. 20. &c. ² Sic. II. ³ Sic. H. ⁴ A τείφω, to turne, because it was set at the place, where their Enemies were turned to flight, at the beginning of the traine of the Burrowes aforesaid, &c. ⁵ They MS. H. ⁶ Joshua the 4th 8th.

This Trophie of these Giants was called *Mannyng*, orthogr. *Manyng*, (i. e.) *Giants great Stone*, observable in the 3 *Mannyng fords*, so called, because at each of those villages there are fords to pass over that River, which runeth downe near to *Mannyng*, or *Giants great Stones*. So that although that River is commonly called *Avon* (i. e.) *the River*, yet the proper name is *Mannyng*, *the Giants great Stones*, from runing down near them, as *Portmanton*, orth. *Portmanton*, (i. e.) *the Towne standing nearest to them*; and all this may be exemplified by other old British Trophies, all resembling *Stonage* in their circular formes, British names, and some other respects, although not in magnificence, as

1. The first was also called *Manton* near *Marlborough*, from a pettie *Stonage* there, of eight huge Stones, now called *the broad Stones*, antiently standing, but now lying circularly in *London way*, testified to be a British Trophie, by the fragments of mens bones found in the *Burrowes* in the fields adjoyning.

2. On *Sebenburrowes hill*, 4 Miles West of *Marleborough* near *London way*, are 40 great Stones, sometimes standing, but now lying in a large Circle, inclosing an inner circle of 16 great Stones, now lying also, testified to be an old British Trophie by the Anglo-British name thereof, (viz.) *Seach Burrowes*, and by those 7 huge *Burrowes* very near it with fragments of mens bones.

3. At *Stanton Dy*, six miles on the South of *Bristol*, are 8 Stones bigger then the greatest of those at *Stonage*, but their topps broken off, so that they are

¹ *Man* signifies such a great stone as a pillar, millstone &c. from which the British proverb *Caleclach gith, na man: durior est fortis quam saxum.*

not above 12 foot high standing circulerlie, and round about, within 200 yeard of those 8, are, at least, 60 more smaller stones, 6, 7 or 8 foot high, standing upright.

This was an old British Trophie, as may appear by the name thereof, retained still in the name of the parrish, in which it stands, viz. *Stanton-Du, the Stone Town of Victorie*. 2 by the smaller stones, monuments of the Conquerours friends¹ their slain, one of which being lately fallen, in the Pitt, in which it stood, were found the crumbes of a man's bones, and a round bell, like a large horse-bell, with a skrew as the stemme of it; whence I conjecture, that as the circle of large Stones was the Trophie of victorie, so those smaller were monuments of friends slain in wining the Victorie, (for Victors would not honour their enemies with such monuments:) and the bell was part of an old Briton's Weapon, there buried with it's owner, and, I suppose, the like bones and bells may be found under the other small stones, confirming the præmises. For Mr. Speed, in his Chronicle, pictureth an old Briton naked, Lions, Beares, Serpents painted on him to terrifie enemies,² with a Lance in his hand, on the butt end whereof is such a bell screwed fast, which served in steade of a Trumpett to alarme, and a clubb to dash out the enemies braines, and this bell was, I suppose, the permanent part of that old Briton's weapon there buried with his owner, according to the old custome, continued to this day, in burying Souldiers weapons with them, at least in carrying them on their Coffins to their graves.

¹ Sic. II. ² Herodianus.

4. In Denbigh shire:¹ is a famous monument of a circle of great Stones, called *serc y Druidion*, (i. e.) the Stones of Victorie, alias the stones of the Druides, (i. e.) Priests sacryficing at Victories.

5. In Mount Gomerie Shire² there is an high Mountain, called *Corndon*, on which there is a famous monument of great stones, standing circularly, a Trophie of Victory.

6. At Biscaw Maum in Cornwall³ are 21 great Stones in a Circle, the greatest standing in the Center, a Trophie of Victorie.

7. At Hocknorton in Oxford Shire⁴ 36 very great stones in a circle, called *Roll-rich-stones*, and this, as all the former, deemed Trophies of Victorie, by that Oracle of antiquities Mr. Cambden, who, for the excellence of his knowledge in affaires of this Nature, was created King at armes, and if all these pettie, or diminutive, Stonages were Trophies of Victorie, then, surely, their great grandfather Stonage was a Trophie of that Victorie aforesaid.

Q. But what kind of Stones are they? how brought hither? and sett up in this place?

A. *Quot homines tot sententiæ*; the first is, that monstrous legend of Monmouth, and his Giants bringing them *per mare, per terras*, out of the utmost parts of Africa, to *Hildatz*, &c. of which a little, but too much, already.

2. The second is, that childish tale of Childrie, who, because he could find no small stones on Salisburie

¹ Camb. Brit. in Ordov. ² Camb. Brit. Cornwall. ³ Cam. Brit. in Oxford shire.

⁴ Cam. Brit. in

plaines, dreamed¹, that nature had aggregated all the lapidifick Vertue of that country into Stonage.

3. The third is, that of Inigo², who might truly have said *but I goe*, when, after he had affirmed, fol. 10. they were hewen out of a quarrie at Alburie, he said, they are so churlish and extream hard, that they disdain the touch of tooles, and if they were hewne out from thence, tell me, how they were brought 15 miles over hills and dales from thence to Stonage, & *eris mihi magnus Apollo*.

4. The fourth is, that of learned Cambden, who supposeth⁴ them to be *saxa factitia ex arena pura & unctuose aliquo coagmentata*.

5. And I am confident they are *saxa factitia*, great artificial stones, made of many small naturall Stones, ⁶ made of many small naturall Stones. That a Limekilne was there erected, which being filled with lime-stones, extraordinarily coaled, were melted with fervent heat into a birdlime-like substance, which was let runne out into such variety of Cisterns, one after another, as formed them for their severall places, into which they were drawne up by some Crane, or other Engine.

1. My reasons are; first, itt was impossible to work them into their severall formes. Free stones may be wrought to any, but these churlish stones to no, forme, in regard of hardness and brittleness.

2. Iron⁷ ginnes, chimney back-stones, stone-inges, the pillars of the late royall exchange, the 8 great pillars of Stanton-Dru Trophie, were all cast stones; formed

¹ In his Brit. Bac. ² Inigo Jones in his Stonehenge restored.

³ L. 36. H. ⁴ Camb. in Belg. edit. ⁴. ⁵ *Unctuoquo* MS.

⁶ F. delend. H. ⁷ *Ginnes* MS. H.

some of one, some of another, sort of melted stones, and why might not Stonage-stones be so also? Surely heere was such an aggregation for a saxification, but not made by Minerva, as Childrie doteth, but Mars, or indeed by the Martiall old Britons, who having been active in gaining the victorie, were officious in gathering together the small stones of the plaines to be melted into great ones, and so *multorum manibus grande levatur onus*, an old British limeburner and his stonegetherers performed this *opus herculissimum*.

10. This trophie was a Temple, or rather a Tropicall Temple. For first, it was the common practice of the heathens, to promise and vow Temples as Trophies to their supposed Gods, or Goddessess, of Victorie, in case they would give them some great Victorie, which when they had obtained, they surely built it accordingly in the place aforesaid of an ordinarie Trophie, so it was called a Tropicall Temple, and, upon this account, the Romans usuallie vowed and built Temples as Trophies to Mars, Victoria, &c. and upon this account Canutus built a Temple at Ash downe, and all other places where he wone Victories; yea some Christians have imitated heathens in this particuler, as King William the Conquerour, once, though he built not a Temple to Mars, yet he did an Abbey to St. Martin, as a Trophie, in the place where he conquered King Herald, the ruines whereof in Sussex are called Battle abbey to this day.
2. Stonage was a Temple in respect of the magnificence thereof. Any such circle of rough stones, as aforesaid, served well enough for a Trophie, but this was a magnificent Tropicall Temple, or Templarie Trophie.

3. Stonage was of a Circuler forme, according to the forme of all other heathonish Temples.

4. In that it stood *sub dio*, open to the heavens and ayre. For the Heathens ¹ accounted it a great sin to imprison their Gods within roofs and walls, who would have liberty (as they thought) to be abroad doing good.

5: It was the opinion of our great Architector ² (orthodox in this point) saying, I am clearely of opinion, that Stonage was originally a Temple.

6. Wilton, within 2 miles of Stonage, was antiently called Ellandune (pronounced Ellandune) (i.) *Temple-downe*, not in regard of any such thing in it self, but in regard it was so near the said heathonish Temple, and the Earles of Wiltshire were antiently stiled Earles of Ellandune, and if Wilton, the old Metropolis of Wiltshire, took it's antient name from this Temple, then consequently Wiltshire, and all the rest of the Wills about Stonage, as Willibourne, Willfall, Willford, and Wilsford, Wiscott, and Wiscot situate some on one, some on other, of the Rivers near Stonage, took their Templarie names from, and must then restore them to, Stonage, to prove that it was a Temple, and so must all those Villages near it, whose names begin with *Thel* or ⁴ *Ell*, which antiently were *Cell* and *Ell*, signifying, properlie, *the Cell of a Temple*, but here synecdochichallie (the chief part for the whole) *a Temple*; so that, according to the rule aforesaid, Chilton termeth Stonage *a Temple*; Cheltreron *an elegant Temple*, but Cheltesinton *the Giants elegant Temple*. And if Stonage was such a triumphant Tropicall Temple of singing and

¹ Godw. Anti. ² Inigo Jones, pa. 75. ³ Camb. Brit. in Belg. ⁴ F. *Epil*, H.

dancing, then, surely, no such sepulchre of sorrow, or monument of mourning, weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth, erected by the old Britons for Aurelius Ambrosius, according to *Polydorus Virgilius*, or for the old Britons by Aurelius Ambrosius, according to *Galfridus Monumethensis*, or for Queen Baodicea by the *Iceni*, according to *Anonimus*. For never any sepulchre bare any aspect like this monument, but far different in forme, manner and composure. The severall pillars of Rachell and Absolon, the ¹ columnes of Vespasian and Trajane, the one having his shield, the other a Colossus on the topp of it, had no resemblance with this. Neither had the *Obelisks* of *Mitres* or *Ramesis*, or the *Piramides* of *Memphis*, or *Arsinoe*, or the *Mausoleum* of *Arthemisia*, any resemblance with *Stonage*. And how much did the sepulchre of King Arthur, ² buried at *Glaffenbury* in an hallowed Oake, with a little *Pyramis* at the head, and another at the feet, differ from this? Is there any probability, that King Arthur and Ambrosius, fellow Christians, Coetanians, living and dying so near together in time and place, that the one should be buried and monumented according to the custome of the old British Kings and Princes, and the other as never man before, or since? Amongst all nations sepulchres were alwaies such sollid piles, as might be truly termed monuments, (*i. e.*) remaines, not ayerious, with frequent openings and void spaces within, and subject to ruine, but this was such, therefore no sepulchre, but a Temple.

11. And this Temple was consecrated to *Andrast*, aliàs *Anraith*, aliàs *Andates*, their Goddess of Victorie

¹ Plin. Secund. pa. 249. ² Cam. in Belg.

For to whome else would, or could, they dedicate a Temple for Victorie, but to their supposed Goddess of Victorie? She was termed *Andraste*, in relation to the Conquerors, from ¹ *ἀνδρα*, a manlie *virago*, not *quasi*, but *quia*, *vir agens*, playing the man, and, in respect of the conquered, *Anraith*. For as *ῥῆϊν* signified a *Spear*, so *Anraith* and *Anraith unseparated*, figuratively *disarmed and bereft of all treasures, garments, food and other necessaries to maintaine life*; and it is observable, that some parts of those names, *Andraste*, *Anraith* and *Andates*, are retained in the names of some of the circumjacent Villages to this day;

1. as *Andraste* in *Andros* Lunsdon. There is a *Berri Blunsdon*, a broad *Blunsdon*; and an *Andros* Lunsdon, and *Andros* Lunsdon is nearest to the Temple of *Andraste*; two *Ogburnes*, *George Ogburne*, and *Andros Ogburne*, nearest to this Temple of *Andraste*; 3² *Callingburne*, *Callingbourne*, *Callingburne Kingston*, and *Callingburne Andros*, and *Callingburn Andros* nearest to this Temple of *Andraste*. The name of *Anraith* is retained in *Wansburie Castle*, (*orthog.* *y Anraithsburie Castle*;) in *Great Amesburie* and *Little Amesburie*, ³ w^{ich} Mr. Speede, in his Mapp, terms *Ansburie*, (*i. e.*) *Anraithsburie*, so distinguished from *y Anraithsburie Castle*, and upon the same account the two *Ansties* and *Ans hills* might be *Anraithstie* and *Anraiths hill*, but euphonied to what they are now, because they did stick in the teeth in pronunciation. *Andates* in *Andover*, (*orthog.* *Andwufur*;) *Andates river* running through it, and *Andeverley hundred*; so that whereas

¹ Sic, pro *ἀνδρας*. H. ² F. *Callingburnes*. H. ³ Sic. H.

onlie 4 parrishes names beving with an are to be found in all Sommersett, Dorset, Gloucester and the West of Wiltshire, as there are 10 *Wills*, so 14 *ans*, about *Stonage*, the *Wills* voting that it was a Temple, the *Ans* that it was a Temple of *Andraste*, alias *Anraith*, alias *Andates*.

Q. But of what forme and countenance was this Idoll? *Gildas sapiens* (alias *Badonicus*) an old Briton, borne at Bath about 20 miles from *Stonage Anno Domini* 493. in his Book *de excidio Britannorum* describeth the Idols of that his native Country in these words:

Nec enumerans patriæ portenta ipsa diabolica, pene numero Ægyptiaca vincentia, quorum nonnulla, lineamentis adhuc deformibus, intra vel extra desertæ mœnia solito more rigentia, torvis vultibus intuemur. He doth characterize them, first by their monstrous shape, implied in the word *portenta*.

2. by their Father and Patron, in *ipsa Diabolica*.

3. by their multitude, in *pene numero Ægyptiaca vincentia*, although they Goddified their very Leeks and Onyons, to encrease their number, insomueh that Juvenal scoffed at them, saying, *felices gentes, quibus hæc noscuntur*, etc.

4. by their deformed lineaments, in *lineamentis deformibus*.

5. by their Temples, in *intra vel extra mœnia*.

6. by their long standing in the word, *adhuc*, from the begining of the world till his daies.

7. by their bullish countenances, in *torvis vultibus*. For *torvus* comes from *Taurus*. Gold. Dictio. and as these words of *Gildas*, so the bullish names of divers circumjacent parrishes, do intimate, that *Anraith* was a very Bullegger, as *Bulford*, two *Blundons*, *orthog. Bullant*.

landdownes, (i. e.) *Bulls-Temple Downes*, and *Wulf-fall*, orthog. *Bullfall*, (i. e.) *Bul Devil*, and why might not the old Britons have their *Bul Devil*, as well as the Israelites their *Ca's Devil*, and the Egyptians their *Or Devil*, *Apis*?

12. In this Temple the said Victors sacrificed their Captives and Spoiles to their said Idoll of Victorie, where I shall shew, that

1. The said Britons usually sacrificed their Captives and Spoiles,

2. to *Andates*, aliàs *Anraith*, in Temples consecrated.

3. That they sacrificed their captives and spoiles there in this Temple of *Andate*.

The Britons usually sacrificed their Captives and Spoiles of war, according to the testimony of Julius Cæsar¹, when he invaded this Island, *Qui in bello versantur, aut pro victimis homines* ² *immolant, aut se immolatueros covent*, (i. e.) *They which addict themselves to warr either sacrifice, or vow they will sacrifice men*, (i. e.) *their Captives, as Victimes for Victory* (saith he). *The Majesty of the immortal* ³ *Goddess would not be pleased, unless they offer up the life of a Captive, or the life of a man, and they have sacrificed or publickly instituted, and some of them* (saith he) *make hallow images of vast magnitude, with twiggs wreathed about together, whose members they fill up with living men*, (i. e.) *Captives, and so burn the Images, men and all together*: and these ⁴ *instances* are sufficient to prove, that the old Britons did usually sacrifice their Captives.

¹ Cæsar's Com. I. lib. * 5^{to}. [* L. 6^{to}. H.] ² *Emolantur* MS. II. ³ F. Gods. H. ⁴ Sic. H.

2. They usually sacrificed their Captives and spoiles to *Andates* in her Temple; and this I prove out of Cornelius Tacitus. The Romans having conquered Britaine, tyrannized so intollerably over them, that Prasutagus, King of the *Iceni*, that he might free his Subjects from their calamities, made the Romane Emperor Nero his Heir, hoping that he, and his, should thereby have the more favour, during his life at least; but the Romanes taking all for their owne, presently tyrannized infinitely the more, whipped his Queen *Baodicea*, ravished his daughters, and plundered his Subjects of all their estates, whereupon his wife *Baodicea* (whom *Gildas* termes the subtile Lioness) stirring up first the *Trinobantes* (i. e.) the *Londoners*, and afterwards the Britons in generall, raised a most bloody warr against the Romans, cut off their two Colonies *Verolanium*, and *Camalodunum*, destroyed three in the Legion, put *Catus Decianus* to flight, destroyed 80000 of them, some by the sword, and some by sacrificing them with the greatest crueltie to *Andates* in her Temple.

And that those old Britons sacrificed their Captives also to *Andates* in this her Temple, may appear by this, that it had all accomodations for such heathonish sacrifices, as an internall, or spacious, Court, lying round about, marked with the Letter *A* in the frontispice, wherein the Victimes for oblation were slain, into which it was unlawfull for any prophane person to enter. It was seperated from the circumjacent plain with a large trench, (marked with *B*) instead of a wall, as a boundarie about the Temple, most conformable to the maine

¹ *F. their ninth Legion. II.*

work, wholly exposed to open view. Without this Trench
the common promiscuous multitude, with zeal too much
attended their Idolatrous sacrifices, and might see the
oblations, but not comē within them. * * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

Cætera desunt.
Vide Inigo Jones.



GLOSSARY.

A.

A, a, at, to. a Bangore, at Bangor. a Gode's grace, of God's grace, or by God's grace. a dynt, at a blow.

abaist, abash'd, terrify'd, confounded. þe kȳng abaist him nouht, The king did not at all abash or lessen himself; sive potius, The king was not at all terrify'd.

abaued, abashed, astonished, reduced to mean fortune.

abbeus, abbeyes.

abide, abide, exspect, remain, continue.

abie, buy.

abite, habit.

abouen, above.

abowen, above.

a cheson, occasion.

a cord, accord, agreement.

acordance, agreement.

a dele, a deal, very much.

affaid, affraid, affrighted, affected.

affaies, burthens.

affere, affright.

affirme, confirm.

affiance, affiance, assurance, confidence, trust.

affie, affie, assure, affirm, confirm, rely, trust, affix, joyn, to have affiance, to fix. on his folk affie, joyn himself to his people.

affied, relyed, depended.

affies, trusts.

affraied, affrighted, affraid.

affraies, frights.

affray, affright, to affright, affrighten, terrify, affraid, fright, a fright, a fear. þer of had many affray, many were affrighted at it.

affraies, frays, frights, terrors.

affrays, fright, terror, fear.

afie, fix, rely.

a frygte, affrighted.

after with dede, followed after.

agast, astonished.

agaȳn sive a gayn, against.

agen, against.

ageȳn sive a geȳn, to, towards, against, again.

ageȳns, towards, against.

ageȳnsaid, gainsaid, contradicted.

ageȳnto, again to.

ageȳnward, towards them again, backwards.

agrete, a great.

agreued, aggrieved.

aiorned, adjourned.

akres, fields. So that the Word was taken formerly in a more extended Sense than it is at this

this day, when we confine it to a measure of Land containing 40 Perches in Length, and 4 in Breadth. And indeed as *Aker* denotes Field (and not that small Quantity of Ground, which we now adays understand by it) it agrees exactly with the original Saxon word *Acepe*, from whence it comes. For, saith Somner in his Saxon Dictionary, "*Acepe*. "*Ager, campus*. a field. *Vocabulum omnibus Europæis fere commune, ut viro doctissimo jam observatum, Notis in Willeramum, p. 143*". And truly 'tis worth while taking notice, that the Acre of land (notwithstanding the former quantity prescribed) is not in every place in this land of like quantity; for the Cornish acre is said to contain a Carew of land. 6. E. 3. 283. and in the Commentary of Mr. Ploden the Cornish Acre is said to contain an hundred other Acres. *Com. Throg. & Tracy 154*¹. And sometimes it hath been noted to be the same with a yard land, scil. 34 or 30 Acres², tho' even the yard land also differs much in different places. From this extensive signification of the word in old time I cannot but observe,

that whereas in some places, where there have been undoubtedly Roman Works, the common people, as well as others, make use of *Castle Acre*, to distinguish such a piece of Ground where they have been, I think we ought not to restrain that term to our modern narrow Acceptation of the word, but look upon it to be meant in the old sense, so as to denote an entire Field. So whereas by *Castle Acre* in *Weycock field*, in the Parish of *Laurence-Waltham* near *Maidenhead* in *Berks*, the Country people commonly understand, no more ground than what is now generally known by the term *Acre*, I rather think, that 'tis to be understood of the whole Field, at least of a great many of our common Acres, and that the Building there was very large, a thing which the great number of Antiquities found in the Field proves very plainly, in reference to which I shall here transcribe, what I put down in one of my MSS.³ a few years since, when, in my walk, I lay at *Have-Hatch*, and the next day went through this Field, as I have upon occasion done several times. "*Wednesd. April 1*". 1719. I talk'd with

¹ See my *Collection of curious Discourses*, p. 67. ² Ibid. p. 78. ³ Vol. 70. p. 91.

" an old Gentleman, who al-
 " so lodg'd [as I did on Tues-
 " day Night, being Easter Tues-
 " day, March 31.] at Hare-
 " Hatch, but said he lived at
 " Cookham, where he had re-
 " sided 21 Years. He told me,
 " that there was a Tradition
 " at Cookham, that the Em-
 " press Maud was some time
 " at Cookham, and that she
 " built Cookham Bridges and
 " some Houses there: but, says
 " the Gentleman, I believe no-
 " thing of it. For my own
 " part, I am apt to think there
 " is some Ground for the Tra-
 " dition. I talk'd with him
 " about the Road's going over
 " the River in old time nearer
 " Cookham than it does now.
 " He said, he had heard Stories
 " about such a Road, but he
 " did not think, that there was
 " any credit to be given to
 " them. Leland tells us, that
 " the old Name of Maiden-
 " head was South-Aillington.
 " But I think South-Ailling-
 " ton was distinct from it, more
 " near Cookham, and 'twas at
 " this Place that the Road pass'd
 " before Maidenhead Bridge was
 " built.

" This old Man (whom I
 " have mention'd, and is a
 " Person of good Sense, and
 " seem'd very honest) had
 " not heard of Leland the An-
 " tiquary, 'till I mention'd him.

" From Hare-Hatch I walk'd
 " to-Shottesbrooke, and pass'd
 " through a great Field (in the
 " Parish of Laurence-Waltham)
 " call'd Weycock.

One part of this Field is
 " call'd Castle-Acro. There is
 " a Tradition, that there was
 " a large Castle there.

" Indeed there is no manner
 " of doubt, but in this Field
 " there was once a very consi-
 " derable Fort, and several Build-
 " ings besides. The Ground call'd
 " Castle Acre is higher than the
 " rest. Abundance of Roman
 " Money hath been found in this
 " Field of Weycock. I dis-
 " cover'd in many Places of it
 " Fragments of Roman Bricks.

" I met with two or three
 " Workmen, with whom I
 " talk'd about this Field, par-
 " ticularly about the Coyns
 " found in it. There was a
 " Youth with them, who told
 " me, that a great many little
 " Pieces of Money had been
 " plough'd up in this Field,
 " and a many pretty Things,
 " (says he) beside. I ask'd
 " him, where any of them might
 " be seen. He said, at Mr
 " Nevill's of Billingbear. I
 " am apt to think, that some
 " of the pretty Things he men-
 " tion'd might be tessellæ of some
 " Roman Pavement.

" My great Friend, Francis
 " Cherry

"Cherry, Esq; had many
 "Coyns found in this Field,
 "one of which was a Silver
 "one of Amyntas, and this
 "I have published in Leland's
 "Itinerary".

albe, the alb or aub, which is "a long white linnen garment or surplice, wherewith Priests are cloathed when they say Mass, or officiate at Divine service. Of this garment mention is made in the following Words in that Part of my ingenious Friend Mr. Thomas Ward of Longbridge's MS. about Rome (quoted in my Preface² to this Work) that relates to the blessing the agnus Dei. Neither are they [the agnus deies] nowe mixed with holy oyle or creame, but on-ly beinge pure without all mixture, are brought unto the Pope in his chamber [Sic pro chamber] upon certeyne plat-ters, or in certeyne colliers, where the Pope some tyme, when he thynketh good, be-fore the Saturday in albis, that is, Saturday in Easter week, or, as it is also called with us, Lawson even, comethe, when he hath sayd or herd Masse, in-vestured in the almyce, albe, gyrdle, stole, and a playne myter, and fyrst maketh holy water (if it were not made before) ordynarily, as it is

commonly wount to be made, and after, standynge at the same holye water, whych is then made in a great vessell, and puttynge of hys myter, sayth: *adjutorium et c.* our helpe is in the name of the Lord: &c.

alblastere, cross-bow-man.

ald, }
 alde, } old.

alderbest vel alder best, best of all, of all the best, the best. alder next, next of all, next year after.

aldermost, greatest, most of all.

algate, altogether, nevertheless.

Alhalwemesse, All-hallowtide.

alie, to confederate sive to confede-
 rate together, to allie, to associate,
 to joyn, be annex'd, be joyn'd.

alied, made an alliance with, or hastened, sive went to; as, To Malcolme, þe Scottis kyng, Tostus alied to, with Malcolme, the Scottish king, Tostus made an alliance, sive, to Malcolme, the Scottish king, Tostus hastened or went.

alience, alliance.

alle, all. Also, whole; as, þis alle pepulle in Append. - ad Præf. Num. xv. is, this whole people.

alle gate, altogether, always. To London he wild alle gate. to London he would (go) by all means.

alle mygh, almighty.

² Vol. V. p. 124. & Vol. IX. p. 193.

³ § XI.

alle myght, *almighty*.

alle on, *all one, alone, only*.

alle one, *alone*.

aller, *of all*. 'for þer aller sake'
for all their sakes. þat I be
ȝour aller brother, *that I be*
altogether your brother, or, *that*
I be the brother of all of you.

alle weis, *sive alle weys, al-*
ways.

Almanz, *Germans*.

Almarle, *Albemarle*.

Almaȳn, *the Romans*.

almȳn, *alms*.

a lone, *all one, one, altogether one*.

als, *as, also, than*. als his mete
he sat, *as he sat at his meat*.

also mykelle, *as much, just as*
much.

als so, *also, and so, just so*. als so
verrayly, *as truly*. als so sone,
very soon.

alterage, *the profits which accrue*
and are due to the priest by rea-
son of the altar.

altercand, *contending, striving*.

aman, (conjunctim,) *a man*.

amang, *among*.

ame, *aim, esteem, love, desire, rec-*
kōn'd, aim'd, fathom, tell.

amerciements (*from the French*
merci, i. e. mercy) are pecu-
niary punishments imposed up-
on Offenders at the Mercy of
the Court; and differ from Fines,
which are Punishments certain
and determined, by some Sta-
tute.

ameved, *moved*.

amite, *amict, a garment or attire,*
particularly ¹; that linnen at-
tire, which Priests put first on,
when they vest themselves, by
which is represented to us the
head-cloth, wherewith the Jews
covered the face and eyes of
our Saviour, when buffeting him
they said, ² *Prophecy, who is it*
that smote thee?

Amnesbiri, *Amesbury or Ambres-*
bury.

a mod, *amidst, in the middle*.

amountment, *reckoning*.

an, *a, on*.

ancessoure, *ancestor, ancestors*.

&, *and, both, if, ever, even, verily*.

& euer, *if ever*. & I, *if I*. þe
barons & of hise said, *and of*
his barons they said, vel, and eve-
ry one of his barons they said.

ancestre, *ancestors*.

ancestrie, *ancestors*.

Andrewmesse, *Andrew's mass*.

anens, *links, fetters, chains, shac-*
kles.

anerty, *hardy; stout*.

anntcler, *anntler, or anntlot,*
dere, young deer; from the
French andoillers, the brow-
anklers, or first branch of a
Deer's head.

au ired, *angry, an angered*.

Autoȳn, *Anthony*.

apeires, *impairs*.

apers, *appears*.

apert, *openly*.

¹ Blount's Dict. interpreting hard Words, voc. amict. ² Luke XXII. 64.

aperte *sive* a perte, open, platy, openly.

npostoyte *sive* apostoile, apostle, pope.

a prowē, her profit, her good, her honour.

are; ere, before, ever.

arere, back, backwards.

areson, reason, perswade.

arke, chest.

armes, arm.

armet, hermit.

arte, arts. of arte he had þe maistrīe, he was master of arts.

Arteys, Artogs.

aryuen, arrived.

aryues; arrive, go, get.

asaied *sive* asayed, tried.

asay, try, essay, attempt.

ascrie, to cry to.

askaped, escaped.

askepēd, escaped.

askes, ashes.

askie, to ask, ab Anglo-Sax. aycian, interrogare.

Askwednesday, Ashwednesday.

asoiled, absolved.

asoyled, absolved.

aspie, espy, view, take notice of.

assaide, attempted.

assaies, essays, tryals.

assaile, assault, set upon *sive* set on.

assailed, assaulted, beset.

assaled, assaulted.

assaut, assault.

assay, try, attempt, tryal.

assent, assenting.

assise, assize, sessions. Rents of

Assise, fixed and determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants, in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions. Spelman writes thereof (in his Glossary) thus: "*Assisus* Re-
"*ditus*, in Maneriis dicitur
"*certus ille & immobilis cen-*
"*sus qui domino solvitur ex*
"*prædiis liberis, unde & liber*
"*appellatur: estque mobili*
"*& nativo contrarius. Assisæ*
"*de Clarendun apud Hovend.*
"*in Henr. 2. Balivi Domini*
"*Regis respondeant ad Scac-*
"*carium tam de assiso redditu,*
"*quam de omnibus perquisito-*
"*nibus suis. Hodie verò nati-*
"*vus redditus etiam sub assiso*
"*æstimatur: nec male, cum per*
"*tempus præscriptionis ita in-*
"*valuit, ut mutari nequeat.*

assoile, absolve.

assoiled, absolved.

assoiles, absolves.

assoled, absolved.

assoyle, absolve, loose.

assoyled, absolved.

assoyles, absolves.

a stounde, in a minute, in a trice.

at, in, at, but. at þat, p. 74. as many as; adeo ut forsitan reponendum sit, al þat. bot at, in Rob. of Brunne's Prologue¹. but that, & forte quidem ibi þat legi debet.

ateyned, attained.

ateynt, attained, were attained.

atire, cloath, accoutre.

¹ Vide Append. ad Præf. nost. Num. V.

atired, *allured, inticed, invited, at-
tired, they equipped, they put in
order, they prepared for.*

atires, *prepares, riggs out, fits out,
provides.*

atissement, *tissues, silks, inter-
lacings.*

atrie, *try.*

atried, *tried:*

at rightes, *out-right.*

at stand, *as stand.*

attached, *affixed, fastened, an-
nexed.*

atteyned, *attainted.*

atteynt, *attainted, accused.*

attrie, *try.*

atturcoppe, *spider, from the Saxon*

Attep-coppa, aranea.

auailed, *cast down.*

auale, *avail.*

auance, *advance.*

auanced, *advanced.*

auancement, *advance, a proposal,
advancement, help, advantage.*

auantage, *advantage.*

auaunce, *advance.*

auauntrie, *vaunting.* Rebuke him
for that ilk of þat auauntrie,
reprimand him therefore for
that same vaunting or brag-
ging.

auenant, *beautifull, comely.*

auenture, *adventure, hazard.*

auere, *riches.*

Aufrice, p. 198. *Austria.* Sed

*Austrice verior lectio, ut mo-
nui ad imum paginæ. Aufrice
to aspie him were better haf
lest, it had been better for him
to have omitted the spying of
Austria.*

Aufrik, *Africa.*

auh, *ought.*

auht, *eight, had, held, owed, ought,
ought to have.*

auhte, *eight.*

auhten, *eighteen.* Sed pag. 81.
eighth potius significare vide-
tur.

auhtend, *eighteenth, or rather in
pag. 81. eighth.*

auhtene, *eighteen.*

avis, *advice, opinion, judgment,
counsell, sentence, direction, dis-
cretion.*

auise, *advised.*

avised, *advised.*

avisement, *consideration, advice.*

ayowe, *vow, oath, renounce.*

auowrie, *authority, approbation,
protection, allowance.*

austere, *rough, roughly.*

Austrice. See Aufrice.

autene, *eighteen.*

autere, *altar.*

auys, *advice, opinion, direction.*
at his auys, *according to his own
opinion or judgment.*

auysement, *advice, advisement.*

aw, *away.*

awen, *own.*

á werre, *warded, defended them-
selves.*

a wile, *a while.*

a wiles, *a while, after a little, pre-
sently.*

awith, p. 99. *out, away.* & quidem
*ad imum paginæ away reponen-
dum esse conjecti.*

ay, *always, ever, egg.*

aye, *grief, sorrow, difficulty,
sharpness.*

aysed

aýsed, *eased*.

aýwhare, *every where*.

B

bad, *bad, bid, commanded*.

bade, *bode, presaged, ordered, bid, commanded*.

bagelle, *rings, jewells*.

bailie, *government, function, office*.

baitand, *in great hast*.

bakkis, *backs*.

bald, *bold*.

þaldely, *boldly*.

bale, *grief, sorrow, burthen*.

balie, *bailiwick, territories, government*.

balifes, *bailiffs*.

balý, *government, wardship, tutition*.

band, *bound, bonds*.

bandons, *divisions, bonds, custody*.

bardoun, *list, custody, bonds, bands, clutches, power*.

bankis, *banks*.

bapteme, *baptism*.

bare, *bore, tarried*.

baret, *imposition, cheat*.

barete, *contention*. þat wele couth of barete, *that were well skill'd in contention*.

barette, *trouble, disturbance*.

Hence Minshieu observes, that a barretour is the same as a troublesome fellow, q. dicas, a barre troubler, because he setteth men at oddes; and is a common wrangler, causing one or another to

be impleaded or troubled at the Barre of Justice, where the Law is handled.

barn, beapn, *barne, son, child*.

baron, *lord*.

Bascel, *Bascles*, a sort of robbers or highway-men so called. Hence Du - Fresne, in his Glossary: "BASCLI, *Basculi*, Prædones, " Ruptarii, ex Vasconia, cujus " incolæ *Basques*, id est, *Vas-* " cones, appellantur.

Baskles, *idem quod Bascel*.

baston, (*in Robert of Brunne's Prologue*) *battune, cudgel*. but here it denotes a sort of verse in rhythm, that was pungent and biting.

batailed, *battled, fought*.

batailes, *battles*.

batand, *beating, hastily, hasty*.

bate, *abate*.

batelle, *little boat*.

bawmed, *embalmed*.

bayard, *bayard*, the particular name of an horse, but sometimes it signifies an horse in general. Whence Dr. Skinner, " Bayard, sc. horse, " Fr. G. Bayart, Ang. Bay, " Lat. Ridero Badius, Balus". The word baiardus, for an horse, occurs likewise in some middle-aged Writers, as Du - Fresne hath well observ'd, who notes, at the same time, that it is the same in signification with bagus, bagius, or baius, which originally deno-

ted only the particular colour of an horse, viz. phænicius, or puniceus, i. e. a bright bay or light red, a colour much set by; and therefore very often exhibited in the Figures of Horses in old illuminated books. The Word παῖδιξ is the same.

bayte, baited, fastened, invaded.
be, by, be, is. be skrite, by writing. do zit be be consaile, do yet be [governed] by counsel. This way of writing be for by occurs also in the old Song of Chevy Chase, that I have published at the beginning of my Edit. of Guilielmus Neubrigensis, as it does likewise frequently in the Scottish Writers, particularly in the old Translation of Hector Boëtius's History of Scotland, thus intitled:

The History and Chroniklis of Scotland with the Cosmography and Discription thair of. Compilit be the noble Clerk maister Hector Boece Channon of Aberdene. Translatit laithly in our Vulgar and Commoun Langage, be maister John Belenden Archedene of Murray, and Channon of Ross. At the Command of the richt hie, richt excellent, and noble prince James the V. of that

Name King of Scottis. And imprentit in Edinburgh be me Thomas Davidson, prenter to the kyngis nobyll Grace, dwellyng fornens the frere Wynd.

The mention of which book, (of which there were but few Copies printed²) and the battle of Chevy Chase, (which others call the Battle³ of Otterburne) brings to my mind the following Passage, transcribed out of the said Book for me by, my ingenious Friend, Mr. Ward of Longbridge, at the same time that he sent me the before specify'd Title:

Sa mony gud as of ye Douglas hes bene,
Of ane Surname was nevir in Scotland sene.

This battall of Otterburne was strikin on Sanct Oswaldis day the. V. day of August, the zeir of God ane. M. iiii. C. lxxxviii. zenis.

And 'twas from the same book also, that the same Friend afterwards sent me the three following Notes. The first is on Gathelus's Chair, now at Westminster:

¹ Over against. ² Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library, pag. 109. ³ De quo prælio vide Fordunum, à nobis editum, pag. 1075.

The Scottis sall bruke that realme, as natyue Ground.
(Geif weirdis fayll nocht) qahair euir this chier is found.

- 2 Palladius was the first by-
schop that bure authorife
amang the Scottis, - -
- - - - - and deceissit
in ane town of Mern } nam-
it Fordoun, quhare his blissit
body restis zit haldin in gret
veneration amang ye pepyll.
His^d banis war laityly translatit
be ane nobyl man William
Scheues archebischop of Sanct
Andros, & put in ane Syluer
cais with mony solémpne ceri-
monyis. Fra ye incarnation
of god ane. M. iiii. C. lxxxxiiii
zeris.
- 3 Sanct Colme. Sanct Patrik. and Brigitta pure.
Thir thre in Dune lyis in ane Sepulture.

beam, *the tree, the stock.*
beame, (trabs,) *beam.* no bote
o beame, *no remedy or assist-*
ance.

Be calle, *p. 257. advoco, eo modo*
quo & bespeak dicimus. Sed
hic loci accuse denotat.

be cum, *became.*

bed, *offered, bid.* bed the same
bede, *made the same order.*

bede, *prayed, intreated, bid,*
offer, offered, promise, pray-

er, order, ordered, commanded,
command, dwell, invited, con-
tinued.

bedes, *offers.*

bedis, *offer.*

beem, *death.* no bote of beem,
p. 103. no keeping from death.
But in an old MS. Tract of the
last Judgment (written in the
same ancient MS. that I quote
under the word helle) beem signi-
fies trumpet. The Passage is this:

And thynke euere on the dredful dome,
As dede that holy man Seynt Jerome,
That euere thoughte ther on bothe night and dayes,
And therfore in a bok thus he says,

Si comedam vel bibam, sive aliquod aliud faciam, semper michi videtur
illa tuba sonare in auribus meis, "Surgite mortui, venite ad iudicium."

He seyth whethir that I ete or drynke,
 Other do ought elles, euere me thynke,
 That the beem, that schal blowe at domesday,
 Sowmeth in myn ere, and thus say,
 "Rys up ge that beu dede and come,
 "Un to the dredful day of dome.

Afterwards the same Author useth beom, in the singular, for trumpet, and beomes, in the plural, for trumpets.

beforn, before.

begile, beguile, deceive.

begiled, beguiled, deceived.

behalde, to behold.

be hette, promised.

béhone, behoof.

behouely, necessary, behooveable,
 ab Anglo-Sax. behoplic, neces-
 sarius.

belde, build.

belyue, quick, quick. y. now ba-
 tale vs belyue, now let us fight
 immediately.

beue, bane, destruction, been.

benisoun, benediction, blessing.

benk, bench.

benke, bench, bank, treasury.

benyson, blessing.

berd, board, beard. in his berd
 redy ran, readily ran aboard
 him.

berde, bride.

bere, behave, behave well, bier,
 bear, bring. In pag. 119. it is
 bier, or rather tumulus, where
 the words are, hir lord lay on
 bere, i. e. her Lord lay in tomb,
 It is from the Saxon beoƿƿ,
 Our Word burrow or barrow

answers to it. Heaps of Earth
 (and sometimes Stones) were
 the ancient Monuments in
 England. Stones were to the
 Memory of those of superior
 Rank, Heaps of Earth to such
 as were of the middle and in-
 ferior degree; whence 'tis,
 that even to this day the low-
 est Quality, buried in Church-
 Yards, have only small Hil-
 locks in your Country Villages
 rais'd over them. Yet the Dis-
 tinction was often disregarded
 formerly, as well as it hath been
 since.

beres, bears.

beris, bears, carries.

bes, be. His right bes nouht doun
 soner þan any wend, his right
 will be quite down sooner than
 any one thinks.

be schent, ruin, destroy.

be side, by the side of, besides.

be sight, scandal, offence. Angl.
 Sax. beƿið, scandalum.

besquite, bisket.

betauht, committed, resigned.

bete, abode, mitigate, alleviate.

beten, commanded.

Bethlyngton, p. 77. Bettingetun
 alias.

betide siue be tide, betide, happen.
 betis,

betis, *beats.*

betraised, *betrayed, tricked.*

bez, *is, shall be.*

biddýng, *request, asking, command, order, ordering.*

bide, *abide, exspect, tarry.*

bidene, *biting, abiding, tarrying, bidding, praying, bidden, being bidden, being desired, continually, commanded, judged, adjudged, readily. quite alle bidene, quite and clean. he robbed all bidene, he robbed all continually.*

biē, *by.*

bien, *been.*

bifor, *sive bi for, before.*

bifore, *before.*

biforn, *before.*

bigan, *began.*

bigeged, *besieged.*

bigete, *begot.*

bigge, *to build, to be, to remain, to continue. Ab. ASax. (inquit Skinnerus) býczan, ædificare, bigan, colere, býan, habitare.*

bigged, *begged, builded, inhabited.*

biggen, *begin.*

bigond, *beyond.*

bigonnen, *begun.*

bigýn, *reverencing, obeying, presently.*

bihest, *command, þat kepe not his bihest, those that keep not his commandments.*

biheste, *promise.*

biken, *acknowledge, bring forth, deliver, render, enjoyn.*

bikenne, *sought out, signified, found, assign.*

liker, *bickering, strife, contest.*

bikere, *bicker.*

bileft, *left, leaving, lived, continued. The Word bileve or belove for leave was very properly used in old time, when they spoke of sticking closely to any old Laws, and therefore is that we find it in Robert of Gloucester, (p. 470.) when he acquaints us with Thomas of Becket's firmly adhering to the old Laws, rather than strike in with Innovations and new fangled Customs. And the word was so well approved of afterwards, that even the person, that undertook to metaphorise him (tho' his performance was but indifferent) about the time of K. Henry VI. kept to the very word, as may appear from the intire Passage, as I have here transcrib'd it from the vellum MS. of this Metaphrase, that was lent me. (since I publish'd Robert of Gloucester) by a curious Gentleman, viz. Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esq. Nomau myght thynke the loue that was betwene him [K. Hen. II.] and seýnt Thomas. And the Deuylle had therto envý, and set malice and disturbance betwene the kynge and seynt Thomas. For the kynge woldnot beleve the lawes that he founde, but occupiede suchē lither lawes, as othir vn-*

happy kynges occupied, as William Bastarde and William the rede, and othere. And seynt Thomas wolde not by his wille suffre none iville law, nor iville custome. So that grete stryff felle betwene hym and the kyng. And som seynt Thomas graunted, and som withseide of the kynges desires. he graunted the articles that followeth: That & an boundemannes sonne becom a clerke, he shalnot receve þe ordre of pristode, without licens of his lorde. For a bondeman may not be made ageynst his
 2 lorde's wille fre. And yf man of holy Church holde eny lay Fee in his honde, he shalle do therfore kynges serues that longeth therto, as pledyng, assise of londes & at jugements, saue only at excecusion doynge of
 3 deth. Seynt Thomas graunted, Yf eny man were the kynges Traytoure, and had taken the Church, that hit be leuefulle to the kyng and his officers to
 4 take him out. And also yf eny Felone's goode were brought to holi church, that

they shulde none such kepe there. For euery Felon's goodes bene the kynges. Seynt Thomas graunted also, 5 that no lond shulde be given to the Church, or to eny house of Religion, without the kynges lycens. And this poyntes that followeth seynt Thomas graunted not; and that was to hym grete sorowe aftir warde. The first was, yf that betwene 1 a Clerke and a lay man were eny stryvyng for eny church godes, the wolde that the ple shulde be done in his Court. The secunde 2 poynt was, that ther shulde nothir bishop nor clerke goo out of the londe, without the kynges licens, and then he shulde swere vpon a boke, that he shulde not purchase none hurt ageynst the kyng, nor none of his. The thred, and if 3 eny man were denoncede a cursede, and when he were come ageyne to amende ment, the kyng woldnot that he shulde^a he shulde^b be sworen, but only fynde sewrties to stonde to that holy church wolde awarde. The fourth, That noman, 4

* The marginal Numbers are of a much later hand. ^a He. ^b Dele.

that helde of the kyng in cheff or in seruice, shulde not be a cursede, without
 5 the kyng's licence. The fiste, that all the Bishoppes, and Abbeis, that were vacant, shuld be in the kyng's hondes, vnto suche tyme that he woldé chuse a prelate thereto. And he shuld be chosen out of the kyng's Chappelle, and first or he were confermede he shuld [¹do] his homage to the kyng.
 6 The sixte, if eny ple were to Con-^[2 si] story broght, they shulde appelle from thens to the Archedecken, and from thens to the Bishoppes Court, and from the Bishoppes to the Archibishoppes, and from thens to the kyng, and no ferther. So that, in conclusion, the compleyntes of holi church must come before the kyng,* and not to
 7 the Pope. The seveneth, that alle dettes, that were owynge through truth plight, shulde not be pleded in spiritalle, but in temporalle
 8 Court. The eglit, that the Petirs pens, that to the Pope shulde be taken, to the kyng
 9 were gadered. The nenyth,

if eny Clerke for felony were taken, and so provede, he shulde first be disgrade, and then thrugh Jugement hange hym, or elles drawe. For thies, and many othere good, seynt Thomas fledde out of Englonde, and after warde was martrede. And nedes he must be martrede, or elles holi church hadde evir be in grete bondage, yat of verey right shulde be fre. And that same yere diede the Emperes Molde.

bilyue, *fast*.

bindis, *binds*.

biriels, *burials, graves*.

bis, *grey, black*.

bisandes, *by the sands*.

biseke, *beseech, desire, intrcat*.

bisemed, *beseeemed, seemed*.

bisenf, *beseeched*.

bisouh, *besought*.

bish, *bishop*. Our Ancestors had different ways of writ-
 ing and pronouncing Pope's ^{* 3 The} this Word. In Saxon ^{premac} premacy
 'tis biyccop. In Henry ^{trenched} apone.
 the VIIth. time they
 often writ, and pronounc'd it,
 pushup. Hence an old MS.
 Note, that my ingenious
 Friend Thomas Ward, of
 Longbridge near Warwick,

* This word is by the same modern hand, that put the marginal Numbers. * And so is this syllable. ³ This marginal No.e is likewise by the same modern hand.

- Esq. met with, and communicated to me: Thomas Ulzay pushup of Yourke cardinale & legate of Lattery dyed at Laycetter the xxix day of November anno regis H. viii. xxii. Bishop's-Waltham in Hampshire in some Maps is styled Bush-Waltham.*
- bistad, *consumed, confined, put.*
 bistad in hold, *put in hold, confined in hold or in prison.*
- bisted, *fared, bested, besteed, put to it. fulle hard was bisted, was very hardly put to it. þe clergie ille bisted, the clergy had fared ill.*
- bisuike, *deceive.* Ab. Angl. Sax.
 berpican, *supplantare, decipere, seducere.*
- bit, *bit, bite.*
- bitaken, *committed to, given to.*
- bitauht, *committed, committed to.*
- bite, *to bite, to abide, to alight.*
- biteched, *committed, intrusted w th.*
 Ab Ang. Sax. betæcan, *tradere. commendare.*
- biten, *between.*
- bitid, *it betided, it happened.*
- bitidde, *betide, betid.*
- bi tide, *betimes.*
- bitides, *happens.*
- bitraised, *betrayed.*
- bitraist, *betray'd.*
- bituen, *between.*
- bituene, *between, between whites.*
- bituex, *betwixt.*
- bityme sive bi tyme, *betimes, early, soon, presently.*
- biwan, *bevan, won, got.*
- bi went, *turned, turned about, winded about.*
- blanne, *ceased.*
- blaunch, *white.*
- blenk, *blink, look aside, transgression, wrong, damage, mischief.*
- blithe, *glad, merry, joyfull.*
- blitheli sive blithely, *gladly, readily.*
- blipely, *readily, chearfully, gladly.*
- blithly, *gladly.*
- blo, *blew.*
- blome, *bloom, blossom, flower.*
 Ab Angl. Sax. bloym sive blojma, *flos.*
- blýnsfeld, *blindfold, blinded.*
- blythe, *glad.*
- blýthely, *gladly.*
- bo, *but.*
- bode, *message sive a message, news, messenger, messengers, rumour, tidyns, boded, forbode, præsaged.*
- boke, *book. The Saxon is boc or bec. The ancients used to write upon the bark of trees, particularly upon the bark of beech trees, the greatest plenty whereof, among us, grew in that Province call'd, probably from thence, Buckinghamshire. Afterwards even pieces of Wood were called also bokes, insomuch that boka' also signify'd an old bit of Wood.*

Of such Pieces of Wood Chimney-pieces formerly consisted, upon which inscriptions were sometimes cut by our Ancestors, as there were also now and then when they were made of Stone. Such Pieces had often Mouths to them. Such is that published by Dr. Wallis.

The French Word *bouche*, therefore, very properly signifies os or mouth. In which signification is also to be taken the Word *boka* in the following old Inscription, written over a Chimney-piece, or rather cut in stone, at Puddleton in Dorsetshire.

Dominus Willelmus Owen
vicarius istius loci,
Quod boka icy.

Quod (the same with quoth) for, inquit or saith, is often found in MSS. particularly after the Reign of Edw. II. about which time I take this Inscription to be. And I find it expressly many times in Mr. Sheldon's old MS. of the Lives of the Saints. Icy is the same as hic. So that the meaning of the last line is, saith the Mouth [of the Chimney] here.

bokes, books.

boldehed, } boldness, courage.
boldhede, }

bon, bone.

bond, bound, bonds, bondage. of
bond was brouht, was brought
out of bonds.

bonde, bound.

bonden, bound, bounden, imprisoned.

bondon, bound.

bone, request, petition, prayer, boon, good, well, apt, ready, fine, readily, bonny. The Word boon, for a favour, good Turn, or Request, (from the Saxon *bene*, *postulatio*, *petitio*, *rogatio*) is now in common use. And it denotes also a blessing; to which purpose 'tis well apply'd to K. Charles I. (a King so calm, so patient, so merciful, more like to a natural Father than a Prince, that such another, for an excellent temper, and all perfections belonging to a good Prince, was never read of before in the Stories of this Land',

* See a Prayer made for the Church, and all the States thereof, at the End of a very small Pocket Edition of the Singing Psalms, imprinted at London A. D. 1635. See also, *Britannia Virtutis Imago*, or The Life of that incomparable Knight, Major General Smith, by Edward Walsingham, A. 1644. 4to.

and therefore, as I said, the Word is properly used of him) in p. 100. of a very loyal, and very scarce little Book (consisting of six Sheets, and an half, and printed in 12°. at London A. D. 1660.) intit. Cromwell's bloody slaughter-house; or, his damnable Designs laid and practised by him and his Negro's, in contriving the murder of his Sacred Majesty King Charles I. discovered. By a Person of Honour. I say this word boon for a blessing is properly us'd in this little Book, this excellent Prince being certainly one of the greatest Blessings ever bestowed upon these Kingdoms, tho' his Rebellious Subjects made a very ill use of it. The Stationer in the Preface to this small, but very valuable, Treatise acquaints us (that I may observe this by the way) that it was penn'd many years before it came out, and was sent over from the Hague to be Printed here, for his Majesty's service; but that it was hindered (till after the Restoration) upon this occasion. The Printer, to whose care it was commended, fell into some trouble, for some Acts of Loyalty, which were then call'd Treason; such as were the Printing K. Charles the 1st's incomparable Book, intituled ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, in

English, Latin, French and Italian: Salmassii Defensio Regia: Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia, by Dr. Bates; and some other things of the like nature. He was committed to Newgate; his Press and other Materials seized upon and carried away by Huns-cott; his Wife and six children turned out of doors, and threatned to be tried by an high Court of In-justice. When it appear'd, those of rebellious Principles were strangely nettled at it, especially when they saw, that the Author had discovered (in p. 33. as well as in the Frontispiece of the Book) that Hugh Peters was the disguised Villain, that cut off this blessed King's Head. Who the Author was, I cannot say. My learned Friend Mr. Baker of Cambridge suspects it to have been done by Clem. Walker, Esq; whose third Part of the History of Independency bears the like Title, viz. The High Court of Justice, or Cromwel's New Slaughter House &c. but it was printed before the year 1660. and reprinted that year in 4to. and nothing is there said of Hugh Peters being the Executioner, who tho' he had guilt enough to deserve hanging, yet (in the Trial of the Regicides) seems to clear himself of that part of the charge,

by

by proving, he was sick in his Bed all the day of the King's Murther, and the Judges seem to absolve him from that Crime, tho' it was sworn against him. Indeed that seems to me to be very true, which is observ'd by William Lilly the Astrologer in his Life, written by himself, which I have seen, under his own hand, in the Ashmolean Museum, viz. that Lieutenant Colonel Joyce was the very person, that did this barbarous Execution; nor can I think, that any will look upon it as at all improbable, that shall consider the impudence of that vile Fellow, and how he was prompted and instigated to undertake this villainous Action by that Arch-Rebell, Oliver Cromwell, who was as great an Enemy to the Church of England, as this King was a Friend to it, it being his sincere Affection to this excellent Church (the Rights of which he would not give up) that brought him to the Block, a thing which Bishop Andrews had predicted many years before it happened, as may appear from an authentic Paper (transcribed from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, and given to me, by

Mr. Jones, one of the Assistants of that place) which I have printed in the Appendix to my Preface¹.

boote, boot, boat. to boote mad him bone, made a prayer for him to boot.

borde, table.

borowe, borrow, to be surety, to undertake.

boste, aloud, with boasting, with ostentation.

bot, but, except, unless, booty, compensation.

bot if, unless.

bot if he, unless he, but and he.

bote, boot, booty, compensation, remedy, recompence, bit, managed, bout, punished, boded, shewed.

bofer, p. 194. brother, quo modo etiam plane legendum.

botlers, butlers.

bouh, bow, stoop.

bouke, back, chine.

boile, bowle.

boun, bound. & to the boun redy with him to fight, p. 70. and full ready to fight with him. nam idem plane est boun quod paratus, adeo ut firmet vocem redy mox sequentem, haudque aliud proinde sit quam full vel valde. Vide Skinnerum, voc. bound.

bourdour, boarder, pensioner.

boure, a chamber.

bowe, bow, bend.

bowed, stoop'd.

downus, bones.

boÿe, boy, young man, youth,
servant. a boÿe full pantenere,
a servile fellow.

Brabans, Brabanters.

braid, eruption, trouble, deceit,
guile, loss, taking away, brunt,
office. þe more Jak was faÿn,
to do William þat braid, the
more Jack was glad, to do Wil-
liam that office or turn.

braide of treson, commission of
treason.

braken, broke.

brast, burst, broke.

brede, breadth.

brefe, brief, writ, writing.

breke, arms, steel, breech.

brenne, burn.

brent, burnt, burnished.

breſt, brast, burst.

breþer, brothers, brethren.

bridale, marriage-feast, bride-ale
or wedding-dinner. Ab Angl.
Sax. bryð-ealoð, nuptiale con-
vivium.

brige, bring.

brigge, bridge.

Brigges, Bruges (or, 'as the
French Copies, Burges) in
Flanders.

briggid, abridged.

brim, hot, eager, full, brim full,
high.

bring, brought.

britten, carryed away, dispersed
abroad. Ab A. Sax. bryðan,
propalare, auferre.

bro, brow, brink.

broched, spurred.

broudes, brands.

broþefulle, wrathfull, angry.

broþely, angrily. fulle broþely &
brim, great anger and wrath.

brouh, brought.

brouhtes, broughtest.

bru, Bruce.

Brute, (in the Prologue of
Rob. of Brunne,) Brute. þe
Brute alle þat þe Latyn
spelles, all that the Latin tells
of Brute. or, it may be,
'tis here the same with bruit
or a story. And so perhaps
the English Chronicle call'd
Brute of England (of which
there are many MS. where-
of one, tho' imperfect in se-
veral places, which is pity, it
being otherwise a Book of
very good note, was given
me very lately by my Friend
Mr. Burman of Christ-Church
in Oxford) was stiled not
from Brutus, but from the
Notion receiv'd at that time,
when the Compiler lived,
that Brute was an History or
Story; and then Brute of
England will be no more
than the History or Story of
England. Yet I do not
know, but the word bruit for
a Story in general, might owe
it's original to the Word Bru-
tus, who used formerly to be
so much talk'd of, as giving
Name to Britannia. This is
certain, that, in the said Pro-
logue of Brunne, these Words,
Maÿster Waçe þe Brute all
redes, are the same as,

Master

Master Wace tells all the British History or Story.

brym, *Drim*, full, the utmost edge of any thing, ab A. Sax. brymme, ora, margo, ripa, labrum. Item famous, notable, ab Angl. Sax. bryme, solennis, clarus, notabilis, to þo þre bare him so brym, carried himself so notably to (or against) those three. bryn, brains, way, path, passage, journey.

bugerie, buggery.

buke, book. bukes, books.

bulchyn, bull's chine, ox's chine.

bulle, bull: Among the old Romans it was properly a gold ornament or jewel for children, (especially the *pueri prætextati*, or hoblēmens children) hollow within, made like a heart, and used to be hung about their necks, and to be worn by thēm 'till they were fourteen years of age. It came afterwards to have various significations. Hence Ebrardus Bethuniensis (an author who flourished in the year 1212. ¹) in his *Græcis-mus* :

*Bulla, tumor laticis, Nola, Sidus, Gemma, Sigillum,
Bulla notat Gemmam, Stellam, vestem puerorum,
Ornamenta sil. . . bullas, & balthea signat.*

But the Signification, that more nearly concerns us, is that, which relates to the Briefs or Mandats of the Pope ², which are called *Bulls*, from the lead, and sometimes golden Seal affixed thereto, which Seal Matth. Paris, anno 1237. ⁴ describes thus: *In bulla domini Papæ stat imago Pauli, à dextris crucis, in medio bullæ figuratæ, & Petri à sinistris: nulla tamen inter tantos sanctos est orta unquam contentio, ambo enim sunt*

in cœquali gloria. Veruntamen propter Petri clavigeri dignitatem, & Apostolatus principatum, necnon & cathedralem dignitatem, cum prioratu vocationis; meritò à dextris crucis ejus imago collocanda videtur. Sed quia Paulus credidit in Christum, quem non vidit; & dextris figuratur: Beati enim qui non viderunt, &c. But instead of saying any thing more from printed Authors, or of noting how properly some de-

¹ Du Fresne in *Præf. ad Gloss. med. & inf. Lat. n. XLV.* & in *Indice Auctorum*.
² EBRARDUS. ³ Du Fresne *Gloss. voc. BULLA.* ⁴ Blount's *Interpretation of Hard Words*, voc. bull. ⁵ Ed. Watsii, p. 447.

rive the word from the Greek *βύλλα*, I shall refer the Reader to Spelman's¹ and Du-Fresne's Glossaries², and in the mean time I will transcribe, what I find in a MS. Latin Glossary (that I have) written, as I take it, about the time of K. Edw. I. and is the same that is cited by the learned Mr. Dodwell³, (to whom I had sent some Passages out of it:) *Bulla, ut ait Papias, ornamentum est regulium puerorum, vel equorum, vel camelorum, quia hujusmodi ornamenta ponebantur circa colla eorum. In signum etiam nobilitatis nobiles pueri portabant bullas, à collo pendentes. Dicuntur bullæ, quia similes sunt rotunditate bullis, quæ in aqua vento inflantur; vel dicuntur bullæ à bulliendo. Item bulla dicitur, quæ fit in aqua ex cadente pluvia, & vento inflante. Item invenitur etiam pro stella. Unde Ovidius Methambr. ex. gracia, Intimuit sicut pluvia perlucida cælo surgere bulla solet. Idem bullam vocat Ivo vestem, & papale sigillum.* The Form of Absolution by the Pope's Bull I find express'd thus, in a small Quarto Paper MS. written about the

time of K. Hen. VI. and lent me by Thomas Ward, of Longbridge near Warwick, Esq;. (containing, among other Things, a Latin account of the finding the Holy Cross:)

Absolutio per Bullam.

Et ego, auctoritate Dei patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti, & domini nostri papæ summi pontificis, ac totius universalis ecclesiæ, qua fungor in hac parte, te absolvo ab omni sententia excommunicationis, suspensionis & interdicti, siquam incurristi. etiam sacramentis ecclesiæ te restituo. In nomine patris, & filii, & spiritus sancti. Amen.

bunden, bound.

burd, behooved, board, table, ought, it behooved, it obliged, nedes burd him wende, it was necessary for him to go a ship-board, þat help burd it haue, that it ought to have help. Sed sicut in p. 76. buyð pro burd reponendum esse aliquando conieceram, ita & in pag. 180. in adversariis notavi, "burd, ab Anglo-
"Sax. burp-ðen, onus esse, nisi
"forsitan buid reponas, ut burd
"idem sit quod buid sive buiþ,
"i. e. both. eo sc. sensu, ut
þam burd departe þer þrong sit,

¹ Gloss. Archæolog. voc. *bullæ*. ² Gloss. mediæ & inf. Lat. voc. *BULLA*. Item Gloss. mediæ & inf. Græcitat. voc. *Βύλλα*. ³ Diss. de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana, p. 38, 40. ⁴ L. *intimuit*.

- "both of them separated their com.
 "pany or their party, *quam lectio*.
 "nem firmat textus Gallicus."
 To treus on alle wise him
 burd. grant pertille. *That he*
granted board, or table, or a con-
venient place, to treat by all
means of a truce.
 burgeis, burgesses, citizens, towns-
 men.
 burgh, town.
 busk, bush.
 buske, bush.
 busked, ambushed, lurked, shel-
 tered themselves.
 busse, vessel.
 bussed, laid in ambush.
 bussement, ambushment.
 busses, vessels, great vessels.
 but, unless, except.
 by, be, continue.
 by fore, before.
 byholldyng on, looking on.
- C.
- cald, call'd, appealed, appeal'd to.
 calle, call, say.
 camen, came.
 can, can do.
 Cantebrige, Cambridge. *They*
formerly writ it in Latin either
Cantebrigia, or Cantibrigia, not
Cantabrigia. See Leland's Itin.
Vol. IX. p. 169.
 car or carr, a rocke, a skar. Angl.
 Sax. capp. rupes, scopulus, pe-
 tra.
 carle, cut, cut off.
 cas, case, chance, hazard.
- casten, was east.
 catchis, causeth.
 catelle, chattels.
 certes, certainly, surely.
 certeyn sive certayn, certain, cer-
 tainty, certainly.
 certis, truly.
 cerue, cut, circle; from the Sax
 ceopran, secare, scindere.
 char, care, jobb.
 chare, chair, cheerfully, finely.
 Chayn, Cain.
 cheitese, caitif, wretched villain.
 cheitlif, caitif, knave.
 chek, check, checking, opposition,
 obstruction, obstacle, robbery,
 mischief, quarreling, quarrel.
 cheke bi cheke, cheek by cheek,
 cheek (vulgo jig) by jowl, very
 close together.
 chekere, Exchequer.
 chelde, child.
 chene, chin.
 chere, cheer.
 cherle, churl, clown. Ab Angl.
 Sax. ceopl, rusticus, colonus,
 villanus.
 cherles, churls.
 ches, elected, chosen, chosed, choose,
 chose, choosest.
 chese, choose, chose.
 chesis, choose.
 cheson, occasion.
 chesons, scandals.
 chest, murmuring, strife, conten-
 tion. Ab A. Sax. ceart, lis, con-
 tentio, murmuratio.
 cheualrie, chivalry, knighthood,
 brave men. A Knight among
 the Romans was called eques

from equus a Horse; because they were esteemed Equites¹, who having a publick Horse, did receive the stipend of a Horseman to serve in the Wars: and indeed one part of the Ceremony, whereby this Honor became conferred, was the giving of a Horse, bestowed on them at the Publick Charge. And it must be noted, withall, that² the word used to denote the Degree of Knighthood, in the several Dialects of other Nations, hath the same derivation, to wit, from a Horse; for in the French, a Knight is called Che-

valier; (which was a Word also much used by our English Ancestors, and it very frequently occurs in our MSS. as it does also in Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. Collections:) in the German, Ridder; in the Italian, Cavagliero; (to which Italian term our modern English Word Cavalier, now commonly used for a truly honest man, such as those that suffered for K. Charles I. &c. answers:) nay even in the ancient British, Morchog; concerning some of which, hear also (saith Mr. Ashmole³) one of Geosfry Chaucer's Scholars.

⁴ *Eques*, ab *Equo*, is said of very ryght,
And *Chevalier*, is said of *Chevalrie*,
In which a *Rider* called is a *Knight*,
Arogoners done also specifie
Caballiero through all that partie,
Is name of worship, and so took his 'ginning,
Of Spurs of Gold, and chiefly Riding.

And altho the Latin Word Miles, and the English Word Knight, had not their derivation from a Horse, as those had that are before enumerated; yet they are now restrained to a Title of Honor (notwithstanding heretofore they had other significations) and are ordinarily used to ex-

press a dubbed Knight. And such kind of dubbed Knights were those four wretched Knights, that slew Saint Thomas a Becket, mentioned thus in his Life, written about the time of King Edward the 1st. in a MS. ⁵ that is refer'd to by Mr. Ashmole ⁶:

¹ Demster in Rosin. p. 94. ² Ashmole, loc. cit. ³ Loc. cit. ⁴ Jo. Lydgate MS. of the Horse, Sheep, and Goat. ⁵ Penes Sylam Taylor gen. fo. 253. ⁶ In his Order of the Garter, p. 21.

His Knyghts tho hi ¹ ² husde this, hi stode some stille,
 Hi bethoghte stillelich, to pay the Kyng at wille,
 Vour that mest ³ strewen wer, bithoghte of one gile,
 Sir Renaud le fiz Ours, and Sir Hewe de Morvile,
 And Sir William Traci, and Sir Richard le Brut.

Mr. Ashmole notes ⁴, that these four Knights in the same MS. are term'd luther Knights, a very proper Appellation for those, that, by their vileness and wickedness, forfeit their Vertus and the Honour of Knighthood, as certainly all do that are concerned in treacherous and disloyal Acts. And therefore, even in the primitive bloody Persecutions, such Knights (Equites) as appear'd most zealous against the Christians, lost also their Honour, however instigated and countenanced by the Emperours, as acting against common humanity, the light of the Gospel that they had heard, and abetting the Designs of the grand Rebell the Devil himself. There were many wicked men of this nature in Britain, in the time of Diocletian, and we have Accounts of their Cruelties represented

not only in old Writings, particularly Martyrologies (one MS. of which I purchas'd lately) but in Pictures and old Stones, some of which Stones are of Alabaster, and are very curious in their kind. I saw an Alabaster one (but broke) in a Friend's hands lately, in which is represented the torture of some very holy Person (a Bishop; I suppose) with a Mitre on, in a very barbarous cruel manner. I cannot be positive when it was done, tho' I think it was about the time of Richard I. The Ruffians have the Visages of Saracens. The Shoes are of the Age I have mentioned. Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots had rarely Mitres, 'till a thousand Years after Christ, tho' Women had them commonly before that Period, but of a different make from those used afterwards by men. I

¹ Sic Ashmoliuss. T. Im, i. e. him. ² Ita Ashm. F. hurde, i. e. heard. ³ Sic Ashm. F. screwen. Nam vour that mest strewen wer, nihil aliud est quam, four that were the greatest shrews. ⁴ Loc. cit.

take this *Alabaster Antiquity* to have belong'd. formerly to some *Chappel or Oratory*. Greater care ought to be taken of these *Monuments*; but 'tis no wonder, that *havoock* should be made of them, when the *Chappels* and *Oratories* themselves have not been spared.

cheve vel cheue, agree, combine, shew, the chief, the head, thrive, cleave, adhere, obtain, go, address. To these the *suld cheue*, p. 208. they might have power to choose, or to choose they should shew.

cheued, shewed, obtained, farcd, prevailed with, adhered. The word *cheued* for *shewed* occurs also in v. 31. of the *Life of St. Wenefride*, written in old English Rhythms, and printed (from my Copy, as I have noted in §. XVII. of my Preface to this Work) at the End of the late learned Bishop Fleetwood's Book about *St. Wenefride*; the Author of which *Rhythmical Life*, as well as of the other *Lives of the Saints*, in old English verse, perhaps, was Robert of Brunne, to whom we owe the obsolete English Chronicle, that is here published.

cheuen, submit, agree.

chevisance, covenant, agreement, compact, articles, composition.

cheuysance, gain, merchandize,

childir, children.

childre, children.

chip, a chip, a beam.

chýne, chain.

chýnes, chains.

cite, kastle & toun, cities, castles and towns.

citez, city.

clef, cleft.

clergioun, clergyman.

clerke, clerk, clerks.

cleue, cleave, adhere.

cleyme alle quit, quit all claim.

clos, close, in clos, inclosed.

clostre, cloyster.

coffris, coffers.

cofines, chests.

com, come, coming, came, convene.

him *com*, it came to him, it happened to him.

comand, coming.

comen, come, comes, came, coming, brought, commons, common people, common.

comin, coming, came.

common, came.

commyn, came.

comon, commons, common sort of people, commonalty.

comond, commun'd.

compassement, compassing, attemp, incircling, turning round.

compass, compass'd, contrived, made.

conant, covenant, agreement, convention, bargain.

conante, covenant.

conantz, covenants.

conaunt, covenant.

conaunte, covenant, bargain.

condie, conduct.

condite, conduct.

condute, conduct.

cone,

one, could, can.

confoded, confounded.

conged, dismissed, conveyed.

conn, understand. þat þe Latyn no

Frankys conn, that understand
neither Latin nor French.

conne, acknowledge, render, ex-
press, signify. & þanke wilde he
þam conne, and he would give
them thanks. þank I auh zow
conne, I ought to give thanks
to you. Ab A. Sax. cennan sive

connon, scire, noscere, cogno-
scere.

conquerand, conquering.

conrey, run together:

consail, counsel.

conseil, consult.

conseild, counselled, advised.

conseile, consult, advise, counsel.

conseile þe, advise thy self.

conseiled, counselled, advised, con-
sulted. conseiled þam, consult-
ed themselves, advised together.

conseilere, counsellor.

conseilers, counsellors.

conseiloure, advise. I wille con-
seiloure, I will advise you, I
will be your counsellor.

conseilyng, counselling.

conselle, counsell.

contek, contest, contention.

contekours, contenders.

contenance, countenance.

contene, continue.

contreued, contrived.

contreuore, contrivance.

controued, contrived.

controues, contrives.

controueyng, contriving.

conyng, cunning, skill.

Cordelȳn, Cordelier.

corn, cut. on four quarters corn,
being cut into four quarters,
so that 'tis the same with
coru.

coronment, coronation.

corouned, crowned.

corounment, coronation.

corseynt, p. 44. (le cors seint in the
French) holy body, i. e. the holy
body of St. Edmund. See
Speed's Chron. p. 364. Lond.
1632.

corseynt, holy of heart, a holy
body. corseynt verraȳ, a truly
holy man.

coruen, cut, scurvy.

corun, crown.

coruned, crowned.

costage, costs, charges.

costen, cost.

couant, covenant.

couenaz, covenant, covenants.

couent, convent.

couere, cover, close up.

couetise, covetousness.

counseil, consult.

countas, countess.

countes, counties.

countred, encounter'd.

couth, could, could do, skillsfull,
known, understood. non ne couth
ne wild, none neither could nor
would. & name couth of myght,
and of known name for his might
or power.

couthē, could. þat noȝt ne cou-
the, that could not at all.

Couwe, A sort of verse, so
call'd from it's being sharp
and cutting, couwe signify-
ing a tail or something sharp;

for which reason I take the word Coway, in the famous Coway Stakes in Surrey, where Julius Cæsar pass'd, the Thames, to signify Stakes, so that Stakes there is only a Tautology, tho' Dr. Skinner is of another opinion, telling us, that Coway is the same as a way for the Cows, "Coway Stakes", (says he¹) in "Com. Surr. locus sic dictus à Palis, quos in adverso litore Britanni contra Cæsarem fixerunt, ubi Cæsar Tamisin vado transiit: Coway autem nimis manifestè ortum ducit à Cow & Way, q. d. Iter Vaccarum seu Viâ, per quam vaccæ transire solent.

counyn, covin, deceit, collusion.

The Lawyers describe it to be, a deceitfull assent or agreement, between two or more, to the prejudice or hurt of another.

coÿ, coy, shy, quiet, still, peaceable.

credance, credence.

credille, cradle.

crie, cry, proclaim, proclamation.

Cristen, Christians, Christian.

Cristendom, Christianity.

Croice, cross. he croice and he rode, the cross and the road. Tho' these two are commonly taken for the same, and Somner,

therefore, in his Saxon Dictionary translates rode by the Word cross, yet the rood properly signify'd formerly the image of Christ on the Cross, so as to represent both the Cross and the Figure of our blessed Saviour as he suffered upon it. The Roods that were in Churches and Chappels were placed in Shrines, that were stiled Roodlofts. "Roodloft" (saith Blount²) "a Shrine whereon was placed the Cross of Christ. The Rood was an image of Christ on the Cross, made generally of wood, and erected in a loft for that purpose, just over the passage out of the Church into the Chancel." But Roodloft sometimes also signifies a Shrine, on which was placed the Image or Relicks of a Saint, because generally a Crucifix or a Cross used likewise to attend such Images or Relicks. I am, therefore, inclin'd to think, that even the fine Image of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, found on Friday³ Febr. 7. 1723. just within the Church of Sandford, near Oxford, stood in a Roodloft there, and that it was removed and hid, being made part of the Floor of the Church, (for the Face

¹ Etymolog. nominum propriorum, in voce. ² In his Dictionary interpreting hard Words. ³ Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 102. p. 68.

part was found lying down-wards, and the back part upwards) in the time of King Edward VI. when the following Act of Parliament¹ was made in the 3d. and fourth year of his Reign upon this account :

An Act for the abolishing and putting away of diuerse bookes and images.

Where the kings most excellent maiestie hath of late set forth and established by authoritie of parlement, an vniforme, quiet, and godlie order of common and open praier, in a booke intituled *The booke of common praier, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies, after the church of England*, to be vsed and obserued in the said church of England, agreeable to the order of the primitive church, much more comfortable vnto his louing subiects, than other diuersitie of seruice as heeretofore of long time hath beene vsed, being in the said booke ordeined nothing to be read, but the verie pure

word of God, or which is euidentlie grounded vpon the same, and in the other things corrupt, vnttrue, vaine, and superstitious, and as it were a preparation to superstition, which for that they be not called in, but permitted to remaine vndefaced, doo not onelie giue occasion to such peruerse persons, as doo impugne the order and godlie meaning of the kings said booke of common praier, to continue in their old accustomed superstitious seruice, but also minister great occasion to diuersitie of opinions, rites, ceremonies and seruices. Be it therefore enacted by the king our souereigne lord, the lords spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present parlement assembled, that all bookes called antiphoners, missals, grails, processionals, manuels, legendies, pics, portuasses, primers in Latine or English, couchers, iournals, ordinals, or other bookes or writings whatsoever, heeretofore vsed for seruice of the church, written or printed in the English or Latine toong, other than such as are or

¹ The Statutes at large, pr. at London, in a Pot folio, for Christopher Barker, 1587. Vol. second, p. 112.

shall be set forth by the kings maiestie, shall be by authoritie of this present act cleerlie and vtterlie abolished, extinguished, and forbidden for euer to be vsed, or kept in this realme, or elsewhere within anie the kings dominions.

And be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if anie person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition so euer he, she, or they be, bodies politike or corporat, that now haue, or heerafter shall haue in his, hir, or their custodie, anie the bookes or writings of the sorts aforesaid, or anie images of stone, timber, alabaster, or earth, grauen, carued, or painted, which heeretofore haue beene taken out of anie church or chapell, or yet stand in anie church or chapell, and doo not, before the last day of June next insuing, deface and destroye, or cause to be defaced and destroyed the same images and euerie of them, and deliuer or cause to be deliuered, all and euerie the same bookes to the maior, bailiffe, constable, or church-wardens of the towne, where such bookes then shall be, to be by them deliuered ouer o-

penlie within three months next folowing after the said deliuerie to the archbishop, bishop, chahcellor, or commissarie of the same diocesse, to the intent the said archbishop, bishop, chancellor, or commissarie, and euerie of them, cause them immediatlie either to be openlie burnt, or otherwaies defaced and destroyed, shall for euerie such booke or bookes willinglie retained in his, hir, or their hands or custodie, within this realme, or elsewhere within anie the kings dominions, and not deliuered, as is aforesaid, after the said last daie of June, and be thereof lawfullie conuict, forfeit and loose to the king our souereigne lord, for the first offense ten shillings, and for the second offense shall forfeit and loose being thereof lawfullie conuict, foure pounds, and for the third offense, shall suffer imprisonment at the kings will.

And be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if anie maiors, bailiffes, constables, or church-wardens, doo not within three moneths after the receipt of the same bookes, deliuer or cause to be deliuered, such bookes so by them

them receiued, to the archbishop, bishop, chancellor or commissaries of their diocesse: and if the said archbishops, bishops, chancellor, or commissaries, doo not within fortie daies after the receipt of such bookes, burne, deface, and destroye, or cause to be burned, defaced or destroyed the same bookes, and euerie of them, that then they and euerie of them so offending, shall loose and forfeit to our souereigne lord the king, being there of lawfullie convict, fortie pounds: the one halfe of all such forfeitures shall be to anie of the kings subjects, that will sue for the same, in anie of the kings courts of record, by bill, plaint, action of debt, or information, in which action no essoine, protection, wager of law, or other delaie shall be allowed.

And for better execution of the same act, be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that as well iustices of assise in their circuits, as iustices of peace, within the limits of their commission in the generall sessions, shall haue full power and authoritie, to inquire of the offenses aforesaid, and to heare and de-

termine the same in such forme as they may doo in other such like cases.

Provided alwaies, that this act or anie thing therein contained, shall not extend to anie image or picture, set or grauen vpon anie roome in anie church, chapell, or churchyard, onelie for a monument of anie king, prince, nobleman, or other dead person, which hath not beene commonlie reputed and taken for a saint, but that all such pictures and images may stand and continue in like maner and forme, as if this act had neuer beene had nor made, anie thing in this act to the contrarie in anie wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by authoritie aforesaid, that anie person or persons, may vse, keepe, haue and reteine anie primers in the English or Latine toong, set forth by the late king of famous memorie king Henrie the eight, so that the sentences of inuocation or praier to saints, in the same primers, be blotted or cleerelie put out of the same, anie thing in this act to the contrarie notwithstanding.

This was one of the extravagant

vagant Acts (as some call them) made in those times. 'Tis incredible to think, what a vast number of curious Books and Monuments perished by virtue of it. The Reader will take the more notice of it, because I have transcrib'd it from an Edition of our Acts, in which are many Particulars that have been left out in later Editions. The Sandford Image (made of Barrington Stone by Burford, and painted) is certainly comprehended in this Act. I look upon it to be as old as the Reign of K. Edw. III. and as the Artists us'd to have some fine Lady of their own time in view, when they wrought Images of the Virgin Mary, so I am of opinion, that the Face (which is a little damaged, as the Arms are also broke off) of this Image was intended by the Artist for that of Q. Philippa, a thing which I noted also (soon after it was discovered) in one

of my Volumes¹ of MSS. Collections, where the following Particulars occur:

"K. Edward III. married
 " (in the first year of his
 " Reign,² A. D. 1327. æt.
 " 15.) Philippa, Daughter of
 " William (E. of Hainault
 " and Holland) and Jane de
 " Valois, both at that time
 " living. She was a most beau-
 " tiful, charming, lovely, crea-
 " ture, (the Mirrour, as it were,
 " of her Sex) and was then
 " scarce 14 years of age. The
 " Persons sent about this Af-
 " fair beyond Sea were³ Dr.
 " Roger Northborough, Bi-
 " shop of Coventry and Litch-
 " field, with two Knights Ban-
 " nerets, and two Men learn-
 " ed in the Laws. These Am-
 " bassadours were attended
 " with an Honourable Equi-
 " page, and coming to Va-
 " lenciennes, the chief City
 " of Heinalt, the Earl Wil-
 " liam and his Lady received
 " them very gladly, and en-
 " tertain'd them, during their

¹ Vol. 102. p. 111. ² A. D. 1327. 24. January (Anno Reg. 1.) kinge Edward the third tooke to wyfe ladie Philip, daughter of William earle of Heinault, and necce to John lord Beaumonte, MS. containing the Annals of England (beginning anno 1066. and ending in the year 1537. or the 20. of H. VIII. when, perhaps, the Author or Collector liv'd, tho' the Hand does not seem to be quite so old as that of H. VIII.) in the hands of Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, Esq.; ³ Barnes's Hist. of Edw. 3. p. 26, 27.

" stay,

" stay, with great Splendour
 " and Magnificence. 'Tis re-
 " ported, that one day, when
 " the Earl brought forth all
 " his five Daughters to their
 " View, while the others, be-
 " ing amazed with the Beau-
 " ties and delicate Shape of
 " them all, stood in deep Sus-
 " pence, not knowing which
 " to prefer; the piercing Eye
 " of the Bishop, observing
 " with good heed the Lady
 " Philippa to be the best built
 " about the Hips, and of a
 " good sanguine Complexion
 " agreeing with the King's,
 " he secretly advis'd his Col-
 " leagues, that she was the
 " Lady, among them all, that
 " was most likely, with her
 " sweet Disposition, to please
 " the King, their Master, and
 " also to bring forth a nu-
 " merous and hopefull Proge-
 " ny. This, coming thus from
 " a Bishop, whose Order was
 " not then allow'd to marry,
 " gave occasion of much Di-
 " version and Mirth to the

" Company. But, however,
 " the Judgment prevail'd, and
 " Madam Philippa (who was
 " the very youngest ^a of the
 " Ladies) was pitch'd upon
 " to be their Queen.

" She was receiv'd in Eng-
 " land with all possible Joy
 " and Respect, and the Mar-
 " riage was solemniz'd with
 " unspeakable Gaiety and
 " Mirth, and all manner of
 " Feasting, agreeable to the
 " Age and Dispositions of the
 " K. and Q. and their several
 " Attendants. And being ad-
 " orn'd with so much Beauty,
 " 'twas common to represent
 " the Virgin Mary in her
 " Shape; and one of these
 " figures I take that to be
 " found lately in Sandford
 " Church, done, as I take it,
 " about the year 1339. when
 " the Queen was about 26
 " Years of Age.

" The Assumption of the
 " Virgin Mary happened A°.
 " D. 3 50. in the 4 62d. Year
 " of her Age, she being 14

¹ John Harding c. 178. fol. 177. Stanza 2, 3, 4, &c. c. 183. fol. 184. * Sic in illius
 Epitaphio. ² Sprotti Chron. p. 34. ³ But others say, the 63d year. Whence we have
 these Verses in a little Quarto Paper MS. (written about the time of K. Hen. VI.) in the
 Hands of my before mentioned ingenious Friend, Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, near
 Warwick, Esq;:

Virgo parens vixit sexaginta tribus annis.
 Quatuor atque decem fuit in partu benedicta,
 Vixit cum filio ter decem cum tribus annis,
 Sexque decem vixit, sed post hac astra subivit.

" years

" years old when she brought
 " forth our Saviour, with
 " whom she lived 33 years,
 " and after his Crucifixion
 " 15. She is always repre-
 " sented young when the As-
 " sumption is figured, not-
 " withstanding so old, and
 " the Artists generally had
 " the most beautifull Women
 " of the greatest Quality in
 " their View, when they made
 " Statues and Figures of her.

But now, if any one should
 think, as I once did ², that
 this Image did not originally
 belong to Sandford Church,
 it may be he will not judge it
 absurd to believe, that it be-
 long'd either to the Chappel
 by the great Ivy House at
 Sandford, or else to the Min-
 chery at Littlemore, and that
 in Hen. VIII.th time, when
 such a Destruction of Reli-
 gious Houses was made, it
 was removed to Sandford
 Church, as to the more safe
 Place, since Parochial Chur-
 ches were not ordered to be
 destroyed or pulled down.

I have often been willing
 to think, that K. Edw. VI.
 had he lived to a mature age,
 would have repented of the
 Act above published, and of
 many other Things, that he
 was drawn to consent to by
 bad Counsellors, such as his
 own Godfather Cranmer, who
 (as well as Cardinal Wolsey)
 had likewise suggested many
 unworthy Things to this
 young King's Father Hen.
 VIII. a Prince of himself,
 without such Prompters, na-
 turally ready to commit Bar-
 barities, and to involve him-
 self in Sacrilege, of which
 there are deplorable Instan-
 ces, one of which many
 have look'd upon to be the
 beheading of Bishop Fisher,
 a thing of it self that, as
 these men observe, was en-
 ough to draw down severe
 Judgments. One of these Ob-
 servers was Richard Hall, D.
 D. sometime ³ of Christ's
 coll. in Cambridge (the same ⁴,
 of which Bishop Fisher was a
 member) afterwards Canon,

¹ This is the common and truest account of our Lord's age. And 'tis xxxiii. in the
 • Sermon de Transfiguracione Domini in Winken de Worde's Edition of liber Festivalis,
 that was given me by my accomplished Friend Mr. West of Balliol-College; but then in
 an imperfect Copy of another (which seems to be a later) Edition of the said liber Festi-
 valis, given me by my learned Friend Mr. Graves of Mickleton, 'tis only xxxii. ² Coll.
 mestr. MSS. Vol. 102. p. 69. ³ Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. col. 487. ⁴ Ibid.

and Official of the Cathedral Church at St. Omer's, who dying in the year 1604. left behind him in MS. the Life of this most venerable Prelate, which was printed at London in 8vo. in the year 1655. by Dr. Thomas Bayly, but with very many and unwarrantable Alterations, as may appear in part from the Conclusion of this Life; which Conclusion I shall here take the opportunity of publishing from a MS. Copy, that I have¹, of the Life, that it may be the more easily compared with the said Dr. Bayly's Edition. But then it must not from hence be inferr'd, that I am of the same persuasion with Dr. Hall, the original Author of this Life. Dr. Bayly would have maintain'd a better Character, had he published it faithfully; and, therefore, tho' Dr. Hall and my self happen to be of different persuasions (for I profess my self to be a sincere, tho' very unworthy, Member of the Church of England) yet in publishing MSS. I look upon it as a

forfeiture of one's honesty and honour, to make them speak otherwise than the Authors of them both wrote and thought. I am apprehensive, what will be objected against Dr. Hall, upon account of this Specimen only, and much more upon account of the whole, were I to publish it. Let the whole blame of the composition fall upon the Dr. who is now above all calumny; and as for my self, if there be any hurt faithfully to transcribe and publish, upon occasion, a Citation from an historical Author, I am ready to undergo the Censures, that such Readers shall be pleased to pass upon me.

Finallie (saith this writer) whosoever shall read of Cocleius, Wicellius, Eckius, and others learned writers of Germane, of the worthy Bishope and eloquent Writer, Osorius, of Alphonsus de Castro, and others of Spaine and Portugall, besides a number of such learned fathers of manie nations, whereof some lived in his

¹ Being given me on Jan. 4th. 1717. by (my Friend and Acquaintance) the ingenious Mr. Thomas Kynber of Holywell, (in the Suburbs of Oxford,) who died (in the sixty second year of his Age) on Wednesday Morning Dec. 30. 1721. and was buried on Friday Evening (being Jan. 1.) immediately following in Holywell Church-Yard.

dwne dayes, and some since, shall casilie pe.ceive that he [*Fisher*] was a man, for his profound learning and rare vertue, highlie revered and esteemed throughout *Christendome*. And no doubt, but if his writings and doings be well compared, ye shall find him most like those holy Fathers and Doctors, that, in the ¹ primative Church, laid the verie foundation and first ground of our beliefe, upon the which we have since rested and stayed our² selves, whome to describe whollie and fullie unto you, according to his worthinesse, I will not take upon me to do it, neither am I able. No, were I as eloquent as *Cicero*, or as wittie and subtile as *Aristotle*, as copious as *Demosthenes*, or as profound in philosophie as *Plato*, such, and so innumerable, were his³ singuler vertues. But herin I will content my selfe with the generall commendacion, which all the famous universities of ⁴ devinitie in *Europe* do give this learned Father, by calling him blessed Martir, and alleaging his workes for great authoritie. Thus much I may also say, that unto *Justus* his predecessor, the first Bishoppe of *Rochester*, he was a just and true successour. The place of his birth he doth greatlie beautifie with the glorious Bishoppe *St. John of Beverley*. To the Countrey of *Kent*, where he was bishoppe, he is an ornament

with *St. Thomas of Canterburie*; in gravetie of his writing he is to be revered with *St. Bede*; for stout defending the right and libertie of the holie Church, against the power of princes, he is not inferiour to the blessed bishoppe *St. Ambrose*, and *St. Crysostome*; in praying for his enemies and persecutors, he resembleth holie *St. Stephen*; in constancie and stoutnesse of his martirdom, he was a second *Cyprian*. But, above all other, he is most to be likened and compared to the holie Prophett and Martir of God *St. John Baptist*; and first, to sett aside all congruence in their names of *John*, it is to be noted, that as *John* lived in ⁵ wildernes a hard and solitarie life, in penance and punishment of himselfe, so this *John* lived a solitarie and austere life; in his private house and cell, saving when he was called abroad to other businesse, punishing himselfe with studie, hard lodging upon the mattes, fasting, praying, wearing of heare shirtes, and whipping himself. Likewise, as that *John* preached diligently the coming of *Christ* at hand, giving knowledge of salvation to all them that would beleeve and be baptised, so this *John*, with like diligence and care, warned the people by his continuall preaching and writing of *Christe's* departure at

¹ Sic. ² Sic. ³ Sic. ⁴ Sic. ⁵ P. the wildernes.

hand, in case they stopped not their eares against those horrible heresies, dailie preached and sett forthe unto them; And, as that *John*, died for a case of matrimony, contrarie in appearance, but agreable in substance and truth, saying unto kinge *Henrye*, *it is not lawfull for¹ the* "to put away thy wife, and take an other, though she were once thy brother's wife, for thy brother is dead without issue, and ² then now lawfullie married unto her by dispensation and authoritie of the Church." For *Herode*, whom *St. John Baptist* reprehended, took to him his brother's wife, his brother living, which ³ is manifestlie repugnant to God's Lawe, could not be done: But king *Henrye* tooke his brother's wife, when his brother was dead without issue of her, which by *Moyse's* Lawe is not in that case forbidden, and by the authoritie of the Church may be permitted as this was, and therefore was the mariage good and lawfull, and consequentlie the second detestable and unlawfull. Furthermore, as that *John's* head was begged of king *Herode* at a banquet by a *Psaltresse* or wqman dancer, so this *John's* head was by a like person of king *Henrye*, as he sat banqueting and chearing at his house at *Hamworth*. As this *John* was be-

headed on the birth day of kinge *Herode*, so this *John* was beheaded on the birth day of king *Henrye*, the king having accomplished that day the just age of fortie five yeares. And as the holie singar of that *John* with pointing to the Lambe, when he said, *Ecce agnus dei*, was miraculouſlie preserved from Corruption long after his death and martirdome, so the holie head of this *John*, wherwith he stoutlie defended the head of our holie mother the Church, was by miracle preserved long after his martirdome with a fresh and livelie colour, till, by commaundement of the king, it was taken away, and conveyed out of sight. Finally, as in the person of that *John* ⁴ their died thre severall functions or offices at once, that is to saye, of a Preist, a Prophet, and a Patriarke, so in the person of this *John* there died three like worthie vocations, that is to say, a Priest, a Bishope and a Cardinall. And thus we see, how the death of our holie *John* may be compared to *St. John Baptist's* death, and yet in verie deed for some respectes it surpasseth the death of *St. John*. And the wicked doings of kinge *Henrye* surpasseth likewise the wicked doings of king *Herode*. For *St. John Baptist* reprehend-

¹ Sic. ² F. thou. ³ F. as. ⁴ Sic.

ed *Herode*, and would not allow his acte in taking onelie his brother's wife; but king *Henrie*, whome this our holie *John* reprehended, put away his lawfull and vertuous wife, and took to him, as is rehearsed, his own unlawfull daughter, made suer allreadie to another, and in honestie no better then an harlott. *Herode* was sorie for his rash promise to the woman dauncer when he heard her ask St. *John's* head, but king *Henrie* was nothing at all sorie for the promise he made of this our holy *John's* head, but wilfullie and maliciously sought all unlawfull meanes to cut it from the bodie, neither respecting his age, his vertue, his learninge, sanctytie of life, dignitie, nor other quality in his worthie personage. The fact of king *Herod*, for which St. *John* died; did most concerne the injurie, which *Herode* did to his brother, whose wife he took. But the fact of king *Henrie*, wherefore our blessed *John* died, not onelie touch the injurie committed against the vertuous ladie his lawfull wife, but it contained the expresse contempt of our holie father the Pope, and of the authoritie of the Catholike Church, besides the occasion of sinne and scandall, which it gave to the partie, that did pretend title to her, whome the king would nedes marry. But what should I speake

of *Herode*, whose crueltie was nothing to be compared to this king? For in malice, which he showed to a great number of holie and learned men, principallie to this our holie father, he had never yet his like bearing the name of *Christ*, and professing his faith. In unthankfulnesse he was much worse then *Alexander*. For he did not onelie nothing consider the great affiance, which his noble father king *Henrie* the Vjth. had in this holie man, making him, at his death, one of his executors (as we have before mentioned) nothing waying the singular affection and credit, that his Grandmother, that worthy Ladie, *Margarett* Countesse of *Richmond* and *Darbie*, had in him above all the Prelates and Bishops of this Land; but setting at naught the great Vertue, Learning and Holinesse, which he knew to be in this so rare a Bishoppe, and utterlie forgetting the honor and fame, which by him both he, and all his realme had gotten, like a most unthankfull Prince, and most contemptuous of his soveraigne and holie father the head of *Christ* in earth, sought out most wickedlie all the meanes he could, to intrappe this holie Bishoppe and vertuous Cardinall; and contrarie both to the law of God, and decrees of our holie mother the Church, being a meere lay

* F. did not.

Prince, and so having no Authoritie nor Jurisdiction, wherby he might lawfullie thus proceed against an anointed Bishoppe and Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*, but that by intending the least of the waies, that he used against him, must, of necessitie, incurre the sore and grevous Excommunication, accompanied with manie other dangers and inconveniences then can well be rehearsed: He, I say, contemning all these, did most wickedlye take upon him and usurpe the authoritie, which, before his daies, never Christian and Catholik Prince did, (and which *John Calvin*, an heretike, did utterlie detest and condemne in him;) and against all lawe and reason most cruellie put to death this man of God, over whome neither by Lawe, nor Custome, he could have anie Criminall Jurisdiction, but ought, if he had made anie offence, to have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his Metropolitan, or rather to the cheefe Head of all Bishopps, to whome onelie the Judgement and hearing of a Bishoppe's crime in a spirituall cause, as this was, doth and allwaies hath of right appertained. And as the enormities of King *Henric* in this case were so exorbitant, and surpassing all Lawe, Reason and Conscience, so is the wonderfull working of Allmightie God,

whose Judgements are secrett and strange in our sight, much to be marked and noted in him, and his adherentes. For as God of his owne nature is patient and long suffering, ' by cause he expecteth the amendment of our sinfull lives; so is he allso just in his doings, and punisheth greivously when no amendment is indeavour'd, as now may well be perceived by those persons, that were persecutors of this blessed man. For they escaped not the danger of his heavie hand, as shal be declared unto you.

And first to begin with the *Ladie Anne Bullen*, as the cheefe and principall cause, for whome all this wofull tragedie began, who was also the cheefe persecutor of this holie man, marke how she was, in short space, cast downe from the topp of her high honor and dignitie, wherin she was exalted, and for a most vile and abominable incest, committed with her owne brother, besides sundrie adulteries with other persons, was throwne into cruell and strait prison, where she remained not longe before she was condemned to death by sundrie noble men of this realme, that lately before were pliable and readie to please her in all her commaundements, whereof some were neare of kindred to her, yea one of them her owne father. Accord-

ing to which condemnation she was put to open and shamefull execution of death, leaving behind her nothing but an infamous name to remaine for ever, for whose losse the king himselfe tooke so little sorow, that the verie next day after she was dead, he was married to an other wife.

Next that the Lord *Crumwell* is to be remembred, who with a great diligence solicited the matter to the king, and earnestlie provoked him in this and manie other ill purposes. He being advaniced to such honor and authoritye, as no man in this realme, at that time, bare the like about the king, grew at last into such hatred amongst the noble men and commons¹ throughtout the realme, for his untollerable and tirannicall crueltie, exercised over them, that, finallie, he was by sundrie practises brought also into the king's displeasure, and so cast into miserable prison condemned to death by act of parliament for heresie and treason, and after executed according to his judgment, no man pittying his case.

Then cometh to mind Mr. *Thomas Cranmer*, archbishope of *Caunterburie*, who of his owne power, without just warrant, pronounced the sentence of divorce betwene the king and the Queene, and after calling this holy man before him and others, cast him

into prison, with as much extremitie as could be shewed, for refusing the two othes, the one of the king's new mariage, the other of the supremacie, from whence he was never delivered, till death rid him of all worldlie cares. Thus Mr. *Cranmer* although he continued his place and dignity, during the unnaturall and cruell times of king *Henric*, and the infant his sonne king *Edward*; yet, at last, in the raigne of that most blessed ladie Queene *Marie*, when the true light of Justice of *Christe's* ancient and Catholike religion began againe to shine, he was called to a reckoning for manie of his former ill doings, and, lastlie, standing stiffe in divers horrible and foule heresies, was worthelie burnt with fier, and consumed to ashes.

Likewise Mr. *Rich*, the king's Soliciter, that gave false testimonie against him, and was forsworne at his² arraignment, in so falselie betraying him, although for manie yeares after he continued corruptlie gathering together of wealth, till the daies of king *Henric* were ended, yet have I bin crediblye informed, that, if the king had lived but a fewe dayes longer then he did, he was growne into such displeasure against him for sundrie falsehoodes and deceiptes, in fraudulent purchasing and exchanging of land betwene the king and him, wherein the king was deceived of

¹ Sic. ² Sic.

no small value, and likewise for diverse bribes extorted upon many of his subjectes, that he was fullie determined to have attained him of felonie, extortion and perjurie, and so in one houre to have spoiled him of all the great heape, which he so falselie had raked together in manie yeares before. But being after, in the wicked time of the Infant's raigne, advanced to high honor and place, far above his desert, yet lived he to be deposed againe of that place, 'evin by the same persons that preferred him. But since, in the time of that noble and blessed Queene *Mary* of worthie memorie, he became penitent, as I have heard, for many of his offences, for the which God permitted him (as it may be thought) to die in better order then the rest before did. But true it is, that after his death his bodie escaped a narrow daunger of burning. For at such time as he was dead, and his bodie laid in a coffin ceared and balmed, and certaine candles set upon the hearse, as the maner was, one of the candles, either by the will of God, or els by negligence of some ' of some' of the watchers that were absent, fell downe, and tooke hold, first of the clothes, and after of the coffin, that, in the end, before anie bodie was ware, the fier was fastned upon the seare-clothes, where his miserable carcasse lay, and had, without all doubt, con-

sumed the same into ashes, had it not bin spedelie espied by certaine of the servantes by chaunce, who saved all for that time, though not without great danger to the bodie and the rest of his howse also; All which so narrow escapes I can impute to nothing, but one-lie to the goodnesse of God, for that he conceived (as before is said) some repentance, though I never heard of anie penance by him donne at all.

Last of all, it is worthie to be remembred, how justlie the king him selfe was plagued, first by the inordinate number of wives, being in all six, and not one lawfull more then the first, as may be thought. Of these six, two were repudiate, two beheaded for incontinence, one killed wittinglie in childbedd for saving of her child, and the sixt survived him, wherin her fortune was better then the rest of her fellowes. For (as I have heard reported by such as had no cause to lye) he was wearie of her longbefore he died, and therefore, if he had lived but one yeare longer, meant to have framed such matter against her, for heresie, as should have cost her her life, as it did some others of her predecessors before. And as for heire male of his bodie, which he so much desired, and made so much adoe for, as though the realme had bin utterlie undonne, if he had died without

issue male, we see that God, for some purpose, permitted him at last to have a sonne, rather, as it may be thought, that no sillie woman should loose their lives for satisfying his licentious and vaine appetite, then for anie other just respect. But after his death, the raigie of that sonne was verie short, and his yeares verie few, so is there no great matter praise worthe to be written of him, but of things done under the colour of his name and authoritie we have all great cause to lament, which tended to nothing else, but the overthrow and extirpation of the Catholike faith here within this realme, as we have felt and tasted, and should have tasted still more, if God had not taken upon him some speciall favour (as may be thought) and mercifull pittie, which at last he beganne to have, of his poore afflicted contrey, reducing it to the true and auncient faith, by the cutting away of such an Impe, at whose handes we were not to looke for more grace, then the father, by his pernicious examples, had grafted in so incestuous and damnable a stock. Then note his unmercifull and unspeakable crueltye, wherein he was entred by the horrible murder of this holy Prelate, he conceived such a boldnesse, and therewithall was stricken with such a blindness, that in crueltye he was to be accompted nothing inferiour to *Nero*. For

wheras *Nero* committed execrable paracide, in causing his naturall mother to be slaine, and not satiate therewith commaunding, that, in his presence, her bellie should be opened, to the intent, as he said, that unnaturallie he might behold the place where he was conceived in her wombe; this king *Henric*, another *Nero*, did not onelie perpetrate paracide and sacriledge, but also that haynous treason of heresie, all at one clapp, whiles, in ripping the bowels of his mother the holy Church, and verie spouse of Christ upon earth, he labored to teare her in peces, and despising her authoritie, being but one of her rotten members, monstrously took upon him to be her supream head. For this onelie act, if he had donne nothing els, alwaies was, and is, by law accounted so enorme and exorbitant a thing, that as he, which withdraweth, or detracteth, from anie particular church her right, doth manifest injurie and wronge; so he, that goeth about to take away the priveledge of the church of *Rome*, given of *Christ* himselfe, the supream head of all Churches, falleth into heresie. And wheras the other transgressor is to be termed injurious and unnaturall, this kind of offendor is to be called both a schismaticke and an heretike. For he doth violate faith and nature,

in attemptſing againſt the Church, which is the mother of faith. But this our ſecond *Nero* was not yet content with this abhominable act, but heaped a great manie moe upon it, rasing to the ground holie Monasteries, priories, and all sortes of religious houses, profaning them, with all the holie reliques and pretious ornamentes dedicate to the service of God, not sparing the bloodshedd of all such holie men, and learned Clarkes, as preferred the pleasure of God, and commaundement of their mother the Catholik Church, before his unlawfull laves and wicked will. And for noble personages of this Realme, both men and women, he spared neither kindred nor other; yea manie times, for a word speaking, he would revenge by death, were it spoken upon never so reasonable a ground or cause, by reason wherof more of the nobilitie were consumed in his daies, then in anie 3. of his predecessours, since this Realme was first inhabited; so that in murder he passed the cruell *Turk Selim*. To this joyne his licentious and wanton expences, wherby he consumed the treasure of his realme, and then falling into lacke, turned his gold and silver into copper, and after spending the same unthriftelie, tooke of his subjectes so excessive, that never Prince in this realme lived with lesse love and favour of all good people, though among flatterers and Parasites (among

whom this treasure was spent) never so highlie magnified and extolled. Then consider, how justlie he was plagued in his grosse bodie, many yeares before his death, with sores and diseases, that grew upon him by meanes of drunken surfetts, idlenesse, sloth and vicious trade of life, sparing neither kindred nor other, if she liked his carnall appetite, wherby he became at last so impotent and lothsome, that when the surgions should dresse him, it hath bin reported by some of his privie Chamber, that they have smelt the ill savour of his sores the space of two chambers, before they came at him. Lastlie, and most of all, weighe the danger of his miserable soule, dying in the perillous state of excommunication, without anie reconciliation or repentance knowne or hagd of in the world: yea it hath bin reported by such as were about him, at his end, that he died almost in desperacion, cryin out upon the Phisitians, because they could not cure him, saying, "Have I thus rewarded you with Livings, and given you fees, and nowe none of you able to helpe me, when I have most need of your helpe?" And with that calling for Sr. *Anthony Denney*, an egregious flatterer about him, and commonlie never far from him, commaunded him to whippe them. And although he perceived at last, that by no meanes he could escape death, yet, as farre as anie man can re-

port, in all the time of his sickness he not once called to God for mercie and forgiveness of his former wretched life. No trulie, but sometimes lying in a studie with him selfe, and sometimes sorrowing, as seemed by his countenance, would sodenlie say, "Oh! I must die. Yea, Sir," would some one or other saye, "you must nedes die once, and so must I and everie one heare, but I trust you shall not die now. Alas"! would he say againe, "thinkest thou that I shall be saved when I die? for I have bin a king and lived like a king". And no doubt but evin as his life was sinfull, so, after his death, God shewed a strange example upon his wretched carcasse. For in such time as it was in preparing, to be ceared and spiced, by the surgeons in the chamber at Westminster, where he died, to be after removed downe to the chappell, and so from thence to Windsore, where it was buried, it chaunced the said carcasse, by mishap, and over boisterous lifting, to fall to the ground, out of which issued such a quantitie of horrible and stinking blood and matter, that it was no small trouble to a number about it, to cense the place againe, and make it cleane against the next day for the remove. But before all could be done, there came into the place, as I have bin credeblie informed, a great

black dogg, no man could tell from whence, which dogg, whiles everie one was occupied, filled himselfe so full as his sides could hold with licking up filthy blood that was spilt, and in the end escaped without hurt from the guard and diverse others, that stroke at him with their holberdes and other weapons, meaning verelie to have killed him, if they could.

Others I coulde have named unto you that were doers in this matter, and that of a righ great calling, whome God worthelie after punished, some by a foule and shamefull end; some by leaving them without either issue or kindred, wherby their lands and goodes, after their death, came to the handes of straungers, that fell in strife among themselves. Others were attainted, and thereby not onelie their owne bodies executed to shamefull death, but also their lands and goodes being forfeited, their children went a begging, some came to one mis-happe, and some to an other, which, if it were written, wold requier a long processe.

These being manifest signes and tokens of God's indignation and heave displeasure against this whole realme, for so cruell and horrible murdering of his holie Prophettes, it standeth us in hand, and that spedelie, without delay, to prostrate our selves before him, and with humilitie to beseech him, of

his infinite mercie and goodnesse, that we be not, according to our desertes, worthelye punished, first, in this world, by the intollerable yoake and barbarous tirannio of Infidells and *Turkes*, and after, in the world to come, by everlasting paine and torment of Hell fier; but that rather, by the meritts and intercession of this, and other holie Martirs, this noble Realme may once againe be restored to that auncient, and true Christian faith, in which our forefathers lived these thousand yeares and more, and that we the dwellers therein, and our posteritie, may once againe peaceblye serve him, in the same faith, all the daies of our lives, and after, in the world to come, glorifie him in his heavenly kingdome, where he reigneth for ever and ever. Amen. *This is the Conclusion of a Popish Book, to the Dootrines of which I by no means subscribe. Nor will I vouch for the matters of Fact. I have been a faithfull Transcriber, and I leave the whole to the Judgment of the Reader. I took occasion to do it from the mention of the fatal destruction of Bookes and Images, by virtue of the order for which many excellent Pictures also perished of divers worthy persons of both Sexes. Even these, howeever innocent in themselves, were look'd upon as*

Images and Representations of Favourers and Abettors of Superstition. The Executioners of the Act exceeded their Commission, and made it reach even to Things never intended by it. So that 'tis a wonder, that any curious Pictures of Antiquity escap'd their Fury, and that they had not committed to the Flames even such Pictures, as K. Henry the VIIIth. himself admired, (particularly those of fine, but wanton Women) one of which was an ancient and fine one of the beautifull Rosamond, that is now in the possession of my ingenious and worthy Friend Samuel Gale, Esq;. who lately purchas'd it accidentally, and 'twas from him that I receiv'd the following account of it. 'Tis painted on a Pannel of Wainscot, and represents her, in a three quarter proportion, dress'd in the Habit of the Times, a streight Body'd Gown of changeable red Velvet, with large square Sleeves of Black flower'd Damask Faccings, turn'd up above the Bend of her Arms, and close sleeves of a pearl colour'd Sattin puff'd out, but button'd at the Rist appearing from under the Large ones. She has several Rings sett with pretious Stones on her Fingers. Her Breast cover'd with a fine Flower'd

Linnen, gather'd close at the Neck like a Ruff. Her Face is charmingly Fair, with a fine Blush in her Checks. Her Hair of a Dark Brown, parted with a Seam from the middle of her Forehead upwards under her Coiffure, which is very plain, but a Gold Lace appears above it, and that cover'd with a small cap of Black Silk. She is looking very intently upon the fatal Cup, which she holds in one hand, and the Cover in the other, as going to drink it. Before her is a table cover'd with black Damask, on which there lies a Prayer Book open, writ in the ancient black Character. The whole Piece is extremely well preserv'd. Mr. Gale takes it to have been done about Harry the 7th's time.

croised, crossed.

croiserie, crosses.

crownment, coronation.

croupe, buttocks, crupper,

cum, came,

cummythe, come.

cantre, country, encounter.

curtais, courteous.

curtasly, courteously.

curteis, courteous.

curteisly, courteously.

curteylly, courteously.

curteys, courteous.

cussed, kissed.

Customary Tenantes. Such Tenants as hold by the custom of

the Manour, or such as hold by Copy of Court Rolls upon performance of the usual Customs.

D.

da, dame.

daile, dally, deale.

dam, damè.

Damas, Damascus.

dan, dominus, Sir.

Daneis, Danish. In pag. 2. the author thinks that Kampedene is the same as campus Danorum; but falsly. See Kampedene.

Danes, Danish.

Danesry, Danish.

Dangilde, Dane-gelt.

dangu, dungeon, tower, castle. The Author of the English sometimes uses the very French Words, as in pag. 203. where we have at þe dangu þat nyght, 'tis dangu also in the French.

danz, dominus, Sir. Videsis Glossarium nostrum ad Robertum Gloucestriensem, voc. sire.

dar, dare, durst. I dar ne may, I durst not. þat strength ne dar, that strength durst not,

dare, give, grant.

dawes, days.

dayet, a curse, cursed, confounded.

dayet haf his lip, and his nose þerby, a pox take his lips, and his nose thereby. dayet þat þer of rouht, cursed be he that occasioned

sioned this. dayet who þe kȳme, confounded be he that entertains the. dayet his nose, confound his nose, a curse to his nose.

ded, death, did.

dede, death, dead, deed, dedes, feats, action, died. þe dede him dight, prepared himself for death,

dedes, deeds.

dedis, deads, as in pag. 239. in to þe dedis hond, is into the deads hand, or, in manum mortuam.

deed, dead.

defare, undo.

defendes, prohibiteth, forbiddeth.

degh, vouchsafd.

deie, put to death, kill, destroy, die.

& do þe Scottis deie, and kill the Scots, do þise Scottis deie, kill these Scots. & did þe Walsch men deie, and did the Welsh men to death, or, made the Welsh men die.

deignouse, disdainfull.

deih, die, nought ne deigh, did not die, he ne deih, he did not die.

dele, a deal, part, distribute, neuer a dele, never a whit.

deles, deals, meddles.

Demaynes sive Demaines, Demains or demeasns, (either from the Lat. *Dominicum*, or French *Demain* or *Domain*,) a word sufficiently known, and signifies as much as *patrimonium Domini*. *Hotoman*, (in *verbis feudalibus*, *verbo Dominicum*,) by divers Authori-

ties, proves those lands to be *Dominicum*, which a man holds originally of himself; and those to be *feodum*, which he holds by the benefit of a superior Lord. But this word is now most commonly used for a distinction between those Lands, that the Lord of a Manour hath in his own hands, or in the hands of his Lessee, dimised upon a rent for term of years or life; and such other Lands appertaining to the said Manour, which belong to Free or Copy-holders; howbeit the Copy-hold belonging to any Manour, is also, in the opinion of many good Lawyers, accounted *Demeasn*. See *Cowell's Interpreter*, and *Blount's Dictionary* interpreting *Hard Words*.

deme, condemn, judge, deed, examine, decree.

demed, judged, managed, condemned.

demeýne, demeasn, demains.

demouring, dwelling.

demple, wrangle. No more of þis to demple, no more of this to wrangle or dispute.

demýng, judging.

dene, dean.

departe, separate, depart.

deapest, deepest.

dere, sorrow, hurt, damage, obstruction, dare, dear, þe lesse wille dere, the less hurt will there be.

- dereyne, *derayn*, confound or turn out of order. In this sense the word seems to come from the French *disarroyer*, i. e. confound, *turbare*. There are other senses of it. See *Spelman's Gloss. voc. dirationare*, and *Du-Fresne's Gloss. voc. ratio*, where *Du-Fresne* observes, that it signifies, among other things, to plead and to claime; and indeed to claim suits with the *Chronicle* I now publish. See also *Skinner* in his *Ety-molog. of Law words voc. dereyn*, and my *Glossary to Rob. of Glouc. in voc. de-reyn*.
- des, dice, desk, seat, table. on des, at a table.
- desces, *decease*, death.
- desceyuance, *deceit*, trick, *deceiving*, *couzening*.
- deses, *decease*, disease.
- despite, *despight*, injury, affront, contempt, scorn, vexation.
- destrere, (*dextrarius*, *equus militaris*,) a steed, a great horse, a horse of service.
- destres, distress.
- destresse, distress.
- desturbed, he disturbed, he obstructed.
- dete, date.
- Denelȳn, Dublin.
- deuere, *devoir*, endeavour, duty, service.
- deuise, *devided*, device, discretion.
- deus, God. as so say deus, as one would say good God.
- deuȳn, prophesy.
- deuȳs, device.
- deȳ, dye.
- deȳnoushede, scornfullness.
- deze pers, twelve peers.
- did, caused, *dil*, *did'st*. He did masons deuȳse. & cast, He ordered masons to devise and consider. He did be king in reson, He made the king to understand. *did þam be*, made, or caused them to be.
- diffamed, defamed.
- dight, prepare, make ready, made ready, accoutred, prepared, dressed, deck, deck'd, furnish, ready, rais'd, hastened, made. he dight him to be town, he made himself ready against the town.
- digthes, prepares, makes ready.
- digne, worthy.
- dike, ditch, ornament.
- dikes, ditches.
- disceite, deceit.
- discert, desert.
- disceyuance, deceit.
- disconfet, discomfited.
- disconfite, discomfited.
- dises, *decease*, death.
- disherite, *disherit*, *disherited*.
- disheriteson, *disseizin*, *disheriting*, *disinheritance*.
- disheritsoun, *disherison*, *disheritage*.
- disoars, discourse.
- dispende, spend, expend.
- dispite, injury.
- disputeson, *d.sputatign*.
- disputesoun, *disputation*.
- disseised, *disseized*, *dispossess'd*.
- distance, discord, distance, difference, division, dissension, for allo

alle oþer distance, notwithstanding all other difference.

distauñce, division, difference.

disturblyng, disturbance, impediment, let, hindrance.

do, make, do. do com, make or cause to come. do dight and mak zow hone, p. 170. prepare and make your self ready, sive prepare your self, and be of good courage and cheer. tho' indeed bone may here be, what we commonly say bonny; and then the Words will denote, make your self ready, and be brisk and bonny. & or I zit do my fyn, and before I yet make my end, or, and yet before I dye. do þe coroun kȳng, make thee to be crown'd king.

doand, doing.

doellfullie, dolefully, grievously.

doe wise, disguised.

dole, grief.

dome, doom, judgment, condemnation, discretion. dome ou þam salle nedes, judgment must needs pass on them.

dominoun, dominion, lordship, house.

don, done, laid.

dunjon, dungeon, prison. "Dun, geon", (inquit Skinnerus) "Barathrum, Tullianum, Carcer Subterraneus & Cubiginosus, mirè detorto sensu, à Fr. G. Dongeon, Turris munitissima Propugnaculi ad ultimum Receptum, utr. "y. d. Domio (i. e.) Domici-

lium; fortean enim anti-

qui captivos suos in altissi-

ma & munitissima totius ar-

cis seu urbis turre, tanquam

loca tutissimo, custodierunt.

Posses etiam deflectere à

nom. Dung, quia in tali

carcere miseri cubiculum

stercore suo conspurcant, sed

prius longe præfero". Rec,

tissime hæc Skinnerus de altissi-

ma & munitissima turre. Inde

& hæc verba apud nostrum, p.

121. & did reise in þat coste a

stalworth donjon, idem valent

quod, and did raise in that coast

a strong high tower or castle.

Et quidem turris arcis nostræ

Oxonienſis aptissime dongeon à

nonnullis appellatur, quantumvis

vulgo per synecdochen haud alio

nomine quam the castle veniat.

donjoun, dungeon, prison.

doole, grief.

dortoure, dorter, dormitory.

dos, does, do.

douhteli, doughtily, readily, will-

ingly.

douhtinesse, manhood, strength,

valour.

douhty, stout, strong, courageous,

magnanimous, valiant; brave,

sturdy. Godefrey of Louayn

þe duke þat was douhty,

Bi messengers tuaȳn sent to

kȳng Henry, For his douhter

Adelayn, þat wele was þan

of age. i. e. King Henry

sent to Godefrey, that was the

stout duke of Louvain, for his

daughter

daughter Adelayn, *that was then ripe of age.*

douhtýnes, *couragiousness, courage.*

douhtýnesse, *couragiousness, hardness.*

doure, *endure.*

doute, *fear, doubt.*

douted, *doubted, feared.*

doyngeus, *doings.*

dred, *dreaded, feared, were fear-full, terrify'd, afraid.*

drede, *fear, terrify.*

dref, *drove.*

drenge, *drag.*

drenkled, *drowned, were drown'd.*

dríue, *to drive, to draw, to go.*

drof, *drove.*

dronkeld, *drowned. dronkeld euer ilkon, every one of them was drowned.*

dronken, *drunk.*

dronkled, *drowned, was drowned, was sunk.*

dronkou, *drunk, drank.*

drouh, *dreic.*

drowe, *drew, threw.*

dryue, *drive, drove.*

dryuen, *drove off.*

dubbid, *dubbed, either from the French doubber, doubber, or addoubber, to rig, trim, dress, patch, mend, arm, or else (which I rather think) from the Norman-Saxon Word dubban, to create, gird, or strike, which occurs in p. 187. of the Saxon Chron. under the year MLXXXV. where 'tis said, that William the conqueror created his son Henry a Knight at Westmin-*

ster, I dubbade hiȝ sunu Henric to p̃t̃depe þæp. See Dr. Hickes's Gram. Sax. p. 151. & Gram. Franco-Theotisc. p. 91.

duelland, *dwelling.*

dur, *durst.*

dure, *enduring.*

dures, *doors.*

durre, *door.*

durȳn, *hard.*

duze, *douzen, twelve.*

duzepers, *douzen peers, twelve peers. sed ad pag. 269. duze pere pro duzepers forsitan reponendum est, ut metrum prior metro commodius respondeat.*

dýght, *prepared.*

dýnt, *dint, blow, point, stroke.*

dyntis, *dints, blows.*

E.

eam, *unkle. "Eame. Avunculus". (saith Somner, in his Saxon Dict.) "the mothers brother" who to this day is so called in Lancashire. Noel. Bel-gis, oom." But then 'twas often used promiscuously, both for the father's, as well as mother's brother. See my Glossary to Rob. of Glouc. in voc. eme.*

est, *afterwards, after, again.*

estson, *again.*

estsones, *again.*

estsonne, *again, soon after.*

estsons, *estsoons, now and then, ever and anon, presently, again, soon*

- soon after. In pag. 130. l. 6.
*the French hath altre feeze, (for
 eft sons) from which, I think
 we commonly say to fetch a
 fiez.*
- egged, egg'd, egg'd on, spur'd on,
 incited, urg'd.
- egre, eager, fierce.
- eise, ease, to ease.
- eke, ease.
- Fland, p. 77. *Healande* alias.
- elde, age, old, old age. smyten
 in to elde, brought or drawn to
 old age; smitten in age or years.
- elite, elect.
- elites, elects.
- ellenend, eleventh.
- ellis, else, otherwise.
- elne, ell.
- els, else.
- Elyng, Ely.
- emprise, enterprize.
- emys, enemies.
- enbussed, delay'd, waylaid, am-
 bushed, in ambush.
- enbussement, ambushment.
- encheson, occasion.
- enchesonne, occasion, need.
- enchesoun, occasion, cause.
- encumberment, annoyance, in-
 cumbring, incumbrance, mole-
 station.
- encumberyng, incumbrance, trou-
 ble.
- encumbre, incumbrance, trouble.
- endis, ends.
- enforme, form, fashion, settle.
- enmys, enemies.
- enoynted, anointed.
- enquere, inquire. was enquere,
 was to inquire.
- enseled, sealed.
- enselid, sealed, was sealed.
- ent, ended. wele ent, well ended.
- enterdite, interdict.
- enterdited, interdicted.
- enterlace, interlace, a kind of
 verse or rhythm so called.
- entermet, intermediate, interceed,
 intermeddle.
- entre, entred, entry.
- entres, entries.
- er, are, before. It er, there are.
- erbage, see herbage.
- ere, before, are.
- erle, earl, duke. *Vide not. ad
 imum* pag. 179, 180.
- erresdeken, archdeacon.
- ersbisshop, archbishop.
- ersdeken, archdeacon.
- ersebisshop, archbishop.
- ert, art.
- erpe horn, pag. 118. earth-horn,
 or rather (for so I take the
 word naturally to signify)
 country-horn. But then what
 sort of horns these were I
 cannot, as yet, learn, tho' I
 have written, for Satisfaction,
 into that very Country, where
 the Action is related to have
 been. Nor indeed can I re-
 collect, that I have met with
 the word any where else.
 The Scots had design'd, to
 have got an entire victory
 over K. Stephen, by a vast,
 and almost incredible, num-
 ber of cattle, that they had
 got together, thinking (by
 that means) to trample down
 the English before them; but
 the

the English, being forewarned of the matter; cunningly prevented it, by placing Earth-horns or Country-horns in every street and way, which the Cattle were to pass, and the Effect proved according to their wishes. For the Earth-horns being blow'd, it put the Cattle into such a terrible consternation, that they ran furiously back, crush'd the Scots themselves, and so the English came off compleat conquerors. The matter was talk'd of, as if it had been fresh, very frequently in the time of Robert of Brunne; for as for the relation in Peter Langtoft himself (I mean in the original French) it is not otherwise express'd, than that the Scots were vanquish'd by an hideous sound, or noise, that was made by the English. The Stratagem is so very remarkable, that I can not but think, that Polyænus would have vouchsaf'd it a particular place in his Work *περί στρατηγικῆς*, had it been transacted either before, or in, his time, especially since he tells us¹, how the besiegers of Theodosia, or Theodosia, a city of Pontus, were frightened away by the Noise of a great number of Trumpets, that were sounded all at the same time.

es, is.
 eschekere, exchequer.
 eschel, troop, company.
 eschele, squadron.
 escheles, squadrons.
 eschete, escheat; escheated, fallen.
 ese, easily.
 essheked, asked.
 essoyn, excuse.
 essoïne, excuse, communing, parleying.
 estere, state.
 estre, state, estate.
 estres, states, state, condition, conditions, things.
 &. See under A.
 eth, easily.
 euel, ill, illness, distemper.
 euelle, sickness.
 euen, even, adjusted.
 euenhed, evenness, equality, equal.
 euenhede, equity.
 euenlik, evenly.
 eueridele, every part.
 euerilkon, every one.
 euer ilkon, sive euerilkon, every one.
 euerilkone, every one, each one of them.
 euon, even.
 extende, extend, display, seize and value.
 extendours, extenders, surveyors.
 eýe, awe, aid, obedience, he stode of him non eýe, he stood in no awe or fear of him, eye of lessantes, (satura, pullities,)

game of, *fesauntes*, ab cy, ovo.
eyrus, years.
cýse, ease.

F.

faired, *fairest*, *farthest*.
fairer, *fairer*, *further*.
fairhede, *beauty*.
falle, *fall*, *fell*, *happen*.
fallis, *falls*, *happeneth*.
falste, *falsity*, *falsness*.
famen, *famish*.
fand, *found*.
fanged, *received*.
fare, (valeat,) *rest*, *dwel*, *go*, *jour-*
ney, *fare*, *ferry*, *pass*, *do*.
farn, *fared*.
faut, *fault*.
faute, *fault*.
fawe, *enmity*.
fay, *faith*. per fay, *in faith*.
fayn, *glad*, *gladly*, *joyfull*, *were*
glad, *fain*, *willingly*.
fayne, *glad*, *desirous*.
fayntise, *faintness*.
fayntlie, *gladly*.
fe, *fee*, *lands*, *income*.
feaute, *fealty*, *fidelity*, *faithfull-*
ness.
fedis, *feeds*.
fendes, *attempts*, ab A. Sax.
pandian, *tentare*.
fesse, *feoffe*, *enfeoffe*, *endow*, *pos-*
sess, *put in possession*.
felled, *feoffed*, *endowed*.
fellement, *feoffment*, *grant in fee*,
infeoffing, *possession*.
fellementes, *feoffments*, *fees*.
feiht, *fight*.
feire, *fairs*.

feith, *faith*.
fel, *fell out*, *happened*.
felaupes, *fellows*.
felaus, *fellows*.
feld sive felde, *fell*, *feel'd*.
fele, *many*, *happened*.
felle, *beat down*, *cut down*, *pull*
down, *humble*, *happened*, *came*,
fell, *fall*, *to fall*, *to cut*, *besell*,
crafty, *cunning*, *much*. felle him
fulle, *dejected him much*. fulle
felle, *very cunning*.
fellis, *falls*, *falls*, *throw or pull*
down.
felon, *traytour*.
felonie, *cruelty*, *anger*, *despight-*
fullness, *outrage*, *treachery*, *trea-*
son, *mischief*, *villany*.
felons, *traytours*, *treacherous*.
felonse, p. 207. (*pro felonie*)
treachery, *villany*.
feloun, *felon*, *traytour*, *traytours*.
felowus, *fellows*.
fend, *find*, *try'd*.
fende, *defend*, *fiend*, *devil*.
fende's, p. 281. (*singulariter*,
casu genitivo,) *fiend's*, *devil's*.
fendes, p. 281. (*pluraliter*,) *fiends*,
devils.
fer, *far*. fer fro, *far from*, *as far off*.
ferd, *fear*, *affraid*, *fearfull*, *went*,
fared, *managed*, *host*, *forces*,
army. Vide *inferd*.
ferde, *ferry'd*, *went*, *passed*, *affraid*,
fared, *went*.
fere, *journey*, *society*, *company*.
fear, *far*, *companion*, *fellow*.
feres, *companions*.
ferlike, *terrible*, *strange*.
ferly, *wonder*, *horribly*, *terribly*,
strangely. Bot I haf grete
ferly.

ferly, but I have great wonder,
or, I wonder very much.

ferne, far.

ferrer, farther.

ferrere, farther.

fers, fresh, companions, fierce.

ferth, fourth.

fortre, shrine.

ferýnges, sudden. Ab Anglo-
Sax. *feþinga*, *extemplo*, sud-
denly.

fesed, fastened, detained.

fesid, jerked, whipp'd, beaten.

fest, fast, fastened, fetch'd, noise,
fuss, (as we say commonly,)
to make a fuss.

fet, fetcht. fet his dede, got his
death.

fetc, feet.

fette, fetcht.

fettre, fetter.

feýn, glad.

feýng, received.

feýntise, dissimulation.

feýþly, faithfully.

fez, fees.

ficacie, sickly.

fiste, fift.

fistend, fiftenth.

fightand, fighting.

fikelle, fickle, inconstant, changea-
ble, sickly.

file, fool, thread, trifle.

filed, defiled, failed, injured, abus-
ed, foiled, repulsed.

fine, ceased.

first, forest. and of þe first assise,
p. 301, and of the forest assise.

*adeo ut assise hic idem sit quod
statutum sive decretum. Vide
Spellmanni Gloss. voc. assisa.*

fist, first.

fitz Izoun, p. 68. fitz John, nam
fiz Joun in Codd. Gull.

fle, fly, avoid.

fleand, fly, flying, fighting, put-
ting to flight.

flehand, flying.

fleih, flew, fled.

fleihs, flies.

fleked, bent, bowed, plied, turned.

flekes, flags, twigs.

fleme, banish, terrify.

flemed, exiled, banished, exiles.

flette, fleet.

flood, floud, inundation, raging
of the sea, tempest, water, sea,
river.

fom, river. It must be here re-
membered, that on this side
Fryer Bacon's study at Oxford
is a little Bridge¹, under which
runneth a small stream; (that
divideth Oxford-shire and
Bark-shire) being part of Tril-
milbow, whose Course of
old time was not to fall into
Isis, as now it doth, but into
the River Charwell through
the midst of Christ-Church
Meadow, which though it be
now but one, in former times
was two, whereof the farther
part, next to Isis, belonged
to the City of Oxford, and
was called the Town Mead,

¹ See Dr. Leonard Hutten's *Antiquities of Oxford*, published by me at the end of
Textus Rossensis, p. 348.

and the higher part, next to Frideswide's, belong'd to Christ-Church, and was called of old Frideswide's Mead. But in the days of R. Edward VIth. the Dean and Chapter, having then an annual Market, or Fair, usually kept about St. Frideswide's day in the Quadrangle, for many days together (and was much more considerable than Stourbridge Fair by Cambridge) were pleased to exchange the said Fair with the Town for their part of the foresaid Meadow; so that Christ-Church having thus got the whole Meadow to themselves, they damm'd up the old Channell, that ran into Charwell, and brought both the Meads into one; yet to keep up certain tokens, how the Course ran, certain meer stones were set in the Meadow, and it still bore the name of Shire-lake. And indeed even to this day, there are very visible signs, such as Rushes and different Grass, where it went, and (which is the reason, for which I mention all this) it is often call'd the flum or the flum. It is with all remarkable, that low, watry, rushy places are frequently call'd Flams by persons (especially such as deal in Meadows and Cattle) in and about Oxford. Of which Flams

there was formerly a much greater Number than there is at present, the Water of Charwell being then more obstructed than now, which conduc'd, in no small degree, to Sicknesses. And those that are acquainted with the History of Oxford are not ignorant, that the Pestilence was often in old time in that place, which occasioned the Scholars to retire, a thing which is to be attributed; in great measure, to the Flams, as well as to the neglect of cleansing the Streets, and keeping out Creatures that raised Filth and corrupted the Air. Of such kind of Flams there were abundance on the South side of the City, even beyond Fryer Bacon's Study, the Causey being not rais'd so high as at present, nor that way so much frequented (the Flams hindering) as nowadays; which was the reason therefore that the place, now called Fryer Bacon's Study, was very private (in respect of what it is now) and afforded that great Man a very convenient Retreat from the Grey Fryery, in order to contemplate in the night time, and make proper Observations in Astronomy, and other parts of Mathematics; which he did with the greater advantage, after he had

invented the Telescope (for 'tis to him we are to ascribe this usefull Invention¹) which added so much to his Reputation, that there was no one but look'd upon him as a prodigy, and his Discoveries derived upon him so much Envy, that he was proceeded against as a Magician, tho' he wrote expressly against Magick, as I have shew'd elsewhere². But 'twas in the Summer time chiefly, that this admirable Scholar made his Observations at the place that now bears his Name, and not in Winter. At that dry Season he was less obnoxious to the ill Vapours, that at other Seasons were troublesome and dangerous, especially when there was then such a Multitude of Flams, the ill Effects of which, however, himself, by the Directions he gave, very much prevented, for which he deserved, and, without doubt, received thanks from the University, as well as the Town, it being the Interest of this Seat of Learning, which is so admirably (nothing more finely) situated, to listen to persons of Skill when they prescribe what may prevent Infection, and therefore more Attention should have been given to such know-

ing Men above fourscore years since, when many suffered by a new Disease, which tho' it was felt at other places, yet rag'd most at Oxford, as may appear³ from a scarce little Book, lent me by my worthy Friend Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; intituled, Morbus Epidemicus Anno 1643. England's new Disease most contagious at present in Oxford. With the Signes, Causes, Remedies. Published by his Majesties Command. Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University. 4° in 3 Sheets. Though it was as ancient as Hippocrates⁴, yet it was termed The new Disease. 'Twas generally defined to be a malignant and contagious Feaver, being comprised under the Genus of a putrid continued Feaver, which proceedeth from putrefaction of blood, or humours continued in the greater vessels. So that the Disease may be truly called, Febris putrida, continua, maligna, & contagiosa; that is, a putrid, continued Feaver, both malignant and contagious. Tho' it was not the Plague, yet it was (as we before defined it) what some nevertheless denyed, malignant and contagious, as the Author of that Tract hath well proved. One cause of

¹ Ductor Historicus, Vol. II. p. 385.
ostr. MSS. Vol. 79, p. 122.

² Duct. Hist. Vol. II. p. 366.

³ Coll.
it

⁴ In Epidem.

it was found to be those putrid Exhalations, drawn up by the Sun, from stinking Mutter, Dung, Carcasses of dead Horses, and other Carrion, in and about the City, the removing of which noysome Inconveniencies, and keeping the Streets sweet, and clean, was soon found to tend much to the abatement of the Disease. A second cause was found to be Diet. For although there was no such scarcity of Provisions, as forced any of the Inhabitants (Scholars or others) to feed upon bad Meats, yet the Drink could not be excused, being, for the most part, (by reason of the multitude, and concourse of people) over-new, and not ripe or fit for drinking. Which Inconvenience is what we still complain of. And therefore 'tis wished the Brewers would somewhat regard our health, as well as their own profit, in drying their Mault sufficiently, thoroughly boyling their Beer, and making clean their Vessels; whereas a common Complaint against them is, that they make use of slack-dried Mault, do not half boyl their Beer, that they add few or no Hopps, and tun it up in unwashed Vessels, which causeth the Drink to be crude, raw, and apt to corrupt within us. To

*which Observation we may add, that the Brew-houses all stand upon the Banks of the River Isis, which of it self is a cold hungry Water, the source and springs of it arising from Cotswold in Gloucestershire: where at the spring head, the extremity of Coldness in the Water is such, that, as it is observed, Beasts refuse to drink of it; how great care then ought the Brewers to take i'th' boyling, whereby to alter, and amend this quality of the water? This Disease as it proved mortal to some, so it hung long upon others; but then many prevented the ill Effects by using this method. Presently upon complaint of Chilness, of aking and dizziness in the Head, they took a Cordial, went straitway into bed, and sweated, and rose next day, without any distemper: which might very well be, by discussing, and expelling the *placua*, and inquinamentum putredinale, before it had fermented, and assimilated the whole Masse. And by this means alone was cured that most fatal Disease *Sporus*, or Sudor Anglicus, which raged with such destructive violence ('till constant sweating for 24 houres, the only certain Remedy was found out) that*

z 2

neigh-

neighbouring Counties did not believe this Island had so many Inhabitants as died. We have not been wholly free since that time from the same kind of Disease, that this little Book before mentioned describes to have been so violent at Oxford; and whether or no there was not a touch of it in the latter end of the year 1724. I shall leave to the Judgment and Decision of those, that shall read these Notes and made any Remarks of what happened at that Season.

float, sayling. Now er alle on flote, now are all sayling on the Sea.

flowand, flowing, flow'd, over-flow'd.

flum, river. In old charms we have, flum Iupdan for the river Jordun.

fo, few, foe, foes, enemies, for. fo men, the enemies.

fode, food.

fodes, foods.

foen, foe. fulle foen, an utter enemy.

foisoun, store, plenty, abundance.

fole, foolish, fool, a fool.

foles, fools, foolish, folks.

folie, foolish.

folowand, following.

folowes, follow.

foltid, foolish, faulty.

fomen, enemies.

fond, find, found, have found,

try, tryed, went to. Hastily bignyne Philip to solow þou fond, begin thou, and try or contend hastily to follow Philip. See tünd.

fonde, found, try, find, contend, labour, endeavour, strive.

fonden, found.

fondes, tryes, attempts.

fondon, found.

fondoure, founder.

fondred, forced. he fondred þe Sarazins otuynne, he forced the Saracens into two parties.

fonk, funk, vapour, smoke.

fonkes, funks. be beten alle fonkes, be beat all to funks, or till they stink again.

foole, foolish.

foos, foes.

for, for, because, from, for that, in that, when, of, four. for ne non, for not one. ware him for tricherie, take heed to himself of treachery. for monethes, four months.

forbarred, debarred, barred of, deprived of.

forbede, forbid.

forbi, before, for by, notwithstanding, away, therefrom. forbi euer ilkone, before every one.

forbÿ, excluded.

fordid, destroyed.

for do sive fordo, undo, destroy.

fordon, undone, lost.

fordone, hindered, lost, stopt.

fordos, destroys, damages, undoes.

fore, gone, fared, went, go. ne non
 þer after fore, neither did any one
 go after it.

foreȳns, aliens, strangers.

forfare, forfeit, loose, to make de-
 sert, to make destitute, destroy.
 forfaren, forlorn, deserted, de-
 stroyed.

for for, wherefore.

forgetilschip, forgetfulness.

forgo sive for go. forego, forsake,
 leave, loose. Ab A. Sax. for-
 gan, dimittere, derelinquere.

forholn, withholden, withheld, de-
 tained, kept back.

forlete, leave, loose.

forlorne, lost.

formast, foremost. formast on of þo,
 the foremost man of those; the
 foremost one of those.

foremost, foremost, foremost next
 Palmesonenday, next before
 Palmsunday.

for schent, very much confounded.

forset, stopp'd.

for soth sive forsoth, in truth, for
 sooth, in troth, truly, of a truth.

forsters, foresters.

forsuore, forswore, abjured.

forth, forth, from, thenceforth.

forthelȳ, readily. als forthelȳ as
 he, as readily as he, as well as
 he, as far forth as he.

forthes, freta, friths, streights.

forth gode, should go forth, should
 be confirm'd.

forþouht, griev'd, feared. for-
 þouht it sore and smerte, it
 griev'd them sorely and smartly.

for told, foretold.

forward, bargain, condition, cove-

nant, love, argument, compact,
 contract, forwards. In a gode
 forward, on good Articles.

for warned, forewarned.

forwondred, much wondered at,
 very strange.

fosoun, confidence, ability.

foteþ foot, feet.

founde, try.

founden, founded.

foundes, founds, framing, found-
 ing.

fourtenȳght, fortnight.

fouþtȳ, fourty.

foyntes, attempts.

foyson, abundance, plenty, store,
 confidence, career.

foysoun, store, plenty, abundance.

fraist, nourish, countenance.

fram, frame.

Franceȳs, French.

franchise, franchise, franchises, li-
 berty.

Frankes, French.

Frankis, French.

frape, clutter, hurly burly, aid,
 from the French frappé, struck,
 knockt, rapt, &c.

frauh, fraught.

fraunkeleȳn, franklin, freeman,
 denizen.

frayed, affraid, frightened.

fre, free.

freist, freeze, cool.

freistes, fraughts.

frere, frier.

freres, friers.

frese, freez'd, froze.

fresse, fresh, quick.

frette, fraught or freight of a
 ship.

frith, *peace.*

frithe, *free, privilege, sanctify.*

fro, *from, of, against.* fro that forward, *from that time forwards.*

fulle, *full, fully, many, very.* fulle suÿthe, *sive suiße, very readily, very quickly, very fast.* fulle faire, *very fair.* fulle grim, *very austere, very sower or rough, very sharp, very grim.* fulle rebelle, *very rebelliously.* fulle streit, *p. 79. immediately,* vel etiam potest denotare, *very strictly sive very narrowly.*

funde, *found.*

funden, *found.*

fyn, *fine, finely, end, contract, conclusion.*

fÿnde, *endeavour.*

fÿne, *pure, fine, end, payment, bargain or agreement.*

fynes, *fines.* This Word fÿne or fine, cometh of the Latin finis, and is so well known, among our lawyers and others, that it is to no purpose, to say much about it. It hath divers applications in our Common Law. But the common Significations are, (1) A formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge, (2) A Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Lease. (3) A Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence.

fÿue, *five.* whan he had regned fÿue, & wele was aboue, *p. 57.*

whan he had reigned five years

(nam in Codd. Gall. kaunt. V. anuz en la tere en pees auoÿt reigne) and was much above.

G.

ga, *yea.*

gadred, *gathered.*

gadres, *gatherers.*

gaf, *gave, cared.* gaf of, *cared for.* of þe kirke gaf þei leste, *they cared least for the church.* gaf no tale, *cared not.*

gaff, *gave.*

galais, *galleys.*

zald, *yielded, gave.*

zalde, *yielded.*

galwes, *a gibbet or gallows.*

galweis, *gallows.*

gamen, *game, sport, rejoicing, gladness, mirth.* No gamen him ne list, *no game liked him.*

gamened, *gamed.* þan gamened þam no glewe, *then were they not at all glad.*

gammed, *gamed, rejoiced.* Sone with þe Danes gammed þam no glewe, *presently no mirth rejoiced (or remained with) the Danes.*

gan, *begin, began.* gan mis, *gone amiss.*

gannok, *standard, ensign,*

gare, *ready, at hand, provide, prepare, get ready, prepared, readily, quick.*

gared, *prepared, made ready, provided.*

garner, *garners, granaries.*

gart,

gart, p. 4. prepared. *Sed gan malim, ut ad inum paginæ monui.*

gaste, ghost.

gate, altogether, got, begot, ⁹⁰⁴ *with*, the way, gate. I rede out of his oste þe marchis go his gate, I advise, that the marquiss go his way out of this host.

gatis, gates.

gauelokes, (hastilia,) gavelocks, from the Saxon gavelucay in Ælfrick, which signifies, shafts, javelins, warlike Engines, &c. gayn stie, *Angl. Sax. ganz stize*, high-way.

gayte, gaiety, gladness. gadred als þo gayete, gathered as gay people use to do.

ge, ye, you, went, yea. ge unneþ is any dele, you have scarce any got.

Geantz, Giants.

geay, gay, merry.

ged, good, went.

gede, went.

geffen, given.

Geffroun, Geffry.

geld, yield, yielded.

gelde, yield.

gelded, yielded.

geldes, yields.

gelp, yelp, howl, howling, crying, cry, wail, may cry, may boast. þat men of vs gelp, that a great noise or report may be made about us.

zeme, appoint, care, govern, be governed, be guarded, to wield. ouertok it to zeme, undertook to take care of it.

zemed, defended, governed, minded, aimed, look'd to.

gendrure, issue, generation.

Gene, Genua or Genoa.

zeng, young.

gent, gentle, fine, pretty, soft, genteel, courteous.

gentille, genteel, fine, noble, honourable.

zepe, in jest.

zerd, yard.

zerde, rod, yard.

zere, ready, very, year.

zerne, earnestly, vehemently, desire, speedily, vigorously, earnestly desire, earnestly contend or endeavour.

zerned, yerned, longed, desired, contended, earnestly endeavour.

zernýng, desire, desiring, coveting.

Geruans, p. 78. *Cirrum, Gyrior Jarrow.*

gert, sharp, great.

gesse, guess.

gesse, guess.

gest, guess, guess'd, guest, company, guests, gests, acts, transaction, transactions.

zeste, guest, guests, allies, gests, transactions, affairs.

gested, entertain'd.

gestes, gests, acts, transactions.

gete, get.

geten, gotten,

getis, gets.

zett, yet, still.

gette, got, kept, shed, purchased.

geyns, gins, traps, engines.

gif, given, gave, give.

- giff, *if, give.*
 giffes, *gives.*
 gile, *guile, deceit, deceive.*
 gilerie, *deceit, guile.*
 gilerȳ, *cheat, fallacy, deceit, guile.*
 giloure, *guiler, deceiver, traytour,*
more deceitfull, more crafty.
 gilt, *gilt, guilt.*
 zing, *young.*
 gird, *girt, girded.*
 zit, *yet, nevertheless, moreover,*
furthermore.
 gites, *beds, lodging places, inns.*
 glath, p. 192, *publick. Hinc cer-*
te cl. Skinnerus de voce gladly
hæc profert. " Gladly, exp.
" Commonly, fort. q. d. Le-
" odly, AS. Leodlie (i. e.)
" Publicè, Populariter, ab AS.
" Leode, Populus.
 gleam, *light.*
 glede, *a coal.*
 glent, *glanced, passed, glided.*
 glewe, *glee, mirth, joy.*
 glosed, *flattered.*
 God, God, good. God son of
 heyuon, *God's son of Heaven.*
 gode, God, good, method, went,
 goods, gone. of Gode, against
 God, from God. Gode loue,
 God's love. ne zode, did not
 go. sais me a gode certeȳn, tell
 me a certain method, give me
 good advice.
 godes, goods.
 Godesbord, *God's table.*
 golden, *yielded.*
 zole, *Christmass.*
 zole feste, *feast of Christmass.*
 Golie, *Goliath.*
 zomen, *yeomen.*
 Gomor, *Gomorrhah.*
 gon, go, began. gon Itelle, be-
 gun to be told.
 gōnsaynoun, *banner.*
 gonseynounes, *standards.*
 zong, } *young.*
 zonge, }
 gonnen, *begun.*
 zorde, *yard.*
 zork, *York.*
 gos, *go.*
 gost, *ghost, spirit, soul.*
 zour, *your.*
 zow, you, your selves.
 grace, *grace, savour.*
 graith, *readiness, peace, agreement.*
 gram, *grieve, trouble, vex, punish,*
anger, fury, sorrow, debate,
irksomness.
 grame, *punishment, sorrow, hurt.*
 grant, *granted. grant mercy,*
grammercie, as Cotgrave hath
noted in his English and
French Dictionary. " Gra-
" mercy, (saith Dr. Skin-
ner) " à Fr. G. Grammercy.
" It. Granmerciè, q. d. gran-
" dem mercedem tibi duit
" Deus." He should have
said rather, grandem misericor-
diam.
 grantise, *grant, a grant, conces-*
sion, warrant, security.
 grayth, *array, draw, ornament.*
 gre, *great, estate, uill, pleasure,*
degree, step.
 grefe, *grievous, troublesome.*
 greith, *motion.*
 Grekis, *Greek, Greeks.*
 grene, *green.*

gres,

gres, *grass*.

gret, *great*.

gretand, *crying*.

grete, *greeted, cry, exclaim, com-*

plain, great, greatly, crying,

estate. I haf not zit so wrouht,

to haf maugre þe grete. I have

not behaved my self so as yet,

but I can do without thee. grete

þinges (in Appendice ad Præf.

Num. XIV.) wounds.

gretis, *greete*.

grette, *grated, clawed, greeted, sa-*

luted. his barons alle þei grette.

his barons he greeted all of

them.

greue, *be grievous, grieve, be at*

grievance, grief.

greuus, *griefs*.

grille, *cruel, cold*.

grim, *grim, cruel, sharp, austere,*

rough, roughly, fierce, harsh,

gruff, stern, devilish, vile.

grith, *agreement, peace. ȝrið-*

þryce, ȝriðþryche, ȝriðþryce,

or ȝreðþryce, is breach of

peace in old Monuments.

grȳm, *grim, harsh, sharp, ghastly,*

cruel, base.

gude, *good, went*.

guȳe, *guide, lead, govern, manage,*

direct.

guȳour, *guider*.

guȳours, *guiders, commanders.*

guȳse, *guise, manner.*

gȳe, *guide.*

gȳf, *give.*

gȳnnē, *begin,*

gynnes, begins.

gȳnnȳng, *beginning.*

gȳour, *guider, captain.*

gȳue, *gift.*

gȳuen of, *given off or over.*

gȳues, *give.*

H.

ha, *hast.*

hache, *hatchet, ax.*

had, *have, had, hadst. had haue,*

had had.

haddon, *had.*

haf, *have, hath, he had, to have.*

haf gode day, God by'e, or good

by'e, ut vulgo, i.e. God be with

you.

hage, *aguc, sickness. It comes*

from the French aigü, sharp,

because an aguc, at least in

the "Paroxysm," is known to

be so. But 'twas common,

with our Ancestors to prefix

h to Words, when there

was no manner of occasion.

Hence some of them writ Ho-

xonia for Oxonia, as is even ob-

serv'd by Mr. Vernon in his

Oxonium Poëma, where he

writes 'thus of two odd Verses

in Mertqn-College Windows:

Hic veteres potes inspicere, & ridere Poëtas,
Qui dignum cunctis carmen sensere fenestris,

In fenestris
Collegii Mer-
tonens. pas-
sim legitur
hoc carmen
cum illo alte-
ro, Tempus
in omne, tem-
pus consu-
mere grave.

Hoxoniam quare venisti præmeditare.

*And as they frequently
in old time called Ox-
ford, Hoxford, so they
did Abbington, Ha-
pyndoun, as may be
learned from Thomas
Sprot's Chronicle, that I lately
published.*

hakney, hackney horse.

*hakneis, hackney horses. From
the French haquenée, i. e. an
ambling horse, gelding, or mare.*

*We commonly call any Coach or
Horse, let out to hire, a Hack-
ney, &c. and some will tell you,
that the name owes it's original
to Hackney, a Town of much
resort, about three Miles from
London. But then how comes it
to pass, that it should be so
much used in the same sense in
Countries, where this town was
never heard of? or how came
the Word to be in vogue be-
fore this Town became noted?
I altogether, therefore, incline*

*to the French. And so does
the learned Dr. Skinner.*

"Hackney", (says he) "à Fr.

"G. Hacquenée; Hisp. Haca-

"néa, Haca, It. Acchineia, Ac-

"chenéa, Chineá, C. Br. Hac-

"nai, quod illis Equum

"Gradarium, nobis Equum

"Conductitium significat, fort.

"omnia à Teut. Hengst, E-

"quus, vel saltem cætera om-

nia ab It. Chinéa, & hoc à

"Schiena, Dorsum, q. d. Ca-

"vallo di Schiena, à Backed

"horse, a Saddle Horse, or

"Pad nag."

hakneye, hackney.

hald, hold, to hold.

halde, hold.

halden, holden.

haldes, holds.

hale vp, lift up, hoize up.

haled, healed.

half, side, part.

halidam, holy lady.

halle, all.

halp, help'd.

*hals, heels, neck. wikked hals.
wickedness.*

*haluendele, half part, the half
part, half.*

halwes, Saints.

Halwethurs, holy Thursday.

halý, holy.

hamage, homage.

hamelesse, hamletts.

han, have.

Hanaud, Hainalt.

*haned, had. N for v is after the
Scottish manner. For in the
old Scottish Translation of
Hector Boëthius we have
abone for above. Hane and
haue have been used promi-
scously. Thus, in Winken
de Worde's Ed. of lib. Festi-
valis, there is haue in the
Serm. de Transfiguracione Do-*

mini, whereas 'tis hane in that
other Ed. I have mentioned
above under the Word croice.

hard, hard, sharp, grievous, hard-
ship, sorrowfull, terrible, great,
heard.

hardilie, boldly.

hardon, heard.

harie, devastation, vexation, mole-
station.

has, has, have, hast. has he had,
p. 296. had he had.

hastif, hasty, quick, hastiness.

hastifly, hastily.

hastiuensse, rashness, pride, haugh-
tiness.

hat, hail.

hate, was called, heat.

haten, called.

hater, attire, habit.

hatie, p. 180. haughtiness, high-
ness. *sed hic loci potius est
idem quod hastif; adeo ut porgh
hatie denotet hastily, id quod de
Gallico par hatye itidem est
dicendum.*

hatrex, hatred.

hauberke, lorica, habergion, coat
of mail.

hauelon, (Gallice,) heullant, howl-
ing, yelling. *Whether the word
hauelogh is to be referr'd, that I
have printed from Cuxton in p.
664. of Heming's Chartulary.*

haunt, frequent, usual.

haunte, frequent, common.

haunted, frequented, practised.

haut, the high.

hauteyn, haughtly,

hayre, heir, a hare.

he, him, her, they, he, his. smote
he to dede, smote him to death.
of he answered amoved, moved by
her answer. he he light, he him-
self alighted. so in p. 167. he ho
is he himself, or himself, unless
one of the he's be superfluous.

heberd þam bileue, p. 80. gave
them harbour, harboured them
with livelyhood, sive entertain'd
them. bileue etiam readily deno-
tare potest.

hede, head, behead, heads.

hede hode, p. 267. the hoods of
their heads. *Sed forte potius
legend. hede & hode, i. e. heads
and hoods. Sed & hede hode
eo sensu potest accipi, quo man-
hood, ut hode conditionem sig-
nificet, adeo ut tunc temporis eo
ipso in prælio tam Normunni,
quam & Picardi conditionem
virilem, imo etiam ipsam vitam,
perdiderint.*

heen, hen.

heiere, higher.

heised, eased.

held, reckoned, accounted, hold,
held, went, kept. held no tales,
made no account. not held, did
not hold, did not observe, did not
keep.

hele, health.

helle, hell, the deep, the depth or
bottom of the sea. *Either from
the Saxon helan, tegere, celare;
or from hol, caverna, fovea,
abditum, cavitās, foramen. In the
old*

old Rhythmical Tract, about the Pains of Hell, in an ancient Vellum MS. (given me by my learned Friend Richard Graves, of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, Esq;) Hell is not only made to signify a great pit or hole, where the wicked are to be punished after the Resurrection, but the Sea, where the fiends dwell, as well as in the air and earth, till the day of Judgment. I do not know, but Robert of Brunne might be the Author of this old Tract, as well as of the other Pieces in the MS. Be that as it will, it puts me in mind of the old odd Map, I formerly often perus'd in the Bodl. Library, in which the Scottish Sea is made to be Hell, our Ancestors having strange Notions of that Sea, as well as they had of all Scotland, particularly the Northern Parts of it. But I shall give the Rhythms in the old Tract¹, I have spoke of, at large.

But first I will schewe where is helle
 As I haue herd grote clerkes telle.
 And² setthen wil I shewe gow more,
 And speke of the paynes that³ ben thore.
 Some clerkes sayn, as the boke bereth witnes,
 That helle euene a mydde the erthe is.
 For al the erthe⁴ be skylle lykned may be
 Vntyl a round appul tre,
 That euene⁵ a myddes haneth a colke,
 Ryght as an⁶ ey a mydde haneth a golke.
 For as a golk is euene a mydwarde
 Of the schelle of aney, whan it is harde;
 Ryght so is helle pit, as clerkes telles,
 A mydde the erthe and no where elles.
 As the golk a mydde of an ey⁷ lys,
 And the white a boutte, so in the same wys,
 Ryght so is the erthe, with oute doute,
 A myddes the heuenes, that⁸ gon a boutte.
 Thus may men se⁹ be an hard ey¹⁰ dyght,
 How heuene and erthe stondeþ ryght.

¹ Pag. 183. ² After. ³ Be there. ⁴ By reason. ⁵ Unto. ⁶ In the middle hath a heart, colke being the same here with bolke or venter; i. e. belly or paunch. ⁷ Egg in the middle hath a yolk. ⁸ Lies or lays. ⁹ Go. ¹⁰ By. ¹¹ Readily.

Ful ¹ hýdous and ² mýchel helle is ³ kyd,
 For why? it is with in the erthe hyd.
 Thedir ⁴ schul the synful bę dryuen,
 As sone as the laste ⁵ dom is zeuen,
 With alle the ⁶ fendes euere ther to duelle,
 That now ben in the eyr, in erthe, and in helle.
 Ther schul they alle ben stopped to gyder,
 Woo schul hem be, that schul ⁷ wende thider.
 For ther is so moche sorwe and ⁸ bale,
 And so many ⁹ payne with onte tale,
 That alle the clerkes that euere hadde wit,
 That euere were, or that lyuen git,
 Cowde not telle, ne schewe thorw ¹⁰ lore,
 How moche sorwe and paynes ben thore.
 And gif it thorw kýnde myghte ben so,
 An hundred thowsand men, or mo,
 Hadden an hundred thowsand tonges of ¹¹ stel,
 And ech tonge myghte speke wysly and weel,
 And ech a tonge of euery man
 Hadde be gunne, whan the world be gan,
 To speke of paynes, and schulde speke aý,
 Whiles the world laste, tyl domes day,
 git myghte they not the sorwe telle,
 That to synful men is ordeyned in helle.
 For why? no wit of man may be gynne
 The paynes, that ther ben ordeyned for sýnne.
 But men may fynde, who so ¹² wele loke,
 Some manere of paynes wryten in boke,
 As men haue herd wyse clerkes telle,
 A mong alle othere paynes, that ben in helle.
 Bote what man is so wys and wyttý,
 That cowde telle the paynes properly,
¹³ But if it were on that hadde ben thore,
 And ¹⁴ sen the paynes ¹⁵ lasse and more?

¹ Hideous. ² Great. ³ Said to be, shew'd to be. ⁴ Shall. ⁵ Judgment. ⁶ Fiends,
 Devils. ⁷ Go. ⁸ Grief. ⁹ Punishments, pains. ¹⁰ Learning. ¹¹ Steel. ¹² Will. ¹³ Ex-
 cept it were one. ¹⁴ Seen. ¹⁵ Less.

But he that cometh ther certayn
May not lyghtly turne a geyn, &c.

helled, *healed, covered.*

helpand, *helping.*

helt, *healthy.*

hem, *them.*

hend, *kind.* fulle hend, *very kind, very civil, very courteous.*

hende, *fine courteous, generous, kind, gentle, good.*

hender, *kinder, better.*

henge, *hang.*

Henners, *Hainalters.*

hent, *took, catch, take, struck, lunded, catch'd, taken, have taken, lay hands upon, apprehended.*

her, *hear, their.*

herbage or erbage, *tho' it naturally signifies the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the bit or mouth of the Cattle; yet it is most commonly used in law, for that liberty, a Man has to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground: also for what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.*

herbegerie, *habitation.*

herberd, *harbour.*

herbere, *arbour.*

herd, *hearing, having heard, hear, heard.* herd an, *p 90. heard of, nisi malis herdan, unica voce, pro hearing.*

herde, *herd or gather together, summon, heard.*

here, *army, hear, here, heard.*

Tiping here we say, *we heard tidings spoken.*

herfor, *upon this.*

Herford, *Hereford.*

Herietts, *Heriots or hariots, from the Saxon Hepe-geat, i. e. armour, weapons, or provision for war: or, a tribute that was of old given to the Lord of a manor for his better preparation toward war. "Vocem ductam" puto (saith Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary) "ab hepe, exercitus, & geat, aliàs geot, fundo, effundo, quasi fuerit quid in exercitum erogatum, vectigali Heregeld dicto, non dissimile". We now commonly understand by it, the best Chattel, that the Tenant hath at the hour of death, due to the Lord by Custom, be it Horse, Ox, Cow, or any such like.*

heritagelik, *inheritably, in fee simple, for ever.*

herkis, *hearken, listen.*

herlote, *p. 317. harlot, ribald, and indeed it is ribaud in the French.*

hernays, *harness. Tho' this Word, which, perhaps, comes either from the Teutonick Harnisch, or from the French Harnois or Harnas, commonly signifies, either all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman, or else the Furniture for a Horse in a Chariot,*

riot, Coach or Waggon; yet there is also another signification, which however foreign to any thing, that is mentioned in our Author (in whose time also Cauches, as we at present understand the Expression, were not in use,) I think fit to mention here, and that is, what these Words in the Statute of 2 Hen. VI. 14. have relation to: And that no Goldsmith nor Jeweller, nor any other that worketh Harness of Silver, shall set any of the same to sale within the City [of London,] before that it be touched with the touch, and also with the Mark or Sign of the Workman of the same, upon pain of Forfeiture of the double value &c. upon which Passage the Author of a little Book in 8vo¹ intituled, A Touch-stone for Gold and Silver Wares, remarks², that all sorts of Silver Work, of the most Eminent account (that are made in and about the City of London, and within three miles of the same) are comprehended under the Names of Vessels and Harness; mentioning vessels by reason of

what he had cited from former Acts.

herneis, harness, furniture, equipage, armour.

herneys, harness.

herousewes, herons. "Hernesues", (saith Dr. Skinner in *Etymolog. vocum antiquarum*) "Ardea avis, vox adhuc in agro Linc. obtinet, ab Heron, & Sue pro Pursue, Prosequi, Fr. G. Suivre, quia sc. hæc rapax avis tum alias aves, tum pisces insectatur".

hers, hearest, hears, hear.

Heruegra, p. 67. Harfager, being spoke of Harold Harfager.

hestc, command, will.

hestes, commands. The true Saxon Word was hæses; but after the Normans came into England, that Word was pronounc'd hestes, and by that Name were the X Commandments called, as may appear from what follows, transcrib'd by me from an old MS. Fragment in Velum, lent me by my worthy Friend, Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esq; The hand is of the age of King Stephen.

Les diz comandemens.

1 Lone god ouer alle þing.

2 Ne suer þu fals for no þing.

¹ Feste held fram ² wrching.
 Fader and moder do ³ worping.
 Of ⁴ manslogt, ⁵ naue ⁶ willing.
 Hordom let, it is ⁷ ful þing.
⁸ Mid wrong of noman haue no þing.
 Of false witnusse let bering.
 Let fleses lust ⁹ ut of ¹⁰ spusing.
¹¹ Wyllet of oþer man no þing.
 þos ten hestes ¹² þat heuene king
 Holde for ¹³ habþe gud ending.

Where the 2d. Commandment is omitted (as 'tis in several other MSS. of middle Age Antiquity, that I have seen) and the 10th is divided into two. I meet with the same Word also in another MS. Fragment in Velum, lent me by the same Friend, being part of an old Homilie about Confession and Penance. The Fragment contains two Pages in 4to. Tho' it be later than the former, yet I take it to be of the Reign of Richard II. The chief Thing I observ'd in it is, the Apostle's Creed, which is brought in thus: & ¹⁴ wite it wel, þat þou ougtest holde

Godes X hestes. For gif þou breke on of ¹⁵ h, þou dost, in as myche as in þe is, as Adam dide þat tyme, þat he ete þe appel, where þorou al þe ¹⁶ wold was ¹⁷ . . . flore. vnderstond, þat þe fyrste heste is, þou schalt not ¹⁸ ha alyen Godes . . . þat towcheþ þy byleue. & wyte it wel, þat ¹⁹ bot þou byleue . . . t, alle þat þou dost here ²⁰ anerþe is worþ ²¹ apese, forte wyne þe e of heuene. & þerfore at the ²² bygýnyg þou ²³ most sygge þi crede . . . yleue in God, fader almygti, ²⁴ schipper of h & of h, & in Jhesu Crist, his only

¹ Fast hold. ² Working. ³ Honour. ⁴ Manslaughter, murther. ⁵ Perhaps it should be ne naue, i. e. know not, or be not conscious. ⁶ Willingly. ⁷ Foul. ⁸ With. ⁹ Out. ¹⁰ Spousing, marriage. ¹¹ Will; desire, covet. ¹² Commanded. ¹³ to have good. ¹⁴ Know. ¹⁵ F. hem. ¹⁶ F. world. ¹⁷ F. forlore, i. e. lost. ¹⁸ Have strange. ¹⁹ Unless. ²⁰ On earth. ²¹ A pea, for to win. ²² Beginning. ²³ Must say. ²⁴ Creator, maker, from the Saxon ꝥapen, create, formare.

... e'oure. Lord, that
 conceyued
 was y'beued of þe Holigost.
 ybo of þe m.
 ... ede
 ma ... ied vnder
 put

Pounce Pil. Idon on
 croys

rode, ded & burd, he 3 ligte
 into helle ... ryd day
 he ras fram dep to lyue,
 he 4 stey into h. & here he
 sit on ... ader rygt
 side, fro 5 þenne he

hond A is to comyng to 6 de-
 me þe quike and þe dede ...

I bileue in þe Holigost, and
 in the holy chirche, 7 hale-
 wene in comune, of synne for
 gyuenesse, Fleschlyche arysyng
 to þe lyf wiþ outen ende. *The
 other Commandments are want-
 ing. The Points are put, to
 shew that a little Bit of the Skin
 is wanting, being either torn
 or rather eat off. What is
 over the line is by another
 (tho' an old) hand of the Reign,
 I think, of Hen. VI. from which
 hand is likewise the Note of
 Induction A. And this old Form*

*of the Apostles Creed brings to
 my mind the Form that occurs
 at the end of Pierce the Plough-
 mans Crede, printed in 4to with
 The vision of Pierce Plowman
 in the year 1561. which I luckily
 purchas'd sometime since, after
 I had made use of one (tho' of
 another Edition) that had been
 lent me by my excellent Friend
 Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; as
 may appear from this note, that
 I have written at the begin-
 ning of my Copy. " This
 " Book I purchas'd to day
 " (Febr. 22. 1724.) out of Dr.
 " Charlett's Study. It former-
 " ly belong'd to the learned
 " Mr. William Fulman. Tho'
 " I have two other Copies of
 " The Vision of Pierce Plow-
 " man, of this Edition, yet
 " the Crede of Pierce Plowman
 " (upon which I set a great
 " value) is wanting in both.
 " I have quoted this Crede both
 " in my Ed. of Guil. Neubrig.
 " and in my Glossary to Rob.
 " of Glouc. from a Copy lent me
 " by Thomas Rawlinson, Esq;".*

* Born of the maid Mary. * For, tholied, i. e. suffered, from the Saxon þolian, ferre,
 tolerare. 3 Alighted, descended, from the Sax. litan or alitan, desilire, decond-
 ere. 4 Ascended, from the Sax. stigan, ascendere, conscendere, scandere. 5 Thence,
 6 Judge. 7 Of Saints.

But because the Reader perhaps may be desirous of seeing the form of this Creed, as the Ploughman is there taught it, I shall, for that rea-

son, here transcribe it, that it may be the better compared with what I have printed from Mr. Ward's MS. Fragment.

¶ ¹ Leue thou in oure ² louered God, that al the world wrought holy ³ heuen erth on hey, hol iche he fourmede and is almighty hym self, ouer alle his werkes, and wrought as ⁴ is wil was, the world, and the heuen. and on gentil Jesu Christ, engendred of him seluen his owen onlyche sone, lord ouer all yknowen. That was clenlich conceiued clerly in trowthe Of the hey e holy gost, this is the ⁵ hol ybelyue. and of the maiden Marie, man was he born with outen synful seed, this is fully the byleue. with thorn ycrouned, crucified, and on the cros dyede. and ⁶ sythen his blessed body was in a stone byried. and descended a doun to the derk helle. and set out oure ⁷ formsaders, and ⁸ hy ful⁹ sayn weren. The thyrd day redeliche him self ros from deeth. and on a ston there he stod, he ¹⁰ steigh up to heuene, and on his fader right hand, redelich he sitteth, That almighty god ¹¹ our alle other ¹² whyghtes. and is hereafter to commen, Christ al him seluen To ¹³ demen the quyke and the dede, withouten any doute.

¹ Believe. ² Lord. ³ Heueneth on hey, holliche in Mr. Rawlinson's Copy, imprinted at London by Reynold Wolfe. anno Domini. M.D.L. III. whereas my Copy was impr. at London by Owen Rogers, dwelling betwixt both Saint Barthelmewes, at the signe of the Spread Eagle, A. D. (as I have noted before) M.D.LXI. the XXI. daye of the Moneth of Februarye. ⁴ His. ⁵ Holy beleue Cod. Rawl. ⁶ After, afterwards. ⁷ Forefathers. ⁸ They. ⁹ Glad. ¹⁰ Ascended. ¹¹ Ouer Cod. Rawl. Mr. Fulman hath written in the margin of my Copy, ore, i. e. over. ¹² Creatures. ¹³ Judge.

and in the heighe holy gost, holly I beleue.
 and general holy chirche also hold this in the mynde.
 The communion of saintes for soth¹ I to the² sayn.
 and for our great sinnes³ forginenes for to getten
 and only by Christ clenlich to be censed.
 Our Bodies again to risen right as we been here
 and the liif euclasting³ leue ich to habben. Amen.

het, commanded.

hete, promise, offered, promised.

heþing, mockery.

hette, promise, promised.

heued, head.

heuēst, harvest.

heuēd, heavied, grew heavy, sickened, fainted.

hew, hew'd, threw, cut. in tuo hew, cut in two.

hewe, hewed, cut...

hewes, hews, cuts, hacks.

heyle, health, healing, recovery.

heýng, hung, hang'd.

hiderward, hitherto.

hidnes, fear, caution, secret places.

hidous, hideous, horrible, dreadful.

hie, hic, hasten. to the kýng gan
 hir hie, to the king she began to
 hasten.

high, called.

hight, called, was called, were called, promised, permitted.

hii, high.

Hillarimesse, Hilary mass, Hilary tide.

hilled, high.

hiu, them, themselves, him, himself, he, it.

him seluen, himself.

hime, p. 227. (*pro hine.*) hinderance, ab *A. Sax.* hýnau, *impedire.*

Hingland, England.

hir, p. 303. him, and the stroke indeed in the MS. shews, that it should be read him.

hire, her, herself, to her.

hir seluen, her self.

his, hath, his, their, he, her. his body did þei leie, p. 248. her body did they lay. Richard his his spie, p. 187. Richard hath his spies. *hic nimirum utroque sensu, tam se...hath quam his, adeo ut prius his in has mutandum esse conjecerim.*

hise, his, his people, his'n, quam posteriorem vocem quantumvis corruptam barbaramque esse censeant homines elegantiores, recte tamen se habere contenderim; id quod etiam de multis aliis vocibus, utcunque apud vulgum fere tantummodo in usu, dicendum est.

hit, it.

hiþen, hence.

¹ Say. ² Forginenes Cod. Rawl. ³ Believe I to have.

ho, *he*.
 hoddon, *had*.
 hodred, *tired*.
 hogge, *huge, from the Saxon oza, horror, timor, fear, dread*.
 hold, *holding, held, accounted, reckoned, hold, confirm, grant*.
 holdand, *holding*.
 holden, *accounted, held*. holden
 hard, judged of hardly.
 holdes, *holdest*.
 hole, *wholly*.
 holelyche, *wholly*.
 holle, *whole*.
 holpon, *holpen, helped*.
 holy, *wholly*.
 holyche, *wholly*.
 home, *house*.
 hond, *hand*.
 hondes, *hounds*.
 hondus, *hands*.
 honeste, *honour; but in Num XV. of the Appendix to my Pref. it signifies honourable*.
 hongen, *hanged*.
 honne, *disgrace, reproach*.
 hoole, *whole*.
 hooley, *wholly, fully*.
 hopes, *thinkest, hopest*.
 hose, *house*.
 hote, *promise, offered, hot, warm*.
 hote is dette þing, promise is a thing that is a debt.
 hotte, *hold, hold fast*.
 hottes, *huts*.
 hous, *houses*.
 how, *p. 268. lo! how*.
 hulk, *hulk, cover, lye, lodge. ub Anglo-Sax. huld, cubile, tugurium*.
 hund, *hound*.

hunde, *hound*.
 hy, *hast*.
 hyz, *high*.
 hyng, *hang*.
 hyngand, *honging*.

I.

Japht, *Japhet*.
 jentille, *genteel, fine, gallant*.
 Jewise, *Jews*.
 if, *if, whether*.
 ige, *eye, eyes*.
 igen, *eyes*.
 igene, *eyes*.
 ilde, *isle, island*.
 ildes, *isles*.
 iles, *isles, islands*.
 ilk, *same, each, very, every, the same. ilk del, every whit, every bit. ilk a kyng, every king, sive each king. ilk a gere, every year. ilk a hede, every head. ilkaman, sive ilk a man, every man. ilk a side vel ilka side, every side, each side. ilk a dele vel ilka dele sive ilkadele, every jot, on every part, every side, on every side, every one, every whit, altogether, in every respect, every bit, every scrap, every thing, every part. þei lede þe ilk a dele, they lead thee just as they please. at the coronment ilk dele, at every part of the coronation. ilk a, every, every a. ilka del, on every side. ilk dele, on every side, every whit, every jot, quite and clean, every part, every side, altogether, by all means. ilk a Cristen man,*

- man; *every Christian man*. ilk a lordýng, *every lording or lord*. ilk a schrewe, *every shrew*. ilk a toun vel ilka toun, *every town*. ilk a Pikard, *every Picard*. ilk a cuntre, *every country*. ilk a taile, *every tail, every man*. on ilk a way, *on every side, every ways*. ilk a schire, *every shire*. ilk a flok, *every flock*. ilk a knyght, *every knight*. þat ilk seele, *the very seal*. ilk a stik, *every stick, every bit*. ilk a day, *every day*. þat ilk wais, *that in like manner*. ilk a coste, *every coast, each coast*.
- ilkadele, *see ilk*.
- ilkan, *every one*.
- ilkon, *every one, each one*.
- ilkone sive ilk one, *every one, each, each one, all*.
- in, in, &c. in on, *at once*. in present, *at present*. in clos, *inclosed*. in horn, *born in, by birth*.
- ine, in, *eyes*.
- inferd, p. 23, (*fearless*.) *quod si disjunctim legas in ferd. (quem admodum plane legendum esse existimo,) tunc erit, in a fright. Vide ferd.*
- Inglis, *English*.
- lulond, *England*.
- inouh, *enough*.
- inow, *enough, many, very many*. oþer inow, *a great many others*.
- inowe, *enough*.
- in tille, *into*.
- intyssement, *inticement*.
- inwitte, *conscience*. at myn inwitte, *but in my conscience*.
- jolif, *jolly*.
- jolifte, *jollity*.
- Joppýn, *Joppa*.
- iorne, *journey, days journey, adjournment*.
- iorned, *adjourned*.
- jornes, *battles*. Auht jornes he wan, *he got eight battles*.
- Josep, *Joseph*.
- journez, *journey, two journey, two days journey*.
- joynt, *joynd*.
- ire, *anger*.
- iren, *iron*.
- Iris, *Irish*.
- irke, *laborious, weary*. to praie þei suld not irke, *they should not cease (or, it should not tire them) to pray*.
- Irus, *Irish*.
- is, is, *art*.
- isshen, *issue, rush*.
- it, yet, it. for it, *because*.
- Juerie, *Jewry, Jews*.
- j-istise, *justice, try, judge, to judge, govern, have jurisdiction over, governour, justices, administration*. If I myght the paemie justice þam ilkone. *If I might govern every one of the pagans*.
- justice of lawe, *justices of law, judges of law*.
- justiseles, *without justice*.
- Juwet, *Judith*.
- Juwise, *Jews*.
- iýs, icé, *with ice*.

K.

kam, *came*.

A A 3

Kame,

Kame, Cane or Caen in Norman-
dy.

kamen, came.

Kampedene, p. 2. a place so called

in which a great Victory was
obtained by K. Ina over the
Danes.

In a grete Daneis felde þer þei samned alle,
þat euer siþen hiderward Kampedene men kalle.

Nor is the French otherwise :

En le chaump Danays touz sunt assemblez,
Qe pus cel heure en sca [*vel ca, sive cea*] est Campedene nomez.

So that, according to this Author, Campden is Campus Danorum, Danes Field or Danish Field; and I do not doubt but that was the vulgar notion at that time. But I rather incline to those, who make Campden to be a military valley. "Campden, *vel Camden*", (saith Dr. Skinner²) "in Com. Gloc. "q. d. Vallis Militaris, ab AS. "Camp, Pugna, Cempa, Miles, " & Den, Vallis, ab hoc oppido "tum illustris Gens supracitata, tum eximius noster Antiquarius nomen traxerunt". Especially since Mr. Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary, expressly tells us, that camp or campe, is bellum, castra, warre, a camp; that cempa, is miles, agonista, manipularis, tyro. a

souldier, a champion, a combatant, a trouper, a novice, a fresh water souldier; and that Den is vallis, a valley, a vale, a dale. (to omit the other Significations of it's being cubile. a couch, a den; and locus invius, sylvestris, asper & incultus, porcisque & pecudibus pascendis accommodus. a Forest.) Sir Robert Atkins indeed is pleased to note of Campden in Gloucestershire, which is the same with our Kampedene, that it is so called from a Camp, near that Place, where a Battle had been formerly fought, without expressing, at the same time, what the latter Syllable of the Word denotes, as thinking that it was sufficiently known. And he had just

¹ Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 106. p. 112. ² Etymolog. Onomast. voc. Campden. ³ Ancient and present State of Glostershire, p. 309.

reason to think so, since there are so many Deans in England, that from their very nature all shew what the meaning of that Term is; which puts me in mind of a very pleasant valley called Cookham Dean, (in the Parish of Cookham) in Berks, which as 'tis near Maidenhead in that County, so, withall, 'tis but at a little distancc from Great-Marlow in Buckinghamshire, which is a very pleasant, tho' very poor Market-Town; where however there is plenty of Fish, Corn and Wood, whence the People of Great-Marlow commonly say: Here is Fish for catching, Corn for snatching, and Wood for fetching. And now upon writing these particulars, I cannot but observe, that Kimpton, near Andover in Hampshire, seems to me to be the same with Kempton. It was usual to change e into i. The Syllable ton for toun is very common. Nor will what I note seem at all improbable to those, that shall consider, that the Parish of Kimpton, as I am inform'd (for I never saw it my self) by the present learned Rector thereof, the Reverend Mr. George Greenway, is encompass'd with Roman camps, ways, &c. on every

side, and that Roman Urns and Coins, and other Curiosities have been frequently discovered thereabouts. Two Urns have been found in the Parish since Mr. Greenway came to it, one a Sepulchral Urn with bones in it, and several teeth as firm as ever he saw, that he gave to the Earl of Burlington. In the other were many Coins found, seven of which, viz. one of Silver, the others of Brass or Copper, Mr. Greenway was pleased to give me. That of Silver is of Julian the Apostate, on the obverse or face side of which is, FL CL IVLIANVS PF AVG Juliani Apostatæ caput diad.

Reverse,

VOTIS	}	intra coronam querceam. In- fra LVG.
V		
MULTIS		
X		

This, as I take it, is of the year 361. when Julian¹ became sole Emperour, upon the Death of his Cousin German Fl. Julius Constantius, and is different from another scarce Silver one of the same Julian's, that was given me by my excellent Friend, Richard Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq; on the face of which is, DN CL JULIANVS AVG Juliani cap. diad.

¹ Duct. nost. Hist. Vol. II, p. 159, 161.

Rev.
VOTIS
V
MVLTVS
X

in corona quercea, which is (as I think) of the Year 360, when Julian was declared Augustus in Gaul, and is the very year when he apostatiz'd. Under the Corona quercea is T CON that is, percussa Constantinopolis, T being put for P, unless CON be Constantia, Mediobarbus having one in that very year with T. CONSTANTIA, tho' he hath not any one exactly the same with this given me by Mr. Graves. Two of the six Brass ones (given me by Mr. Greenway) are of the said Constantius; the others are of Faustina, (wife of Marcus Antoninus) Claudius Gothicus, Constantine the Great and Valens, but are much obliterated and defaced, and not of so good account as either that I have described of Julian (which is scarce, and not in Occo or Mediobarbus) or two Silver ones found in the same Urn of Gratian very well preserv'd, which Mr. Greenway gave the E. of Winchelsea, having on their Reverse a Trophy with VIRTVS EXERCITVS, which Mr. Green-

way supposes was a complement to the Army, which had here saluted him Emperour. But I should rather ascribe it to some Victory that he had obtain'd against the Saxons in Gaul in the year 370. since I find, that Occo is of the same opinion, when in p. 509. of the folio Ed. of his Book of Coins he writes, thus, with respect to a Coin with the same reverse, Saxones in Galliis irrumpentes, cum Patre^o Valentiniano repellit Gratianus, placing it A. V. C. 1122. Christi 370. at which time Gratian was much beloved in Britain, tho' not so some Years after, when Magnus Maximus was declared Augustus there, and treacherously caused Gratian to be murdered. After I had writ what goes before, I took occasion to mention Dr. Skinner that excellent Etymologist's Account of Campden to the before-mentioned Mr. Graves, who soon after sent me a Letter, fraught with curious Notices of things, as the Reader may be pleased to see in the Appendix¹ to my Preface. Upon occasion of which Letter of Mr. Graves's, it may be here farther remark'd, that Denton-Court, in the Parish of Cumnor near Abbingdon in Berks, was not

so denominated from the Danes, as several have suggested, but from it's being situated in a Valley. In old time there were at that place several little Cottages, all which together were stiled Denton, i. e. a Town in the Valley, but a Manour House, call'd frequently in those days *curtis* or court, being at length built there, it was afterwards, as 'tis to this time, call'd Denton Court; of which kind of Courts there was a vast number formerly, which were likewise stiled sometimes *cassati*, a word by which also the Saxon *hida* is translated in Heming's *Chartulary* of the Church of Worcester¹. These *curtes* were also in old time often call'd *mansæ*, and indeed either *curtes* or *mansæ* was a proper appellation enough for the old Halls in Oxford, I mean even the three famous ones of King Ælfred, as well as the vast number besides that were there, two of which were King's-Hall and Black-Hall in the Parish of St. Gyles, as they are mentioned by the famous Mr. Miles Windsore, who specifies these two (and there were others besides) as far more ancient than Great or Michell University Hall. Quia fuerant aliæ longe antiquiores,

nempe Regia & nigra in parochia Scti. Ægidii, are Mr. Windsore's Words, as I find them written in the margin just opposite to these (which are the first) Words of *Assertio antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiae*: "*Collegium Universitatis, quod primum magna universitatis aula appellabatur*". The said Words are of Mr. Windsore's own hand writing, and indeed the whole Book, (which I very lately purchas'd,) containing the first Edition of Londinensis's two Books de *Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ Academiae*, as well as the said *Assertio*, is full of marginal Notes and Strictures, several of which are very good, by Mr. Windsore, for which reason I set the greater value upon it, these Notes fully convincing me, that the Author had studied the Antiquities of Oxford to very good purpose, and I do not doubt but he furnished Mr. Tayne with many Things that were made use of by him in his *Apology*, which will not seem at all a wonder to those, that consider, that Mr. Windsore was well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Key, the Author of the *Assertio*, and had engag'd to

defend him, for which end he had also got (it may be from Mr. Key himself) a Defence of the Assertio, as Mr. Key had drawn it up, tho' it was never yet printed; and this Defence is that very MS. that Mr. Wood speaks ¹ of under this Title: Examen judicii Cantabrigiensis cujusdam, qui se Londinensem dicit, nuper de origine utriusque Academiæ lati, several MSS. Copies of which he tells us went about from hand to hand. But the very best Copy in the World is that which I now have, being the very original Book of the Author, containing a printed Copy of the first Ed. of Londinensis and the Assertio, with abundance of MSS. Strictures upon Londinensis, and some MSS. Additions to the Assertio, and at the End is added the said Examen consisting of many Sheets under this Title, Animadversiones aliquot in Londinensis de antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ libros duos. The whole Work is just as Mr. Key intended to have publish'd it (for he would have reprinted

Londinensis too) had he not been prevented by death. All the MSS. Things are neatly and correctly written, and 'tis this Book I had an Eye to, when, in my Preface ² to Sprotti Chronica, I promised to print Mr. Key's Examen, which I still design to do, if other Things do not obstruct. But to return to mansæ, although, as I have said, this was a Word often used for curtes, yet we must not take it in that Sense in pag. 101. of the first Vol. of the Monasticon Anglicanum, where we are inform'd, that Kenulf, King of the Mercians, Anno D. 821. being the eleventh ³ of his Reign (which does not agree with the Accounts, that make him begin his Reign Anno 796, and to dye Anno 819 ⁴ or 820 ⁵), gave 15 mansæ in Cullanhamme, or Cullanhom, now call'd Culham, to the Abbey of Abbington, which mansæ tho' they were houses to which lands (Papias says ⁶ 12 Acres) were annex'd, yet they were too small to be term'd curtes, which Word however agreed properly enough to Manours

¹ Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 137. = ² p. 16. ³ In another place of the Monast. viz. p. 100. 'tis the 25th, which will answer to what I here remark of his beginning his Reign A^o. 796. ⁴ Tabula Chron. ad finem D. Andrea Fontaine Diss. de Nummis Anglo-Sax. & Anglo-Dan. ⁵ Ductor Hist. Vol. II. p. 391. ⁶ Du-Fresne in Gloss. mediæ & inf. Lat. rec. Manus.

or mansa capitalia, as it did likewise to religious cells, such as that (which belong'd to Abington) at Bradanfeld, (which I take to be Bradfield in the Hundred of Theale near Reading in Perks,) that the Monasticon calls a monastery, and is said there to have been built by King Ina.

kan, prevailed.

kank, p. 187. bank. & quidem bank reponendum esse conjecti.

kant, courageous.

karke, charge, care.

karole, dance.

kas, chance.

kast, cast, throw.

kastand, casting.

katched, snatched, cours'd, catch-ed, chased, hunted.

kauce, causey, from the old French caussie, which signifies strewed with Chalk or Flint, and 'tis commonly taken with us for a High-way, or Bank raised in Marshy Ground for Foot-Passage, tho' even sometimes the Ways for Horse-Passage are also known by this Name, such as that beyond Fryer Bacon's Study by Oxford. Causetum is one expression for it in the middle-aged Latin Writers; but 'tis written caucetum in my Lord Bruce's

MS. of John of Glastonbury.

Kelion; Carleon in Wales.

kemse, p. 122. shift, smock. This is the common signification of the Word, but it being here made use of, upon account of the Empress Maud's escaping out of the Castle of Oxford, it must denote a white garment over her smock, as even the Latin *camisia* also (from whence tis taken) and the Greek *καπλον*, signified a priest's white Garment, or, as we now call it, a Surplice, as well as a smock or shift. And this interpretation is justify'd from the word *smok*, made use of in this Chronicle immediately before. The Author says, that the Empress, being block'd up in the Castle, entered upon a strange adventure. For, as he tells us, soon after Midnight she went out in her Smock, in the midst of the Snow, over the Thames, that was frozen, without kirtle or kemse, that is, without either gown or linnen garment over her smock, and having nothing over her face but her kerchief. If we do not take it in this sense, we must (what will be very absurd) suppose, that she went to Wallingford stark naked, whereas his men-

tioning the word *smok* before shews the contrary. And indeed Robert of Gloucester (p. 463.) expressly tells us, that she put on white cloaths; signifying thereby, that she had some other garment of a white colour besides her smock, which must be the *kemse* or *camisia* specify'd here. And 'tis remarkable, that the Greeks distinguish'd the Smock from the other linnen garment, by terming the Smock *ὑπομασσω* or *ὑποχίτων*, and the other *μασσω* or *χιτών*. But whereas the Author of the prose MS. Chronicle, in Mr. Ward of Longbridge's hands, taken from Robert of Gloucester, says, that she and her retinue cloathed themselves in white Sheets, I think, he took too great liberty with Robert of Gloucester, as he did likewise all along both in curtailing him, and in using words which the original sense will not often bear. But the Passage in that MS. (that the curious Reader may judge of it) is this: Alle this batailles was done in the sixt yere of kyng Stephen's regne. Kyng Stephen then evir was in a wayte to gete the Emperes, and she

was in the Castelle of Oxenforde. The kyng come thedre, and sēt stronge siege to the Castelle. And at that tyme was so grete Frost and Snowe, that the water wold bere a wayne, charged with her lode. And vppon a nyght the Emperes thoght hir vppon a wile, and toke vppon hir and hir² pryve meyny white shetes, and so stale out at a Postorne, and went vppon the ise ovir Temes, and so forth to Walyngforde. And when the kyng had gotten the Castelle, he fonde not hir there. And therefore he was right wroth, and robbed the Countre in euery quarter. For white shetes 'tis white linnen cloth in the chronicle called Brute of England. For thus in the valuable (tho' very imperfect) MS. thereof, that was given me by my ingenious Friend Mr. William Burman of Christ-Church: And whanne he [K. Stephen] was come out of prison [at Bristol,] he went to Oxinsford, & biseged þe Emperesse, that³ tho. was in that toun, and þe sege durc. from Mighelmasse vnto seint Andrewes tide. And the Emperesse þo lete hir

¹ See Rob. of Glouc. p. 462. ² Privy retinue. ³ Then.

clothe alle in white linnen cloth, for encheson that she wold nought ben knowen, for in that tyme þer was moche snow, and so she ascaped away bi Tamyse from hir enemyes, and from thennes she went to Walyngford, and þer hir helde, and þe Kyng wold haue biseged hir, but he had so moche to done wiþ the erl Raudolf of Chestre, and wiþ Bigott that strongly werred vpon him in enery place, that he² ne wist whither for to turne, and þe Erl of Gloucestre halp hem wiþ his power. *And in an old Vellum MS. Chronicle, in Trinity-College Library Oxford, ascrib'd. by Dr. Powell (to whom it belong'd) to John Bever, 'tis albæ vestes. For thus that MS. 3 Anno regis Stephani septimo idem rex obsedit imperatricem in urbe Oxon. à festo Sancti Michaëlis usque ad Natale domini cuncta extrinsecus devastando. Invallescente itaque inedia, Imperatrix, albis vestibus cooperta, per Thamisiā congelatā & nive conspersā evasit usque ad Wallingfordiam. Nam oculi obsedencium per nivis reverberacionem delusi erant, & sic urbs ista regi reddita est. This escape of the Empress is one of the most considerable*

Passages in all our English History, and it ought to be ascrib'd to the divine Providence. She was intirely belov'd by the University and Town of Oxford, who were persons of too good sense and too much honesty heartily to approve of K. Stephen, who was an Usurper. The Town was a very strong place, and the Castle look'd upon as impregnable. There was no coming hither by reason of the depth of the Waters all about, as is well observ'd by Robert de Monte. And yet such was the Intrepidity of K. Stephen, that he forced his way through the depth of the Waters into the Town, and immediately attack'd the Castle, where the Empress was inclos'd with a great number of gallant men (several of which were Scholars) and Ladies to assist her. K. Stephen did not doubt but to take her prisoner, but after above two Months Siege of the Castle, (for notwithstanding what the Trinity-College MS. and other Writers say, the City was taken long before the Castle) he was quite baffled. For just as she was as it were starv'd for want of Provisions, she made her miraculous Escape (with

¹ Occasion. ² Knew not. ³ Fol. 111. a.

a very few Attendants) God Almighty having heard the Prayers both of her self and her Friends. K. Stephen was extremely vex'd and enrag'd, when he found himself disappointed. She went over the Snow and Ice directly by Kennington, to Rodley now called Radley (where there was a Rode in those times) and so to Wallingford, a wonderfull strong Castle, where she secured her self. K. Stephen presently pursues her, with a design to besiege her, but was obliged to give over his purpose for the present to mind other Troubles, with which he was surrounded, and he did not resume his undertaking 'till two or three years afterwards, when he besieged Wallingford in good earnest, and built the Castles of Cromish and Brightwell (that were afterwards demolished by K. Henry II.) in opposition to the Empress at Wallingford, and yet at last was forced to quit his Attempt, and to leave the Empress, without God Almighty watch'd over, to the utter confusion of the tyrannical

Usurper, who was the more vex'd because he found the people of Wallingford, as well as those at Oxford, in the Interest of the Empress, for whose security they had also fortify'd their very houses, which might, for that reason, be properly stiled hagæ, as they were in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, when the Town, according to Domesday Book², consisted of VIII. virgats of Land, containing 276. hagæ, 8 of which were afterwards destroy'd for the Castle. By which it appears, that Wallingford even then (and it had been bigger in former times, before it had suffered so much from the Danes) contained three hundred and twenty acres of ground, every virgat comprehending forty acres, as is plain from the following Note, in an old hand, at the end of John of Glastonbury's History or Chronicle of Glastonbury, that I have now before me, by the favour of the Rt. honourable the Lord Bruce, who was pleased to lend me the MS.

Decem acrae faciunt ferdellum.

Quatuor fardella faciunt virgatam unam.

² Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 107. p. 69. ³ See p. 763. of Dr. Gale's *XV. Scriptores*.

Quatuor virgatæ faciunt hidam unam.

Quatuor hidæ feodum unum faciunt.

Fardellum	virgata	hida.	feodum unum
Acra x.	XL.	CLX.	CCCCCXL.

Which Note I the more readily insert here, because 'tis the account the Abbey of Glastonbury went by. So that whereas 'tis said in Domesday Book ¹, that Ashbury (in the County of Berks) which belong'd to the Monastery of Glastonbury; (the Manour of Ashbury, containing forty hides, being given to it by Edward ² King of the West-Saxons, the same that is mentioned in pag. 33. of this work) had a Church and Priest, to whom appertain'd one Hide (Ibi Ecclesia & Presbyt. habent 1 Hyd. & 4 servos ³, or Ibi Ecclesia & presbiter habens 1 hid. & 4 servi ⁴) we must understand by it, that the Parson there had an hundred and sixty acres of Land, which was a noble thing, and enabled him to keep hospitality and to give away in Charity. But not only Glaston-

bury, but other places, went by the same account, tho' in several places (as a Yard-land now also varies) there were differences; notwithstanding which, where the Church and Religion were concern'd, there was a certainty, and they were guided by the before mentioned explication. And 'tis by that interpretation that I would explain the same terms, when they occur in Domesday. So that whereas 'tis, in that old and most valuable Register ⁵, said, that Shottesbrooke in Berkshire contain'd 7 hides, I would understand thereby one thousand one hundred and twenty acres: And whereas, in the same venerable Monument of Antiquity ⁶ 'tis said, that that part of Abbot's-Waltham (now commonly called White Waltham) which belong'd to the

¹ Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 99. p. 111. ² Sic in Johannis Glastoniensis Chronica sive Historia de rebus Glastoniensibus, MS. ³ Ita in dicto Vol. Coll. nostror. ⁴ Coll. nimirum cl. Harbinii. ⁵ Sicut in Codice Ashmotiano, prout in Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 107. p. 26. monui. ⁶ See Leland's Itin. vol. IX. p. 189. ⁶ Leland's Itin. ibid.

Abbey of Chertsey, contain'd 10 hides, I would thereby understand one thousand six hundred acres, without any regard to the three hides of Land which the same Book tells¹ us belong'd, in Bernesh Hundred (by which one would gather, that it was also part of Abbot's or White-Waltham, which is in Bernesh Hundred, whereas Laurence-Waltham is in the hundred of Wargrove) to the Bishop of Durham, and contain'd, according to this Explication, four hundred and eighty acres. And moreover, whereas the same Register informs us, that Cumnor (in Berks) which belong'd, and always did belong, to the Abbey of Abbingdon, contain'd in Edw. the Confessor's time 50² hides, and but 30 in K. William the Conqueror's, the meaning is, that in the former King's time it consisted of eight thousand acres, in the latter's of only four thousand eight hundred. Yet it must be granted, that as there were great Alterations between K. Edward the Confessor's time and the reign of William the Conqueror (otherwise Cumnor could not have been so much lessen'd) so there have

been much greater since the Conqueror's time; so as to have even very considerable Changes with respect to Counties, Hundreds and Parishes. How else comes it to pass, that Cookham, near Maidenhead in Berks, now gives name to a Hundred, whereas in the Conqueror's time it was reckon'd in Bernesh Hundred? For thus in that Register³: In Bernes Hund. Rex tenet Cocheham in Dominio. Rex E. tenuit. Tunc 20^{ti}. hidæ, sed nunquam geld. Terra est 25. car. And here, without doubt, some Readers will be apt to inquire, what the true meaning of the word haga is? In answer to which I shall here transcribe what Mr. Somner notes about the word hæz in his Saxon Dictionary, viz.

*“ Hæz. Sepes, septum. a hedge.
 “ Hinc Latino-barbarorum
 “ haia, pro septo. Cassis, vel
 “ tendicula nobis hodièque, a
 “ hay to catch conies. Hage,
 “ & hagen tot oppidorum Teu-
 “ tonicorum nominibus hinc
 “ annexum. Upon which account I would translate the word haga in Domesday always by hedge (some perhaps would rather use haw, hay, or hack)*

¹ Ibid. ² Sic in MS. exemplari Ashmoleano. ³ Sicut in exemplari. Ashmoleano, uti notavi in Coll MSS. Vol. 107. p. 36.

and not, as others do, *house*, so as there were in Wallingford 276 *hedges* in the time of E. Conf. 8 of which were destroy'd for the Castle, that was built by K. William Conq. in lieu of an older Castle, that had, I suppose, been originally built by the Romans, tho' utterly destroy'd by the Danes. Which *hedges* were made of (*vimina*) twigs, wattles, &c. and from thence our fences of closes, grounds, and fields are now stiled by the same name; but then being covered at the top fit for lodging, (just as the ancient *cassati*, which had land annex'd, were) they are commonly translated *houses*, as if *domus* and *haga* were really the same kind of Inclosure or Fence, whereas *haga* or *hedge* was of a more ordinary kind of work, tho' generally large; as may appear not only from their being call'd *curies* in Heming's Chartulary of the Church of Worcester¹, but from the present site of Wallingford Castle, which is about five Acres, and shews that formerly an *haga*, or *hedge* (since eight *hagæ* only were pull'd down and destroy'd for building it) was of a considerable extent and compass. But now whereas the word *domus*

instead of *haga* occurs in Domesday Book, where it speaks of Oxford, as I take it we are thereby to understand, that the Buildings of Oxford were far better than those at Wallingford. For that I think the true signification of *domus* will warrant, the word really denoting Buildings or Inclosures of a much better kind than those call'd *hagæ*. A thing which may also appear from Publius Victor's Description of Rome, in which tho' the several Wards are represented as large, yet the *Domus*, a word always there used, as 'tis also in the old anonymous Description of the same City published by Labbé, are but few in comparison of the Extent of those Wards; much fewer indeed than the Wards of the City of Constantinople, described also by another anonymous Author published by the same Labbé, and yet the Wards of Constantinople were less than those of Rome. I should therefore readily conclude, that the *Domus* in Constantinople (for that is the Word there used also, that of *haga* being not as yet come into fashion) were nothing near so big nor so fine as those at Rome, and yet in both places

¹ Pag. 409. See also my Pref. to that Chartulary, §. xi.

they were of stone, to which the word *haga* cannot properly agree, which I look upon therefore as one reason, why 'tis not used with respect to Oxford, where they had begun to have some Stone buildings some time before the Conquest, as may appear from St. Grymbald's building St. Peter's Church in the East of Stone out of Hengesteseiht (commonly call'd Hinxey) Quarry, Masons being brought for that end out of Normandy, at which time also instead of *haga* other *domus* were erected of Stone, and the method of building therewith being now learned, it soon began to be established and practised elsewhere, tho' not without much interruption¹. Yet tho' I should reckon St. Peter's Church among the old *Domus* of Oxford, it ought nevertheless by no means to be reckoned in the Taxation of William the Conq. in which notwithstanding I fear the three famous Halls were reckoned that were built by King Ælfred, because I find², that K. William withdrew the Exhibitions that K. Ælfred had settled upon his

Schools, tho' others say³ that K. Harold depriv'd these Schools of their Revenue, and totally destroy'd the two lesser of K. Ælfred's Halls. But be this as it will, those Halls ought properly to be stiled *domus*, yet perhaps being so much superior to the generality of buildings then in Oxford, had the anonymous author of the Description of Constantinople seen them and described Oxford, he would, it may be, have called them *domus nobilissimæ*, an expression he uses with respect to houses of a better kind than ordinary. However notwithstanding this difference between *domus* and *haga*, we cannot determine for certain how big generally those *domus* were in Oxford. There is no doubt but they were large, since Domesday Book⁴ tells us, that in William the Conqueror's time there were only 243 *domus* both within and without the Walls of Oxford, besides 20 *mural mansions*, call'd so because, upon occasion, they were obliged to repair the Walls (in order to which there were there, as well as

¹ See my Discourse concerning the Stunsfield tessellated Payement, at the Beginning of the VIIIth. Vol. of Leland's Itin. §. III. ² See my Notes to Sir John Spelman's Life of K. Ælfred, p. 196. ³ Ibid. p. 197. ⁴ Gale ut supra, p. 765.

at old Athens, *τις πόλεις καὶ ἐν-
στάται τῶν ἑγνῶν*) tho' it withall
informs us, that 478 lay in
ruins, which, however, will
not diminish the notion we
have of the largeness of those
domus, since they seem to have
been chiefly on the North West
side of Oxford, even without the
present City down as far as
Walton Well, at which time also
what is now called St. Giles's
Church, (formerly the Univer-
sity Church, in which Convoca-
tions and Congregations were
held, as they were afterwards in
St. Marie's Church ¹) lay also in
it's ruins, and was not rebuilt by
Elwine Fitz-Godegose 'till about
the time of K. Stephen ².

ken, *know, see, discern, under-
stand.*

kend, *understood.*

kende, *taught, knew, saw, con-
sented.*

kene, *keen, sharp, brisk, bold.*

kenne, *see, are, sensible.*

kennes, *ken, knows, know, see.*

kennys, *knows, sees.*

kepand, *keeping, þat was kepand
þe se, that guarded the Sea.
ge la mare gardait Gall,*

kepe, *kept. þink & gif Gode kepe,
consider whether God kept it or
no.*

keped, *kept.*

kept up, *snatcht up.*

kepýng, *keeping, withouten ke-*

pýng, without a guard.

Kerlion, *Carleon.*

kest, *cast.*

keste, *cast.*

kestis, *casts.*

kewe, p. 302. *knew. Et quidem vidi
apud quosdam capan Angl. Sax.
pro cnapan.*

kid, *signify, shew. John Skelton
uses it for shew'd in his Image
of Ypocresy ³, saying ⁴,*

*The trouth can not be hid
For it is plainly kid, &c.*

kie, *kine, cattle.*

kip, *keep, hold.*

kirke, *church, the church, to the
church. kirkes, churches.*

kirkis, p. 320. *churche's.*

kirnels, *corners or holes in battle-
ments, hornworks.*

kirtelle, *cýptel, A. Sax. (tunica,) a
woman's gown or kirtle, a
sort of short jacket.*

kith, *knowledge, acquaintance, no-
tice, shew, prove.*

kibe, *shew, to shew. & se what he
wild kibe, and see what he
would be at.*

kneland, *kneeling.*

knes, *knees.*

knew, *knew, knewest.*

knowe, *knew.*

kof, *boisterous.*

kom, *came.*

komand, *coming.*

¹ Leland's Itin. Vol. IV. p. 133. ² See Leland's Itin. Vol. II. p. 75. ³ Of which see
below in the word wroke. ⁴ MS. fol. 78. b.

komen, come.
 konyng, cunning, skill, knowledge.
 kotte, caught, catch'd.
 kouerchef, [from the French cou-
 vre, to cover, and chēf, the head]
 kerchief, a sort of Linen Dress
 formerly worn by Women on
 their Heads, and hence our
 common word handkerchief,
 tho' not very properly.
 kowe, cove, a sort of Rhythm so
 called. See couwe.
 kroces, crosses.
 kroken, crack'd. Sed forsitan
 broken reponend.
 kryue, grave.
 kuttet, cut.
 kye, she.
 kyghtes, knights.
 kyme, comes to, entertains.
 kynde, kind, kindred, blond, fa-
 mily, lineage, birth, right, ge-
 neration, kin, line, relation, pa-
 rentage.
 kynghtes, knights.
 kyngtes, knights.
 kyurede, kindred, generation.
 kyns, king.
 kythe, kindred, kinsfolk, acquaint-
 ance, alliance. Ab Ang. Sax.
 cýððe, notitia, familiaritas,
 cognatio.

L.

lad, laid, lead, led, brought, drew.
 ladde, lad, youth.
 lafton, left.
 lage, p. 241. large.
 lak, vice, sin, little. to lak, too
 little, too diminishing, too disho-
 nourable.

lance, rouse, start, raise, stir up,
 shoot at. a herte herof gan
 lance, a hart thereof began then
 to rouse or start, or rather to
 shoot at.
 lang, long.
 lange, language.
 langer, longer.
 langere, longer.
 langest, longest.
 langoure, weakness, languishing,
 languishment, pining, drooping,
 feebleness, faintness, decay of
 spirit.
 languour, sickness, languishing.
 lap, lap, fold up.
 lardere, season or dress, lardari-
 um, larder, lardrie, provisions.
 lastand, lasting, continuing, lasted.
 lastell, lasted.
 lat, let. lat it be, let it alone.
 latched, shut up, barred.
 late, lately, let, þe menace late
 alle be, let all threats be laid
 aside.
 laten, letten, let.
 lates, les.
 lauh, law.
 lauht, laught, detested, left. Ab
 Ang. Sax. laðe, loath, sed pag.
 94. met denotat. num ibi. þe
 stroke he lauht so smerte, i. e.
 he met with the stroke, which
 was very smart or sharp. ab A.
 Sax. nempe lætan, tolerare, pa-
 ti, impedire. Et sic etiam in
 Appendice ad Præf. nostr. Num.
 XIV. ubi, þo þat were seke &
 lauht scathes, idem est quod,
 those that were sick and suf-
 fered diseases.
 lawe, laugh.

lay,

lay, *lying, laid, doctrine, lay-men, laicity, law, put.*

layen, *lay.*

leale, *loyal, true, faithfull, honest, trusty, firm.*

Leaus, *Lewis, or Lewes, in Sussex.*

leaute, *loyalty.*

lebardes, *libbards, leopards.*

leche, *physician.*

led, *led, handled, tumbled, tossed, was led or carried. fulle hard was he led, full hardly was he handled or dealt by. so euell he þam led, he used them so ill or barbarously.*

ledde, *brought, leud, might lead.*

lede, *bring, lead, carry.*

lees, *a lye, lyes, lost.*

lese, *life, livelyhood, loved, beloved, loving, left. lese & dere, loving (or beloved) and dear friend.*

lest, *left, avoided, shunn'd, lived.*

leid, *laid.*

leie, *laid.*

leke, *leck. It was not told a leke, It was not look'd upon as a leek.*

lele, *loyal.*

lemman, *[in all probability from the French l'aimante, a sweet-heart.] leman, dear, mistress, concubine, whore, harlot. This Word in old Writings is sometimes also apply'd to men, as well as women; particularly in Mr. Sheldon's MS. of the Lives of the Saints, where we have these Rhythms, in the Life of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Abbington, educated at Oxford and Paris, was even from his childhood inclin'd to Piety and Virtue, and was a bitter Enemy to all manner of Lewdness:*

His ostasse had a douter, ¹ þer he [*St. Edmund*] was at inne,
þat louede moche þis holi childe, [*St. Edm.*] gef ² he ³ hit migte ³
winne.

Heo ⁴ ne koþe neþer nou oþer wit; heo ⁵ fontede forto do

Folie nigȝt and dai, gef heo migte bringe him þer to.

Heo ⁶ bad bim, þat heo ⁷ moste anigȝt to his bedde ⁸ wende.

þis holi man ⁹ ne wernede hure nogȝt, ac dude ase þe hende.

¹ Where. ² She. ³ Get. ⁴ Neither spoke of neither any other knew. ⁵ T. yed.

⁶ Desired. ⁷ Might one night. ⁸ Go. ⁹ Did not deny her at all, but did as the kind.

Heo was glad inow, for ¹ er heo hadde wel ofte.

A nigt ² þo heo sei hure time, to his bedde heo com w ¹
softe.

Hure cloþes heo dūde of anon, as rigt is of bedde,
And nakēd hure made to crepe in, ac ³ febliche hure
spedde.

For Seint Edmund hadde a smarte ⁴ zerde, þis womman ⁵
adon he bredde,

And leide vp on hure naked hodi, þat ⁶ heo in awadde.
He ⁷ ne sparede rig ne side noþer, er heo to gronde bled-
de.

Queinche heo migte hure foule þogt ⁸ mid blode þat heo
⁹ schadde.

And euere seide þis holi man, as heo leide on hure,
faste,

“ Maide, þou schalt ¹⁰ lerni þus, aweī forto caste

“ þe ¹¹ fol wille of þi bodi flesch, wiþ such discipline.

He þogte ¹² lite of ful þogt, er þis goudeman wolde
¹³ fine.

þis wenche ¹⁴ wende agen softe, hure ¹⁵ rug smerte
sore.

¹⁶ He bi gat so lite þo, þat hure ¹⁷ ne longede þuder na
more.

Clene womman heo bi com, wiþ oute flesches dede,
And clene maide ¹⁸ supþe deide, as oure ¹⁹ schrißlader
sede.

þus maidenēs þat ²⁰ beoþ wilful, foli for to do,

Ich wolde ²¹ hi fonde such a ²² lemman, that hem wolde
²³ chasti so.

¹ Before. ² When she saw her. ³ Feebly. ⁴ Rod. ⁵ Down he threw. ⁶ She dwelt
in, or she was mad in. ⁷ Neither spared back nor side neither, ere she to ground.
⁸ With. ⁹ Shed. ¹⁰ Learn. ¹¹ Foul. ¹² Little of foul. ¹³ End. ¹⁴ Went. ¹⁵ Back
smarted. ¹⁶ She got. ¹⁷ Longed not to go thither any more. ¹⁸ ¹⁹ Afterwards died.
¹⁹ Confessor said. ²⁰ Be. ²¹ They found. ²² Whoremaster. ²³ Chastise.

This St. Edmund's Father was Raynold le Riche¹, (not Edward Rich, as in Godwin²) so surnamed from his Wealth. His Mother's Name was Mabília or Mabile, a Woman very eminent for her Piety, as is

noted by many Writers, and particularly likewise by the Author of the before mentioned Rhythmical Life of St. Edmund, where 'tis noted, withall, that she was buried in St. Nicholas's Church at Abbington:

This ³ goude womman [Mabile þe riche] deide þus, þat of ⁴ we-
dewen was flour,

And in Seint Nicholas church at Abindon⁵ ⁶ ibered with great
honour,

In a ston þi fore þe ⁶ rode, in þe souþ side ⁷ iwis,

A ⁸ luite wjthoute þe abbei gate, þe chapel arered is.

A boue ⁹ hure hit is iwrite, "¹⁰ hure ¹¹ lif in þis ston

" Mabile flour of ¹² wodewen", and ¹³ lesing is hit non.

For heo was womman of goude lif, as ¹⁴ me migte bi hure
¹⁵ iseo,

And miracle at Abindoun for hure ¹⁶ suppe bath ¹⁷ ibeo.

What the Author here tells us of her being buried in St. Nicholas's Church, may be true enough with regard to his own time, when, 'tis likely, the chappel, in which Mabília, or Mabile, was buried, was look'd upon as part of St. Nicholas's Church; but it could not be true at the time of her burial, because at that time St. Nicho-

las's Church was not in being, it being not built 'till the Reign of K. Edw. I. the Founder being ¹⁸ Nicholas de Coleham, who became Abbat of Abbington A.D. ¹⁹ 1289. and died A.D. 1307. and after it was so built, it became the chief Parish Church of Abbington²⁰, tho' the greatest Resort now is to St. Helen's Church. But now

¹ Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. II. p. 9. ² De Præs. p. 130. ³ Good. ⁴ Widows.
⁵ Buried. ⁶ Rood. ⁷ Certainly. ⁸ Little. ⁹ Her. ¹⁰ Here. ¹¹ F. lib. i. e. lieth.
¹² Widows. ¹³ Lying. ¹⁴ Men. ¹⁵ See. ¹⁶ Since. ¹⁷ Been. ¹⁸ Leland's Itin. Vol. II.
p. 13. ¹⁹ Leland's Coll. Vol. VI. p. 193. ²⁰ Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. p. 64. Coll. Vol.
VI. p. 188.

notwithstanding St. Nicholas's Church was built after Mabile's death, yet there can be no doubt of a chappel's being built some time (tho' not long) before that happened, since Mr. Wood assures¹ us, that she was interr'd in a chappel (adjoyning to the Abbey-Church) built, about the middle of H. III'd's Reign, by John de Glostineville (the same that others² call John de Blosmevil) Abbat of Abbingdon, and that this chappel was generally known by the Name of the chappel of St. Edmund's Mother, altho' it was reported to be dedicated to the Holy Cross, and to St. Edmund and St. Guthlac the Confessors. When 'twas that this chappel was destroy'd, I cannot tell. 'Tis, however, probable it might remain 'till the lamentable Age of Confusion and Sacrilege, at which time too (for I cannot think it was before) 'tis very likely the Story of this venerable and holy Matron (that was put over her Tomb, to be read and considered by such as came out of Reverence and Devotion to see it) might be utterly defaced and obliterated, and the very Plate convey'd off,

with many holy Relicks relating to her. I mention holy Relicks, because there was such an universal opinion conceiv'd of her extraordinary Sanctity, that, some years after her Death, a prodigious concourse of people constantly flock'd to the chappel, and look'd upon themselves as happy; if they could but have a sight, or a touch, of her Tomb, and any thing that appertain'd to her. Several Things belonging, in some sort or other, to her were preserv'd there; as there were others in private hands, which were as religiously secured, the possessors thinking themselves, in those times, very happy on that account. Hence the highest value was put upon even the least rag of her cloathes. ³ What, therefore, shall we think of the fine gilt Girdle, with a curious blew Pendant (commonly call'd the long pendant Girdle) that was formerly preserv'd by some devout people at Oxford, and was at last bequeath'd (by Johanna Gylle, wife of Edmund Gylle of Oxford, and Daughter, and Heiress of William Danwyle, of Oxford,

¹ Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. II. p. 9. ² Leland's Coll. Vol. VI. p. 193. ³ Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. l. II. p. 9.

Gent.) in the year 1486. (being the beginning of Hen. VII's. Reign) to the Image of St. Edmund of Abbingdon, that was in one of our Oxford Churches; i. e. All-Saints, alias All-Hallows, as Mr. Wood reckons ¹, in which the said Johanna was buried? Surely such a Curiosity as this, was judg'd as invaluable, and could not, therefore, be well lost 'till the Dissolution. After this great Man had been canonized, many places were immediately dedicated to his honour. Among the rest must be reckond, St. Edmund's chap-

pel in the Nunnery of Catesby in Northamptonshire, of which place his two Sisters were Nunns, being placed there by himself, having before try'd some other Nunneries, but could not prevail, unless he would have incurrd the Guilt of Simony. One of these Sisters was afterwards Prioress of Catesby. The chappel to St. Edmund was built by their care, and upon their Death they were buried in it before the High Altar. For thus our Rhythmicall Author before cited:

þis zoudeman sogte wide aboute mani a nonnerie,
 Er he miȝte his ² sustren do wiȝ oute simonie.
 Atte laste he com to Catesbi in Northamtoun schire,
 I granted þer him was anon al þat he wolde desire.
 Boþe his soustres ³ a Godes half nonnen he made þere,
 þat liuede þer al here lif, and holi wimmen were.
 þe Elder was ⁴ suppe prioresse, ⁵ ase þe leuedies echone
 For hem haȝ suppe God ido, miracles manione.
 And bifore þe ⁶ heige wened ibured hi beoþ þere,
 In ⁷ o chapel þat hi lette of Seint Edmund arere.

This passage may give some light to such as are concern'd about the Dedication of this Nunnery of Catesby. Some say 'twas to St. Thomas the Martyr, others to St. Mary and St. Ed-

mund. See Tanner's Notitia Mon. p. 165.
lende, land, lean, hang, stay, incline.
lended, landed, seized, settled.
lendes, lands, comes.

¹ Ibid. ² Sisters dispose of. ³ In God's behalf, or in God's name. ⁴ Afterwards. ⁵ As (or so that) for the ladies every one upon their account hath since God done miracles many one. ⁶ High altar. ⁷ A Chappel.

- lenc, *lin, cease, leave.*
 lenge, *bring along.*
 lenger, *longer.*
 lengere, *longer.*
 Lenten tide, *Lent time.*
 Lenton Tythes, *Lent tythes.*
 leonns, *lyons.*
 lepe, *leap'd, he leap'd.*
 lept, *leap'd. þat eft not on him*
 lept, *that afterwards not one as-*
saulted him.
 lere, *learn, teach.*
 lered, *learned, clergy. lered men,*
clergy-men.
 lerid, *learned, clerks, clergy.*
 les, *lost, loose, might loose, left,*
relinquished.
 lese, *lost, loose.*
 leses, *looses.*
 lesis, *looses.*
 lesyng, *lying, lye.*
 let, *little.*
 lete, *left, let, stop, put a stop to,*
cease, permitted, ceased, left off,
laid, leave, endured, to leave; to
have left. lete of, cared for.
 þei lete of him so lite, *they cared*
for (or set. by) him so little.
 þat lete þe slo, *that suffered*
thea to be persecuted. þer. of
 þe fulle wele he lete, *he suffered this*
very willingly, or he was very
glad of this, & þer of wele he
lete, and was well enough pleas-
ed with that.
 leten of, *esteem'd of, approved of.*
 Letenes tide, *Lent, time of Lent.*
 lette, *let, hinder; abide.*
 leue, *leave, live, life, lye, love, be-*
loved, jolly, jovial, leave off.
 leued, *leaved, left, was left. full*
- on lond leued, *being left wholly*
on land.
 leuen, *lightning.*
 leuer, *rather. I haue leuer*
þat þou do me to dethe, in
Append. ad Præf. Num. XV.
I had rather that thou put me to
death.
 leues, *leaves, leave, continues, lyes,*
lives, remains, goes, looses.
 lewed, *luiety, -lay, laymen, igno-*

 lewid, *lay people, unlearned.*
 leýn, *layn.*
 leysere, *leisure.*
 licchorie, *leachery.*
 licherie, *leachery, for leachery.*
 lichorie, *leachery.*
 lies, *p. 177. liest, (mentiris.)*
 liffes, *live.*
 lift, *exalted, left, lifted.*
 ligge, *lye, lly.*
 ligger, *lyen, layn.*
 ligges, *lyes, lays.*
 liggis, *lyes, lays.*
 light, *lightly, easily, alighted, light,*
easy.
 lighter, *delivered.*
 lightly, *easily.*
 lis, *lies, untruths.*
 list, *listed, bound, desired. North*
alle gate him list, he altogether
desired the North.
 liste, *listen, listen to, hear.*
 listnes, *listen to, harken to, hear.*
 listnes me, *listen to me, harken*
to me.
 lite, *little, light, short, let, hinder-*
ance.
 lith, *p. 194. tenement, as ap-*
pears from the French at the
bot-

bottom of the page.

liþe, a *navie*, a *fleet*, *ships*, *tene-ments*. but in pag. 67. *plainly*. and in pag. 93. *hear*, *apply*, *attend*, from the Saxon *liþan*, (*applicare*, *conferre*,) *to apply*, *to lay one thing close to another*. and 'tis from the same word *like*-wise that *liþe* (as it denotes a *ship* or *navy*) comes, *liþan* signifying also *fluctuare*, *navigare*, *to flote on the water*, *to sail*.

liþes, *ships*, *water*, *waters*, *lims*, *tenements*.

liþt, *lazy*, *easy*.

liuere, *livery*.

liuerisoun, *livery* or *delivery*.

loges, *lodges*, *sheds*, *small houses*.

loke, *advise*, *determine*, *consider*, *look*, *look to*, *look after*. *to loke hir*, *to look after her*, *to be her guardian*. taken is *he to loke*, *committed is he to be look'd after*.

loken, *look*.

lokýng, *looking*, *determination*; *cognizance*, *consideration*.

lond, *land*.

Londreis, *Londoners*, *the Londoners*.

Londres, *Londoners*.

londus, *lands*.

long, *belong*.

longly, *long*, *at length*.

lordan, *lord Dane*.

lordýng, *lording*, *lordings*, *lords*.

lordýnges, *lordings*, *lords*.

lore, *loss*, *doctrine*, *learning*, *lesson*.

lorence, *iron*; from the French *lormier*, a worker in small iron, a maker of small iron trinkets, as *nailes*, *spurs*, &c. In the Parish of North-St. Michael's in Oxford (so called in contradistinction to South St. Michael's, the church whereof is now down) was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery¹, it being the Place, where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. And here 'tis to be observ'd, that² in old time (tho' it be otherwise now) the Professors of such and such Occupations, or Trades, used, as well in Oxford, as in other Places, to live or dwell all together in such and such Parts of the Town, and the Suburbs adjoining. The Forbery in Reading is very well known, tho' the meaning of the Word is hardly known to any of the place, notwithstanding no one was ignorant of it before the Dissolution, when our Princes and Great Men used to be so much there, and had their Arms constantly furnished and polished in that part of Reading, the signification of forbery being nothing but Forbishers or Furbishers Rew, or the place where the Arms were furbished, and

¹ Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 77. p. 199. ² Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 106. p. 77.

those that did it dwelt. *The Spicery, or Spice Rew, in Oxford, being the Place where Spices and sweet Oyntments were sold, was famous formerly, tho' unknown since. 'Tis mentioned expressly in the remarkable old Rhythms of Robert of Gloucester, concerning the great Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen of Oxford, in the year 1263. (47 H. 3.) at the time Prince Edward pass'd by Oxford, in his Journey towards the Marches of Wales. The whole Passage in Robert of Gloucester is very well worth reading, and deserves attention, and therefore 'twas deservedly taken (tho', as it seems, from second hand ¹) into Mr. Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford ², where are several Mistakes, which render it unintelligible, and for that reason 'twill be proper to peruse it, as I have printed it from the Cottonian MS. ³ and at the same time it will be requisite also to compare it with the prose passage, upon the same occasion, that I shall here transcribe, and publish, from a MS. Chronicle of England in the hands*

of the ingenious Thomas Ward, of Longbridge near Warwick, Esq; written about the Reign of H. VI. by an Author, who undertook to metaphrase Robert of Gloucester, but in doing it he hath committed many Mistakes, and oftentimes miserably curtail'd the Work, especially where he did not understand his Author, as may, in some measure, be learn'd from this very Passage about the said Conflict, where he hath quite pass'd over those remarkable Words here well, purely, as I conceive, because he did not understand the Signification of the Expression, which is no more than old well, and is to be understood of Walton well, as I have insinuated in my Preface to Rob. of Gloucester ⁴. Then the barones had the towne, and the kynge had the Castelle [of Gloucester,] and oftentymes bykred to gedre. So that Sir Edward, þat was in the Est quarter, entend to rescue the Castelle of Gloucestre, and come with his poer, and wolde come throgh Oxenforde. But the yates were shitt faste ageynst hym. For the Burges of the vnyversite wold

¹ See my Preface to Rob. of Glouc. §. VIII. ² Lib. I. p. 112. ³ Rob. of Glouc. p. 340. ⁴ §. VIII.

not suffre hym come ynnē. But he lay in the kyng's halle without the gates, and vppon the morowe he went his wey Westward. And then alle the gates were opened, save the smeþe gate. For that wey alle þe Clerkes shulde goo vnto their pleyng place, called Bemondes. Oftentymes they desirede the baillies to opene that gate, that thei might haue their sportynge, but alle was for noght. So that wilde hedede felowes toke their councelle, and after dyner come to the gate with axes vnder their mantelles, and alle to hewed the gate, and bare hym forth vppone their shuldors to Bemonde, and sange *subuentyt*, as it were to a dede Cors. William Spicer and Geisreý Hencsey were porters, and Nycolle Kynston was Meir. And thoo were at brekyng of the gate were put in pryson by the Meir's commaundement. And the Propters sende dyvers times to have hem delyvered. And ther with alle were the Clerkes wroth. But the bourges were bolde, and threatened to put moo of hem in prison. And the first

Thursday in Lent the bourges, while people were at mete, reised vppe two baners, and gadred their power to destroy the Clerkes or they were ware. And as thei come by Allehalowen with their power, at Seynt Mary churche a clerke range the towne belle, and alle the Clerkes stirt from their mete, and put their trust in God, for thei stode in grete daunger. Thei met with the Bourges, and began to shete fast, so that many were sore wounded of the Bourges, and at last the began to fle, so the Clerkes hadde the stretes fre. Thei brake vppe the boweers shoppe, and toke out bowes, and then they set the Porteres houses a fiere. And sone after they went and brake vppe the Spicerý, and bare it away, and then made havok of the meýr's wyne, by cause he was a výtener. And whenne the kyng vnderstode of suche trespass, he put out alle the Clerkes out of Oxenford tille after Myghelmas. Sir Edward the kyng's son went to the March, and vppon Axewendysday he come to the

West ende of Gloucestre, and assailed þe towne strongly, &c. This MS. (which is in Folio) begins with the Story of Albion's being so called from Albine, the eldest of Dioclecian King of Syria's XXXIII. Daughters, (not fifty one, as in Hector Boëthius) who having murdered their Husbands, were by their Father put to the hazard of the Sea; and were luckily brought to this Island, which was named Albion by the eldest from her own Name. The Story occurs in Caxton and elsewhere, and particularly in Latin at the beginning of an old vellum MS¹. of Geffrey Monmouth and venerable Bede's History in the hands of my learned Friend, Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; where nevertheless are only XXX Daughters mentioned of Dioclecian. Tho' there is not one material point of History in Mr. Ward's MS. but what is already well known, and far better and more fully deliver'd in the original of Robert of Gloucester, that I printed, yet 'tis a great Curiosity, and worth preserving, being really different (as far as I can remember) from.

all the MSS. of the History or Chronicle, commonly call'd Brute of England, that I have seen hitherto². There is a Picture at the beginning of Dioclecian and his Daughters. The King is represented standing, with a sword in his right hand, and an hat, or sort of bonnet, upon his head. The Daughters are represented going to a Ship. It ends at the Battle of Lewes, in which it says, that the King of Almaine was taken in a Windmill, and that Prince Edward fled into the Minor (or Grey) Friars. And when the two ostes (these are the Words) met, there was many a modre sonne brought to ground, and the kyng of Almayne was taken in a wyndemylle, þat som tyme was duke of Cornewalle, and Sir Edward ron to the Froiers. Menores

.
I have put points, because a little more than a line (which would have quite fill'd the page) is plainly eras'd (the Rasure being very visible) by I know not what hand, on purpose to make one believe,

¹ E quo quidem Cod. MS. ipse penes me apographum fragmenti hujus historici, ad Albinam pertinentis, habeo. ² Coll. nostr. MSS. 106. p. 82.

if possible, that the book is compleat; for which reason a late, I suppose the same, hand hath added the Word *Finis* to it, tho' 'tis certain 'tis an imperfect MS. and I do not doubt, but it concluded, as Robert of Gloucester himself did, at the Beginning of Edward the Ist's. Reign; to which Period perhaps another Picture at the End of the Book relates. At the beginning of the MS. (on the backside of the first Picture) is written

Jo: Hales 1640.

and below that again by the same hand, on the same page,

Jo: Hales.

I first thought, that this had been the hand writing of the famous Mr. John Hales of Eaton, and that the Book belong'd to him; but I am now of opinion with Mr. Ward, that it rather belong'd to the Family of the Hales's of Coventry, and that, perhaps, it came from the Priory of Coventry. This Family lately dwelt at Coventry, and John Bale says thus of one of their Ancestors¹: JOHANNES HAYLES, vel HALESIUS, illustris Generis Homo, bonarumque literarum peritus, Coventriae magnificas erexit Scholas, ac pro pueris instituendis edidit

Introductiones quasdam, Lib. I.

Claruit anno Domini 1548.

And I am the rather inclin'd to be of this opinion, from some things that I have heard from my worthy Friend, Mr. Francis Taylor, M.A. and Fellow of University-College. The said John Hales, as Dugdale also observes², was the same that Leland calls³, Hales with the clubbe Foot.

lorn, lost, was lost.

lorne, lost. Sed in Appendice ad Praef. Num. XV. learn denotat.

los, praise.

losengere, flatterer.

lote, lot.

lotes, lots.

loth, lothsomness, irksomness, lothsome, lot.

lothe, lot.

louand, loving.

lounh; low, lower, laugh'd.

lounes, lowness, lowliness, humility.

lont, loyter, tarry, stay.

loute, bow, stoop, bow to, to bow to, to honour, bows to, stoops.

lowe, love.

lowed, praised, said.

luf, love.

lufe, love.

lufed, loved.

lufes, loves, love.

¹ J. Baleus de Script. p. 106. Lib. 2^{da}. ² Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 112. ³ Itin. vol. IV. p. 97.

luffy, lovely.

Lundreis, the Londoners.

lusk, to lusk, to be idle, to be lazy.

Lyndesay, p. 311. Lindsey, one part of Lincolnshire, as may appear here from Lindsay and Kesteven being joyn'd together.

Lýndseie, p. 248. Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

lýth, water, ship, a navie, a fleet, tenement.

lýuand, living.

lýue, life, live, lives. Salle þou neuer þi lyve, thou shalt never in thy life.

M.

mad, made.

madon, maiden. sed in Append. ad Præf. Num. XV. idem est quod made.

madones, maidens.

madon hode, maidenhead, maiden state.

magneles, military engins.

magre, maugre, in spight of, whether one will or no.

Mahoun, Mahometanism, Mahomet.

mak, make.

makand, making.

makes assay, make essay, make tryal.

males, budgets.

malison, curse.

malispun, malediction, curse.

Malmcestre, p. 46. Malmsbury, and so in p. 258. according to the rogue of our other Chro-

nicles; but if we follow the French, we must interpret it (contrary to the tenour of our Historians) in both places Manchester.

manace, menace, threatening, threat.

manaced, inhabited, kept, menaced.

manauntie, maintenance.

mandement, commandment, command.

manere, manner, manners. þat manere, the manners.

maners, manners, manours.

manfesours, ill doers, malefactours.

mangnel, military engin.

mansbond, slaves.

mantelle, mantle, cloak.

manýmo, many more.

manýone sive manýon, many a one.

marchandz, merchants.

Marche, Marches.

marchis, marquess.

mare, p. 35. more.

mareis, marshes.

Mariole, little Mary.

marite — gaf marite, p. 210. married, gave in marriage.

mas, makes. fulle bare mas many wone; makes many a dwelling, vel habitation, full, vel very bare.

mast, most.

maste, most.

mate, companion.

Mathatie, Mattathias.

maugre, notwithstanding, in spight of, in spight of teeth.

Maumetrie, Mahometanism.

maundement, commandment, command.

may,

may, maid, virgin, maiden, may,
may'st.

maydon, maiden, maid.

maydon hede, chastity.

mayn, power.

mayne, power.

maynhed, maimed.

maynpis, p. 138, *mainprize, bail*,
the taking or receiving a man into
friendly custody, (as it signifieth
in our common Law) that other-
wise is, or might be, committed
to the mercy of the prison, upon
security given for his forth-com-
ing at a day assigned. See Dr.
Cowell's Interpreter.

mayntend, maintained.

mayntenýng, maintaining, mana-
ging.

me, men, me, to me, I. me mer-
uailes of my boke, I wonder at
my book. me þouht, men
thought, methoughts, I thought.

mede, mead, meadow, meads, mea-
dows, reward, meed, stipend.
he wild take no mede þat was
ateynt of wikkednes, he would
take no money, or bribe, to save
him that was attainted of wikked-
ness.

medeled, mixed.

medis, meads, meadows.

medle, meddling, business, mix-
ture of business.

medue, meadow.

meke, humble, meek, mild. fulle
meke, p. 167. very humbly.

mekes, humbles.

menage, manage, business.

mene, moan, grieve, mean, men-
tion, commemoration, lament.

Vol. II.

to mene, in memory.

menge, mingle, mix.

ment, meant, meun'd, thought,
intended, design'd, mentioned,
understood, was meant, made
mention.

menýng, mention.

merchaundie, merchandize.

merciéd, amerced, mulcted.

merk, mark.

merke, mark.

merkis, marks.

mervaille, marvel, wonder.

merwayl, marvel.

meselle, leprous, leper. meselle
houses, lazar-houses.

meselrie, leprosy.

messe, mass.

meste, most, chiefest. þise were
hede & neste, these were the
heads and the chief or principal.

mete, moat, a ditch encompassing
a Mansion House or Castle,
meat, (esca, cibus,) food, meet,
to meet. metelesse, without meat.

metesel, meat sitting, (from the
Saxon mete, meat. and yelde, a
scut) dinner time.

mette, met, dream'd.

meusk, mercy.

meýne, company, retinue, power,
multitude, people, army.

mikelle, much.

mikille, much.

mirie, merry, pleasant.

mirk, dark.

mirke, mark. In mirke, by mark.

mirý, merry.

misauentoure, misadventure, mis-
chance.

misauentours, *misadventures.*

mishede, *declared enmity, wrong'd, did wrong, didst amiss, did wrong to.*

misberýng, *misbarring.*

misborn, *misborn, misbehaved.*

mischene, *mischance, loss.*

mischeue, *mischiefe, have mischance, mischiefs, mischances, does mischief. þei salle mischeue, they shall rue it.*

mischuous, *mischievous.*

misdede, *misdeed, misdoing, misdeeds, misdoings, transgressions.*

misdrýuen, *misdriven, drove away.*

miseýse, *decay, poverty.*

misfare, *fare amiss.*

misfer'd, *misfared, 'fared amiss, did amiss.*

misfore, *misfared, fared amiss.*

mishapnes, *mishappens, fures ill, meets with bad chances.*

mishappenýng, *mishap.*

misleued, *misbelieved.*

misnam, *mistook.*

mispaied, *displeased.*

mispayed, *displeased.*

mister, *p. 94. art.*

mistere, *p. 169. craft, occupation, trade, but in the French it is gentýl mester. — Nous sumes de Antýoche de gentýl mester.*

mo, *more, many, might.*

moble, *moveable.*

mobles, *moveables, moveable.*

mon, *man.*

mone, *mention, mind, moan, lament, cry, represent in a sorrow-*

full manner, lamentation, it was great pity, money, coyn. woman weddyng to mone. to money or to buy, procure or purchase, a woman's wedding or marriage.

mones, *mentions, mindest, moneys.*

And here, in reference to the word moneys, I cannot but transcribe, what I find in the III^d. Part of Caxton's ymage or myrroure of the world, which is a most rare Book (printed in 1480) and was lent me by the ingenious Mr. Ward of Longbridge. As there are many things in that book, which are very odd and singular, so it will be very diverting to the reader, to read the Author's notion about money, especially too since the Remark will be of some service in illustrating our old English Coyns:

¶ Here it declareth for what cause monoye was first establisshid.

THE monoyes were establisshed first | for as moche as they had not of alle thinges necessarye to gydre That one had whete | another had wyn | and another cloth or other wares | he that had whete | had not wyn withoute he chaunged one for another | and so muste they dayly chaunge one for another | For to have

haue that they had not | as they that knewe none other mene | whan the philosophres sawe this | they dyde so moche that they establisshed wyth the lordes somtyme regnyng | a lytil lyght thyng whiche euery man myght bere with him to bye that was nedeful to hym | and behoëfful for his lyf | And so ordeyned by aduyse to gydre a thyng whiche was not ouer dere | ne holden for ouer vyle | and that it were of somme valure for to bye and vse wyth all true marchandyse one wyth another | by vertue of suche enseygne | And that it were comune ouerall and in all maner | And establed thenne a lytil moneye | whiche shold goo and haue cours thurgh the world | And by cause it lad men by the waye and mynystered to them that was necessarye | it was called monoye | That is as moche to saye | as to gyue to a man al that hym behoueth for his lyuyng | Monos in grekyssh langage is as moche to saye | as one thyng only | For thenne was but one maner of monoye in all the world—But

now euery man maketh monoye at his playsir by which they desuoy and goo out of the waye more | than yf ther were but one coïne only | For by this cause is seen ofte plente of dyuerse monoyes | Thus establisshed not the philosophres | For they establisshed for to saue the state of the world | And I saye it for as moche yf the monoye were out of grotes and pens of siluer so thenne it shold be of lasse weyght and lasse of valewe | and that shold be better for to bere by the way for poure folke | and better shold be casid for the helpe of their nedes to their lyuyng. And for none other cause it was ordeyned first | For the monoyes be not preysed but for the gold and syluer that is therein | And they that establisshed it first | made it right lytil and lyght | For the more ease to be born al aboute | where men wold goo | For now in late dayes as in the begynnyng of the Regne of kyng Edward | and longe after was no monoye curraunt in englond but pens and halfpens and ferthynges | And

The IIId. See Camden's Remains, p. 172. Lond. 1629. 4°.

he ordeyned first the grote and
half grote of syluer | And noble
| half noble and ferthyng in
golde |

mons, admonisheth, mindeth.

mony, many.

monyng, morning. See wonyng-
mor, more.

more, moor, greater.

more, p. 242, 336, moor, hill, bar-
ren ground. See the word fol-
lowing.

mores, p. 310. moors, barren moun-
tains, heaths or barren spaces
of ground, meers, fens, or low
moist or marshy places, and so
it seems to signify here from
the word *medis* immediately
following. The Words *moor* and
meer in the South parts of Eng-
land are confounded, whence
'tis, that the great *meer* near
Bicester is called *Otmoor*, when
it should be *Otmeer* or *Otmere*.
The Word *mora* also is taken in
both senses in the middle-aged
Latin Writers, tho' it more fre-
quently signifies in them a fenny
or moist place, and so 'tis cer-
tainly to be understood in John
of Glastonbury, when he is
speaking of the XII. Hides of
Glastonbury. Between *Rother-*
field Grays and *Nettlebed* in
Oxfordshire is an Hamlet called
Highmor, which I once thought
should be *High meer*, *meer sig-*

nifying often a boundary; but
I am since sufficiently satisfy'd,
that it is rightly called *High-*
mor or *Highmore*, being an high,
barren, dry Ground, where is
a prodigious Quantity of black
Cherries, which grow in the very
Hedges. And just above *Sand-*
ford, as we go from Oxford to
Dorchester, is a dry barren
Soil, which they call *Basse-More*
(not from one *Bassus**, a Ro-
man General, that got a great
Victory here, as some have right
foolishly suggested, but) from it's
being a low Moor, or low dry
barren ground, in opposition to
the high dry barren ground,
that is farther off than this,
being upon the Hill just be-
yond the way that turns off
to *Newnham Courtney*, and
may therefore be properly stil-
led, as the Moor by *Nettle-*
bed is, *Highmor* or *Highmore*.
And this mention of *mores*
brings to my mind a remark-
able Passage (concerning a
dry ground, call'd *Hob More*)
that occurs in a Letter that
was writ to me from *Mickle-*
ton in Gloucestershire on Sa-
turday July 28th. 1723. by
my very worthy Friend, *Rich-*
ard Graves, Esq. It is this.

* Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 95. p. 6.

* Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 102. p. 21.

" I was mightily pleas'd with
 " a Statue I met with upon
 " the Road, the Morning that I
 " came from York. It stands
 " about half a Mile from the
 " City on the right hand of
 " the Road to London, about a
 " Land's Length from it in a
 " short Lane, that leads down
 " to a Common, called Hob
 " More. It is of a Person in
 " Armour, his Face bare, and
 " very comely; cross-legg'd,
 " with Spurrs on; girt about
 " with a Sword, and Belt;
 " and a large Shield on his left
 " Arm, with these Arms there-
 " on, viz. three Waterbou-
 " gets; which I remembered

" I had seen the day before,
 " carved on the Shields in se-
 " verall Places of the Stone-
 " work in the Minster.

" It had been tumbled down,
 " and lay neglected for seve-
 " rall years, till it was repayr-
 " ed, and set up again about
 " 6. years since; and tho' they
 " have now set it upright upon
 " a Pedestal, I am apt to think
 " it at first lay along upon
 " an Altar, like another Mo-
 " nument; for the Backside is
 " square and flat, and seem's
 " to have joyn'd to something
 " else; and upon this they
 " have put the following In-
 " scription, viz.

" *This Image long Hob's Name ka's bore,*

" *Who was a Knight in time of yore,*

" *And gave this Common to the Poor.*

" *This was erected, Anno, 1717.*

" *W. Tesh, L. Darcy, J. Yates, J. Lum,*

" *Pasture Masters.*

" It was given to the Poor of Mickle gate Ward.

morn, morning.

morne, morning, morrow. ab A.

Sax. mapne.

mornes, mornings.

mosard, a muser, dreamer, lin-
 gerer, cessator, gazer, a dull,
 heavy, lazy fellow, from the
 French musard.

most, must.

moste. & leste, the greatest and the
 leqst.

mostret, shewed.

mot, might; must, mightest, may,

māyst. whi ne mot I se?

why may I not see? why might I
 not see?

mote, moat, moot, meet, move, pla-
 citatio, disceptatio, exercise or
 arguing of Cases in Law, from
 the Saxon mot or gemot, a
 meeting together.

moten, p. 22. at most, vel forsi-
 tan by measure.

motoun, mutton.

moun, may, can.

mournand, mourning.

fulle
 mourn-

mournand was his chere, his
cheer or countenance was very
dolefull or dismal.

mowe, may.

musard, dreamer, mussy fellow, the
mussy. See mosard.

mý, mine, my.

myche, much.

mýghtles, without might, without
strength.

mýkelle, much, great, many.

mýkille, much.

mýlnes, mills.

mýnsyug, minding, remembrance.

mýnt, mind, endeavour.

myraculis, miracles.

myraculus, miracles:

mýri, merry.

mýrie, merry, pleasant.

mýs, amiss, grievances, mischaunces,
misfortunes.

mýstere, business, need, occasion.

N.

nages, nags.

nakned, made naked.

nam, took, he took, take, ³⁰⁴went, ap-
proach'd, might go. Ageyn R.

he nam, he approach'd towards
R.

namen, took.

nape, neck.

nasee, nosy.

he, nor, neiher, not, no. ne wote,
wot not, know not. I ne wote,
I know not. nouht ne slepe,
did not sleep at all. ne wille,
will not. ne gode, did not go.
þat he ne perceyue, that he
does not perceive. ne wold

turne ne change, would not
turn nor change. more joy ne
had þei haue, you need not bid
them have more joy. ne con-
sent to resoun, not to consent
to reason. ne rouht, cared not,
were not scrupulous.

nede, need, needs.

nedes, needs, necessities.

nedis, needs.

nedly, necessarily.

neghand, approaching.

neghed, approached.

nehi, nigh, near.

neid, nothing, no whit, need, need
was, it was necessary.

neib, nigh.

neihand, nigh-hand, near to.

nemnid, named.

nene, nine.

ner, nearer.

neere, near.

nerhand, near hand, nighhand,
nigh at hand, approaching, ap-
proached.

nerre, near, nearer. negh him
nerre, approach or come near
him.

nesch, soft, ease.

nessh, soft.

nesshe, nice. nesshe & hard,
niceness and hardship. for nessh
or hard, either for niceness or
roughness, i. e. upon no account.
Maken nesshe is interpreted
mollifico and molleo (so 'tis ex-
pressed for mollio) in the
Promptorium parvulorum sive
clericorum, (call'd also Medulla
Grammaticæ) a very scarce fo-
lio book, printed by Richard
Pyn-

- Pynson in the year 1499. being the 14th. year of the Reign of K. Henry VII. at which time it was look'd upon as a Work of great use and excellency, as may appear from this printed note at the End. ¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem omnipotentis dei. et intemperate genitricis eius. Finit excellentissimum opus exiguis magnisque scolasticis utilissimum quod nuncupatur Medulla grammaticæ. Inpressum per egregium Richardum Pynson. in expensis virtuosorum virorum Frederici egmondæ & Petri post pascha. anno domini. M.CCCC. nonagesimo nono. Decima V^a. die mensis Maij. *The Author was a preaching or black Fryer, and follow'd the dialect of the East parts of England, to which he had been used from his Infancy, as he tells us in his Prologue. His Name was Richard Frauncis, as I find by this Note, written, in an old hand, at the beginning of a Copy of this Book, that was lent me by Mr. Ward of Longbridge, viz. ¶ Nomen Compilatoris istius libri est Frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus.*
- nete, *neats, labouring beasts, any kind of beeves, (as Ox, Cow, Steer or Heifer.) Sax. neat.*
- jumentum.
 nettille, *nettle.*
 neuen, *nāme, named, nephew, mention.. þat haf herd newen, that I have heard named.*
 neuene, *named, called.*
 neuer, *never, neither.*
 neuer a dele, *never a whit, never a bit. neuer for þan, never for that.*
 neuerles, *nevertheless. neuerles þe forward held. what so was in his þouht, nevertheless what-ever was in his thoughts about holding or keeping the cotenant or agreement.*
 newed, *numed.*
 nex, *next.*
 nien, *nine.*
 nientend, *nineteenth.*
 nisse, *navy, ships.*
 no, no, nor, not, now, neither. no dure, *not endure. no þing, in nothing, at all. no þeles, nevertheless. no weys, no ways, in no wise.*
 noblay, *nobleness, honour.*
 nobleȝ, *nobleness, splendour, nobility; honour.*
 nobleȝe, *nobleness, greatness.*
 noen, *noon, midday, bituex vnderon & noen, p. 18. betwixt nine a clock in the morning and noon or the middle of the day.*
 noght, *nought, nothing, not.*
 noie, *annoy.*
 noied, *annoyed.*
 noke, *nook, notch, nitch, bit, hole.*
 nom, *took, taken, undertook.*

nome, took.

nomen, take, took, ~~taken~~, resorted, applied, produced.

non, none, no, no. one, noon, not, nothing. non ne suld þei spare, they should not spare one. on non oþer side, on no other side, on neither side. neuer more suld þei non, never more should none of them.

none, noon.

none tide, noon time.

nonhut, no house.

nons, nonce. for þe nons, p. 108. (de industria, opera dedita,) for the nonce, designedly, on purpose.

Noreis, people on the North side of the Thames, Norwegians, Northern men.

norise, nurse, nourish.

norised, nourished.

Normand, Normans.

Normant, Normans, Normandy.

nomen, taken.

Norreis, Norwegians, Northern people, Northern men. All people beyond Humber were styled Norreis, but in p. 32. those of Northumberland are particularly called by that name, whence 'tis that Florence of Worcester, on that occasion, makes use of the Word Northimbrenses.

Northeren, Northern men, of the Northern folk.

Northermore, more Northernly, more Northwardly.

Northren, Northern people, northern men, Northumbrians; but

indeed in p. 32. something more, than those of Northumberland, is to be understood.

norture, nurture, nourishing, parentage, education.

Norwais, Norwegians.

not for þi, not but that. not a dele, not a whit.

note, wrestle. With doubtly fo to note, with strong foe to contend or grapple.

noþeles give no þe less, nevertheless.

nouh, not, nought, nothing.

nouht, nought, nothing, not, not at all, none. nouht þien fulle fer, not very far from thence. nouht ne slepe, did not sleep at all.

noure, no where.

nouþer, neither. nouþer whidere, not how, no where how. nouþer of som no alle, ne wist what þei ches, no body knew, what was chosen by them, or, no body knew, what answer was brought. For the French is, Respouns quels il port put nul home sauer.

nowzte, nought, nothing.

nowse, noise.

noyse, annoy, vex, annoyance, damage, hurt, disturbance.

noyed, annoyed, vexed.

nunn, none.

nýce, stupid, dull, silly.

nýcely, foolishly.

nyen, nine.

nýent, ninth.

nyȝ, nigh.

nyȝte,

nȳȝte, *nigh.*

nȳm, *take.*

nȳmme, *take.*

nȳþ, (nȳð, Sax. *malitia*,) *wickedness, naughtiness, lewdness, nythe; naughtiness, strife.*

O

o, *one, an, of, or.*

oblige, *bind.*

obowen, *above.*

o brode, *abroad.*

o chance sive ochance, *by chance, of chance, peradventure, perhaps, it may be.*

o dele, *a devil.*

o deuel, *a devil.*

o drehi sive o dreigh, *aside, away, draw in sive on. & do þam hold o drehi, and draw, vel force, vel drive, them in sive into hold. He bad þam alle draw þam o dreigh. He bid them all draw themselves away, sive, He ordered them all to withdraw themselves.*

of, of, off, *from, against, for, by, out of. of was gare, was prepared or ready. of sayth, in truth. of lond, off the land, out of the land.*

office, *business.*

of leten, *esteem'd of, approv'd of.*

o fote, *on foot, of foot.*

ofright, *affrighted.*

oft, *after, afterwards, often, oft.*

oftentide, *oftentimes.*

oftsone, *again.*

oft tide, *oftentimes.*

ogast, *agast, astonished.*

oglist, *affraid, surprized.*

oglyft, *ugly, bedaubed.*

ogrant, *agreed.*

ogrefe, *of grief.*

ogrisen, *to fear greatly, to tremble.*

oþer, *either.*

oknowen, *know.*

o liche sive oliche, *alike.*

o lif, *alive.*

olife, *alive.*

o lite, *a little.*

o lost, *aloft.*

oloſte, *aloft.*

o lyue, *alive.*

on, *one, on, in, at, a certain, against. but on was marinere, but only one that was a mariner.*

on one, *in one, alone or with a very small retinue to attend him.*

on a gate, *at the gate. on one, at once, always, continually.*

on Gode's enmys, *against God's enemies. on lyue, alive. on hand, at hand, approaching, coming.*

o name, *one name.*

onde, (anhelitus,) *breath, fury, wickedness, contention. with nȳth & onde, with the utmost malice and vehemence. See Cotgrave and Skinner. It is a French word, signifying a wave which goes with force. 'Tis very properly us'd, in Mr. Sheldon's MS. of the Lives of the Saints, for malice or fury, with respect to the unnatural barbarity that was shew'd to that admirable young King, St. Edward the martyr (who is very absurdly represented with a long*

long beard in the old Paint- Library) by his Step- Mo-
ings of All - Souls College ther :

Seynt Edward þe gonge martir was kyng of Engelonde :
gong y marterid he was þorw trecherie and onde.

*In which MS. (to note this with which this holy Prince
by the way) is the following was slain :
mention made of the Knife,*

A, sere, quod þis lufþer quene, whanne hit so schal be,
I wol to þe drynke, and suþe þou scalt hym se.
A redy was þe boteler, and brougt hem drynke anon,
Amonge alle þe oþer schrewyn þer com on gon,
And welcomede the kyng, and made him ioie y now,
And custe hym Judas¹ cos, and þer wiþ hym slow.
For as he stoupid adoun, and ² prest was y now,
In his wombe he put aknyf, and þe guttis adoun drow.
A longe knyf and asmale, as me may git y se.
For in þe churche of Cauersham he hauyþ geris y be.

*Now as this Passage ought to
be compar'd with what I have
observ'd in §. VI. of my Pre-
face to Robert of Gloucester ;
so I desire it may be observ'd,
that in this MS. at the End
of the Account of K. Edward
the Martyr (whom Caxton er-
roneously makes to be buried at*

*Glastonbury, instead of Shaft-
bury) are the following Verses
relating to K. Edward the Con-
fessor, which plainly confirm what
I have remark'd in my Glossary³
to Robert of Gloucester about the
Month of Lud's being the same
with the Month of March :*

The Kyng Atheldred his [K. Edw. the Martyr's] broþer goode
man was y nōwe,
Edward was his sone y hote, þat to alle godnesse drowe,
That kyng was suþe after hym, an hy halwe in heuene is,
He was suþe yschryned, at Westmester iwis,

¹ Kiss.

² Ready.

³ Voc. Lud.

Fourtene nyȝt¹ vp Myhelmasse. His dai is in þe gere
 A mydde þe mounþe of Lyde² y þat itolde here.
 God for loue of hem boþe, þat oure kynges were,
 Graunti vs þat we mote wiþ hym³ wonye þere.

The Word Lyde is the same with Robert of Gloucester's Lud. And the Author's noting, that K. Edward's day (he means the Confessor) is in the middle of the Month of Lyde, shews that March is meant by it. For against the 18th. of that Month, in our old Kalendars, we have Edwardi regis & mar.

one, only, alone, on.

on gan, against, on the other part, contrariwise, otherwise.

on git, as yet.

ons, one.

open, upon.

opon, upon.

or, or, ere, before. or þat, ere that, before. or he foore, before he departed, before he went away. or euer, or ever, ere ever, before that.

ordand, ordain'd.

ordine, order, ordinance, ordained, in orders, clergymen.

ordinez, ordinances, orders.

ore, before, over, ever, ere, heretofore. þat I ore of ment, that I before mentioned.

orely, early.

o resons, of reasons, of understanding, of reasoning.

orfreis, A French Word from

or, Gold, and frize or frise, and signifieth a guard or welt of Gold, or frizled Cloth of Gold. "Orfrais", (saith Cotgrave) "broad welts, or gards of gold, "or silver imbroiderie laid on "Copes, and other Church-vest- "ments. In old time the Jack- "ets, or Coat-armours of the "Kings gard were tearmed so, "because they were covered "with Goldsmithes worke.

orisoun, prayer.

orly, early.

orribulle, horrible.

o sonder vel o soudere, asunder.

ostage, hostages, pledges, hostage, surety, pledge, pawn.

oste, host, army.

ostegers, hostages.

ostes, hosts, armies.

Ostrece, Austria.

Ostrice, Austria.

o strut, astrut, stretch'd out.

o sundere, asunder.

oper, other, others, the other. oper half gere, a year and an half.

This is a Saxonism. See Somner's Sax. Dict. voc. oþer healþe, and his Glossary to the *Decem Scriptores* voc. marca.

o toure, a tower.

o tuyn, asunder.

¹ Above.

² That is accounted (or call'd) here.

³ Dwell.

otwynne, *atwo, in-two parts.*

o twynne, *atwo, separate.*

ouer, *over, above.* ouer gede, *pass'd over.* ouer ronnen, *over-run.* ouer rauht, *over-came, conquered,* from the Saxon oſeppeht, *pictus, superatus, fractus.* ouer alle, *over all, after all.*

ouercomen, *conquered, overcome.*

ouerhaf, *had over.*

ouerhipped, *hopp'd over, skipp'd over.* ouerhipped þam ouerhaf, *kept from them above half.*

ouerhippis, *overhops, hops over, passes by.*

ouerschaken, *overshook, over-turn'd.*

ouertok, *undertook.*

ouer wend, *go over.*

ouerwenyng, *presumption, insolency, pride, arrogance, overweening.*

ouerwhere, *every where.*

ouh, *ought, owes, oh.*

ouht, *ought, any thing.*

o voice, *one voice.*

oure, *over.* oure greue, *over-grievous.*

out, *ought, out.* out flie, *flie out, make flie out, drive out.* out þring, *press out, squeeze out, thrust out.* out wýn, *get out.* out schete, *shot out.* out braid, *took out.*

ouþer, *either.*

outhere, *either.*

outheys, *ouches, nooks, notches,* (from the French. oche) or rather hitches, ropes or pullies. See Skinner in voc. to hitch.

o wile, *one while.*

P.

paemic, *the pagan or heathen country, pagans, paganism, among the heathens.*

paemy, *pagans.*

paen, *pagan.*

paenie, *pagans, heathens.*

paied, *pleased, appeased, paid.*

paiemie, *paganism.* þe folk of paiemie þe word þer of fer gos, *the saying is spread thereof far among the heathen people.*

paien, *pagan, heathen, pagans.* paien lawe, *pagan law, heathen law.*

paiens, *pagans.*

paired, *impaired.*

paires, *perishes.*

pais, *poise, weight.*

palaised, *palisadoed, defended with palisadoes, impaled, inclosed with pales.*

paleise, *palace.*

palfraý, (palafridus, mannus, gradarius,) *horse.*

pallion, (pallium,) *pall.*

pallioun, *pall.*

palmere, *pilgrim.*

palý, *play.*

pantenere, *rascal.* ilk a pantenere, *every scoundrel.*

pape, *pope.*

parage, *peerage.*

parche, *parks, inclosures, pearch.*

paringalle, *equals.*

parlement, *parliament, council, assembly.*

parte, *part.*

par-

partise, parties.

party, part, a share.

pas, peace, passage, passages, pace,
journey, pass, troop.

pase, passage, travel, case.

Pask, Easter. Pask tide, Easter
time. Our word Easter is the
same with the Saxon Eartep,
Eartpe or Ortep, who, as vener-
able Bede tells¹ us, was a God-
dess of the Saxons, in honour of
whom Sacrifices were offered
about that time of the year.

And thence it was; that they
called April Eartep Monað.

"Easter", (saith Dr. Skinner,
in his Etymolog.) "ab AS.

"Eartep, Ortep, Orton, Ertēp-

"dæg. Belg. Eartep Monað,

"Aprilis. Somner" (he should
have said Beda, the Passage,

tho' in that place forgot to be
comm'd, being not Somner's

but Bede's) "ab Eartpe, Dea

"Saxonum seu Germanorum,

"quæ sub illud anni tempus

"sacrificiis colebatur, desecletit,

"fort. autem illud numen

"Oriente præesse creditum est,

"& idem fuit cum Auroru

"Latinorum". My 'learned

Friend, Mr. Thomas Hinton,

Rector of Lasham in Hamp-
shire, who hath studied these
things², observes³, that Oster
Monet is the Resurrection Month,
and that thence comes our Easter-
And for that reason it is, as
I take it, that Charles the Great,
who gave new Names to the
Months and Winds, called April,
Ostermonet, as we are assured
by an elegant Writer, Eginkar-
tus⁴, who had been his Secretary,
tho' afterwards an Abbat.

Paske, Easter.

passand, passing.

passed, stopp'd.

pastours, pastures.

pauillon, pavilion.

pauillons, tents.

pauilloun, pavilion, tent, taber-
nacle.

pay, cost, charges.

payd, pleased.

payed, pleased, paid.

payens, pagans.

payne, pain, punishment.

payned, pained, punished, afflicted.

paynes, p. 310. plains. Et quidem
hic playnes legendum esse con-
jecerim; quod si non mutetur,
idem valebit quod punishments
& pains.

¹ See Somner's Saxon Dict. voc. monað. ² See p. 263. of my Occasional Observations
upon the Account of the painted Glass at Fairford, printed at the End of Roper's Life of
Sir Thomas More. ³ Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 77. p. 186. ⁴ Vita Karoli Magni, p. 34.
Col. 1521. A₁₀.

- paÿs, *peuce*.
 pedaile, *footmen, company, base company*.
 peired, *impaired*.
 peires, *wrongs*.
 peis, (*pondus*;) *weight*.
 pele, *house*.
 pencelle, *ensign, flag*.
 pencils, *pencils, banners*.
 penies, *pence, money*.
 per, *by*.
 perceyued, *apprized*.
 perde, *rogue, knave*.
 pere, *peer, peers, equal, equals, companion, fellow*. for *praier* or for *pere*, for *all* (or *notwithstanding*) *prayer* or *peer*. In pag. 105. it seems to be for a *wife*, so as even in the time of Peter Langtoft, and of Robert of Brunne, wives were called *peers*, especially, such as *Queens, Princesses, Dutchesses*, &c.
 peres, *peers*.
 perist, *perish'd*.
 perrouendere, *pardonner*.
 pers, *peers, companions*.
 Pèrs, *Peter*.
 person, *parson*.
 persons, *parsons*.
 pes, *peuce, appease*.
 pese, *appease*.
 pesed, *appeased*. pesed behoued it be, *it behoued that there should be peace*.
 pesid, *appeased*.
 peÿn, *pain, labour*.
 peÿres, *impairs*.
 peÿrment, *fear*.
 peÿsed, *appeased*.
 Pharaon, *Pharaoh*.
 Pikard, *Picards*.
 pike, *pick, peck, work, dig or break up with a pick-ax*.
 pikit him, & dikit him, *he pick'd (or he peck'd) and he ditch'd*.
 piled, *pilled, pillaged*.
 pilgrÿn, *pilgrim*.
 pine, *pain*.
 pite, *pity, compassion*.
 plaied, *played, joked*.
 play, *play, rumble*.
 plener, *fully*.
 plenere, *fully*.
 plenerly, *fully*.
 plentÿnous, *plenteous, plentiful*.
 pleÿn, *whole, fully, full, complet*, *full-filled, complain, plain*.
 pleÿned, *complained, complained of, lamented*.
 pleÿnere, *full, fully*.
 pleÿnerlic, *fully*.
 pleÿnerly, *fully*.
 pleÿnt, *complaint*.
 pleÿntes, *complaints*.
 plight, *plight, plighted, promised, rest, safety, health*. whan þei were trouth plight, *when they had plighted or promised their troth, truth or faith*.
 podels, *puddles*.
 pol, *pole, head, noddle*.
 polk, *bulk*.
 popille, *people*.
 pople, *people*.
 poraile, *poor, beggarly, mean*.
 posse, *cun*.
 pouer, *poor*.
 pouere, *poor*.
 pouert, *poverty*.

pouerte,

- pouerte, *poverty*.
 pouste, *power, possession*.
 praised, *pressed*.
 pray, *prey*.
 prayes, *pray*.
 prayses, *praises, esteems*.
 prayth, *pray*.
 prechement, *preaching*.
 preid, *prayed*.
 pres, *press, multitude, throng, pressure*.
 present, *presently, presentation, present, presents, presence, a present, offer*.
 presons, *prisoners*.
 presoun, *prison*.
 prest sive preste, *ready, prepared*.
 prester, *more ready, prettier*.
 prikelle, *drive, push*.
 primalte, *primacy*.
 Primatis, *Primates*.
 primaute, *primacy*.
 prime, p. 243, 305. *six a clock in the morning*; but in p. 341. it signifies, *the prime or Golden number*.
 pris, *price, prize, praise, victory, the prize, the victory*.
 prise, *prize, price*.
 prisons, *prisoners*.
 priue, *privy, private, privately, privy counsellor*. For þam þe kýng was sette his priue parlement, *for them the king was obliged to call his privy council*.
 priues, *private persons*.
 priuete, *privacy, a secret, secrecy*.
 procore, *procure*.
 procurand, *procuring*.
 profe, *proof*.
 profere, *profer*.
 propire, *proper*.
 propiite, *property*.
 prouendes, *provender, provisions*.
 prouendis, *the provender, the provisions, the riches*. Kirkes wilde he dele prouendis þat wer worþie, *he would distribute the riches of the church to such as were worthy*.
 prouest, *provost, provost marshall, principal magistrate or judge*. See Cotgrave's Fr. Dict. in voc. *provost*.
 prouh, *proress*.
 prow, *profit, honour, proress*.
 prowe, *profit, honour, be of profit*.
 proxyes, *procurations, pecuniary sums or compositions paid to an Ordinary, or other Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the provisions or entertainments, which were otherwise to have been procur'd for him at his visitations*. See Du Fresne's Glossary voc. *procuratio*.
 pru, *profit*.
 pruesse, *proress, courage, power*.
 pundes, *pounds*.
 pundred, *pondered, weighed, was reckoned*.
 puplised, *published*.
 pur, to. pur quante, *in as much as*.
 purale, *parole*.
 purchase, *procure*.
 purches, *procure*.
 purtraid, *pourtraied*. in a tounge purtraid, *in a tomb with his portraiture or image on it*.

So it seems, according to this

Author, p. 94. had William

Rufus's at Westminster.

purtrei, *pourtraied.*

purtreied, *pourtraied.*

partreit, *pourtraied.*

purueiance, *provision, provisions,
order.*

purueid, *provided.*

purueie, *provide.*

purueied, *provided, prepared, set-
tled.*

purueies, *provides, makes.*

purueis, *provides, prepares.*

pȳn, *pain, punishment, suffering.*

pȳne, *pain, punish, torment, penal-*

ty, punishment, from the Saxon

*piutan, punire. *to lede his*

pȳne, to endure this pain, sive,

to undergo this punishment. The

Word pȳned for suffred oc-

currs in an old Scrap of Parch-

ment, written in the Reign of

K. Edw. III. as I guess, lent

me by Mr. Ward of Longbridge,

which, for the sake of the curious,

I shall hire copy:

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

þat geten was of þe hali gast,

Born of þe virgine Marie ¹ wȳt vten last.

Pȳned vnder Ponce Pilat,

Don on þe rode after þat.

Ded and ² doluen, an laȳid in stan,

³ Lyched til helle son ⁴ on an;

þe thridde day vp he ras

Fra ded, at his wȳlle was

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* *

pȳnes, *pains.*

Q.

quainte, *cunning, fine, elegant, pro-
found.*

quaintise, *cunning.*

quaintly, *artfully, archly, cun-
ningly.*

quantise, *cunning, quaintness, stra-
tagem.*

quantyse, *cunning, manage cun-
ningly.*

quarelle *sive querelle, a quar-*

¹ Without lust.

² Delved; buried.

³ Descended to.

⁴ Anon.

rell, or boult for a Crossbow, or
an Arrow with a four-square
head.

quassed, quashed.

quathe sive quath, bequeath'd.

quaynt, cunning, quaintly, cunningly.

quaynte, cunning.

quaynted, acquainted.

quayntise, cunning, skill, knowledge.

quayntly, cunningly.

queme, please, delight.

quemed, pleased.

quere, quire, choir.

querte, p. 123. *pro puerte, ut opinor,*
adeout with querte idem sit quod
oblique, transversim, athwart,
across, obliquely.

quest, inquest, jury, inquiry, inquisition.

questis, inquests, examination, cognizance.

quik, alive, quickly, quick.

quirisons, orisons, prayers.

quirisoun, question, orison, petition,
request, prayer.

quite, quit, free, altogether, wholly,
thoroughly. quite clamance,
quit claim.

quitely, quite, intirely, wholly,
quietly.

quoke, quak'd, shook.

R.

raf, mean condition.

raft, rent, rest.

rais, rise.

rakend, reckoned.

ran, run, arose.

Vol. II.

rank, rankle, fester, putrify.

ransoun, ransom.

rape, hie, hasten.

raped, hastened.

rascaill, scum.

rascaile, (popellus,) rascalitie,
scum, dregs, offalls, simple people,
outcasts of any company, a base
and rascally sort of people, vile
people, rascals, rascal, multitude,
numbers, persons of meaner con-
dition, meaner sort.

rascall deere, lean or worthless
deer, from the Saxon *pyrcal,*
fera strigosa.

rathe, soon. to rape, too soon,
rapely, soon.

rauht, reach'd, wrought, got, took.

raumpand, rampant.

raunson, ransom.

raunsoun, ransom.

reade, council,

reame, realm, kingdom. reame's
right, kingdom's right.

rea nes, realms, kingdoms.

rebuk, rebuke, upbraid, reprehend.

rebuke, revoke.

recchesse, riches.

reciaunt vel recyante, resident.

recouere, recovered, recovery.

recreant, tired, out of heart, faint-
hearted.

red, said, admonished, mentioned,
advised, read, spoke. I red him
ore in pas, I mentioned him
before in passing along. pair
red, p. 127. took their counsel
together.

rede, counsel, remedy, decree, red,
advice, direction, speak, tell, to
counsel, advise, consult, read, declare.

D D

redes,

- redes, reads, read, tells.
 redis, reads.
 redý, ready, readily, make ready.
 refous, refuse, the scum.
 rest, spoiled, plundered, bereaved,
 berest, deprived, bereav'd of, de-
 pris'd of, was bereav'd, snatcht,
 took, forc'd, taken off, carry'd a-
 way, convey'd off, taken away,
 taken from them, robbcd.
 refus, refuse.
 regalle, government.
 regalte, royalty, reign.
 regante, government.
 regnaud, reigning, regnant.
 regne, kingdom, reign.
 reise, raise.
 reis'd, raised.
 releue, relief.
 relie, rally.
 religions, religious orders.
 religioun, religion, religious.
 religiouses, religious houses, sive
 religious people.
 reme, the kingdom.
 remue, remove, move, take.
 remued; be removed.
 ren, run.
 rené, deny.
 renes (pro reeves,) p. 384. gover-
 nours.
 rengaile, ranks.
 reuge, range, ring.
 renged, ranged, roved, strayed a-
 bout.
 renne, run.
 rennes, runs.
 renst at at þe tounge, running to
 the tombe.
 rentus, rents.
 res, rising, rise, contention, rashness,
 folly, race, thing.
 rescet, reside.
 rescette, reception, receipt, refuge.
 resceyuooure, receiver.
 reson, reason.
 reasons, reasons.
 respite, respit, truce, a breathing
 fit, leasure, &c.
 respons, answer, answers.
 respouns, answer.
 resteie, to resist, to oppose, to ar-
 rest, to apprehend, to take.
 restis, rests.
 restus, rests.
 retenanz, retinue.
 retreied, retried, tryed again.
 retted, raicd. retted Godwyn þer
 tille, raicd or charged Godwyn
 with it.
 reue, bereave, deprive, take from,
 rove, spoil, ravage.
 reued, bereaved of, deprived of.
 reues, bereaves.
 reufulhed, ruefulness, fright.
 reuile, revile, insult.
 reuth, pity, lamentation.
 reward, regard.
 rewardons, guerdons, rewards.
 rewardoun, reward.
 rewes, rues. now rewes þam þer
 res, now it repents them of their
 folly.
 reýme, remove, take away.
 reýmed, removed, bereaved.
 reýued, rised or blazed abroad.
 Ab A. Sax. pyre, frequens.
 ribaudie, ribaldry, roguery.
 Ricardýn, Richard's party. Alle
 tok Ricardýn, p. 192. all
 these Richard's Party took. Sic
 nimirum Roberti de Brunne
 verba

- verba explico, quæ desunt in
textu Gallico.
- ricchesse, riches.
- Richere, Richard.
- rif, fast:
- rif raf, (quisquiliæ,) a great mix'd
multitude of the inferior sort jum-
bled together. rif & raf, p. 151,
276. the most vile things are
so called. rif no raf, p. 111.
the least scrap, the least bit. See
rifle.
- rife, frequent, common.
- riffe & raf, all vile things are so
called. See rif.
- rigb, right.
- right, rightly, righteously, upright-
ly, right, justice, equity.
- rightwis, righteous.
- rike, rig.
- rincthed, ranged, ordered, disposed.
- Rious, p. 268. Rion.
- risen, arisen, rising.
- riuale, revel.
- riue, to arrive.
- riuelyng, turning in and out, wrig-
gling.
- riues, arrives.
- riuýng, arrival.
- robband, robbing.
- robis, robes.
- Robýnet, Robert, Robyn, little Ro-
byn.
- rode, rood.
- romance, romunce, story.
- ron. run, ran.
- roncoled, rankled,
- ronnen, run.
- ros, arose.
- roson, reason.
- rote, root.
- roþer, rudder, oar. A. Sax. poðop,
remus.
- Rouhan, Roan. Helianore forth
hir dight to Rouhan hir menage,
Elianor set her self out to her bu-
siness at Roan.
- rouht, rout, troop.
- roun, run.
- roungers, gnawers, nippers.
- route, company, rout, multitude.
- rowe, rough, roughness.
- ruucýs, horses.
- runties, horses.
- rýme, rim, border, edge. Ang. Sax.
pīma, ora, margo.
- rýnce, rince, cleanse.
- rýnde, rind, branch.
- Rýnes, Rhine, a River so called,
from whence they used to have
strange odd stones to be shot in
Engins.
- rýue, arrive, rended.
- rýued, arrived.
- rýuen, rended, torn. þat schip
salle alle to rýue, that ship
shall be torn all to pieces. but
the word in the French is, en-
foundrer, which signifies sinking,
drowning, or overwhelming
(and thence our common word
foundering.) Ore tost dist le
Reis, vous alez batýller, As-
saylez la neef, la fetes en-
foundrer.

S.

- sacred, consecrated.
- sacrid, consecrated.
- said, said, spoke.
- saiden, said.

said, *said*.

sailand, *sailing*.

sailé, *accost*.

sais, *tell, say, tellest, speakest*.

sakles, *sackless, without cover, naked*.

salle, *shall, shalt*. *salle not spede, they shall not speed*.

sáme, *same, agreed*. *Alle þei same þis same. All of them agreed in this same thing*.

samen, *together, summon, gather together, assembled, to assemble, at once*.

samenýng, *fellowship, assembly, meeting, summoning, citation, congregation*.

samned, (ab A. Sax. *gejamnian, congregare, convenire, &c.*) *assembled, summoned, gathered, gathered together, met, called their forces together, conven'd*.

samnýng, *assembly, rendezvous*.

sandez, *sands*.

sans, *besides, since, afterwards*.

sanz, *without*.

sanz faile, *sive sanzfaile, without fail*.

Sarazin, *Saracen, Saracens*.

Sarazins, *Saracen*.

sare, *sore*.

Sathans, *Satan*.

satled, *shackled, embarrassed*.

saue, *safe*.

saued, *saved, secured*.

sauely, *safely*.

saufte, *safety*.

sauh, *said, made, surv*. Isaac

sauh his vow, *Isaac made his vow*.

sauhtillýng, *settling, agreement, settlement*.

saut, *assault*.

soutes, *assaults*.

saw, *saying, speech*. *þat þe saw of nam, of whom this is reported*.

sawe, *saying, answer, sayings, story, speech*. & zit a noþer sawe

of behoues be spoken, *it yet behoves us to speak of another story*.

This Word sawe or

saw, for a saying or proverb,

is us'd in many Places to this

day, and it occurs in the ve-

ry beginning of the Preface to

a very shrewd book, written

by Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield,

never yet printed, but is in MS.

in the Library of New-College

(where I saw it on June 26,

1719. and on May 13. 1725.)

and is intit'led, A Treatise of

Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield's con-

cerninge Marriage, occasioned

by the pretended Divorce be-

tween King Henry the Eight

and Queen Catherine. The Pre-

face, call'd The Epistle to the

gentle Reader, begins thus,

² and

It is an old, true³ saing, (gen-

tle Reader) that &c. Mr. Wood

Coll. nostr. MSS. Vol. 83. p. 70. & Vol. 107. p. 139. ² This and is writ above the Line, in a different Hand. ³ It was first writ *said sawe* for *saing*, but corrected by the same Hand, that writ the *and* above the line.

(*Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. col. 172.) takes notice of this book, and of the beginning of it, but without saying any thing about the two Corrections (by another Hand) that I have mentioned in the Margin. He also observes, that at the End of the MS. is this note: *This copy was taken from the original, which was found by Mr. Topcliffe in the house of William, sometimes servant to the said Dr. Harpsfield, who confessed, that two lines of the said original, were of his said Masters own hand writing.* I saw this Note at the End, but then for two lines 'tis two leaves in the MS. Yet a Friend told me at that time * (when I first saw this MS.) that in a Copy he had of this book it is two lines; which Copy he thought was as authentick as the MS. in New-Coll. besides which he mentioned a third, that was equally as valuable, in the hands of another Friend. And even I my self have now by me a little Folio MS. (being given me by a Gentleman of very eminent Virtues, who died in 1721.) which contains many remarkable Extracts out of that work, among which is the intire Epistle to the Reader, beginning, *It is an old true sad*

saying (gentle Reader) that truth is the daughter of time: &c. The last thing in these Extracts is this Memorandum: *At the end of the Booke, from whence all, that is here, [was] transcribed, there is this Note:*

" This coppie was taken from
 " the originall, which was
 " found by Mr. Topcliffe in
 " the house of William Carter, sometime servant to,
 " the said Doctor Nicholas
 " Harpsfield, who confessed,
 " that two leaves of the
 " said originall were of his
 " said Masters owne hand
 " writing.

There is abundance of secret History in this Book, some whereof is contain'd in the said Extracts, all which, however, I shall here pass by, not so much as insisting upon what he insinuates about Anne Bullen's being K. Henry VIIIth's own Daughter (a point which hath been much urg'd by a learned anonymous Author, with whom I cannot agree, that I have refer'd to elsewhere ²) or what he notes about the King's being married to that Lady, long before there was any Divorce, secretly at White Hall, very early before day, and will only beg leave (tho' I fear it may

* Sic.

* Præf. ad Camdeni Ediz. §. VIII.

* In the Errata to the former edition of Langtoft, Hearne inserted the following Note on this passage:

" *He is since dead. I find his Memory fail'd him. For his Brother tells me, that 'tis expressly two leaves in the MS. and not two lines. The Transcript he sent me of the Note at the End of the MS. is verbatim thus: This Copy was taken from an authentic Transcript of the original, which was found by Mr. Topcliffe, in the House of William Carter, some time servant to the said Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield, who confessed that two Leaves of the said original were of his said Master's own hand writing.*" EDIT.

be look'd upon as unseasonable) to insert two of his Remarks, viz. that about the Death and Virtues of K. Henry VIIIth's first Queen, the Lady Katherine of Spain, and that which concerns the Mischiefs that occur'd from the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

—“ But the Pope,” (saith this learned Writer) when he understood, how all such things, as wee have before declared, had passed in England, was so farr from any manner of confirmation of the said divorce, that he accursed the King and the whole Realme. The procureing whereof was imputed to Queen Catherine, and therefore the Duke of Suffolke was sent to her att Bugden in December in the 25 yeare of the King, where he brake the order of her court; and discharged a great sort of her household servants, who beeing sworne before to serve her as Queene, would not now serve her as Princess Dowager. In January twelve month after she departed att Kymbalton, and chainged her wofull troublesome life, with the celestial heavenly life, and for her terrestial in-

grate husband, found a kinder and better and a celestial spouse, from whome she shall never be sequestered and divorced, but raigne with him in eternall glory for ever. Att the time of her death, she wrote a letter to the King of this tenor: *My Lord and Deare Husband, I comend mee unto you. The hower of my death draweth fast on, and my case beeing such, the tender love, I owe you, forceth mee with a few words to put you in remembrance of the health and safeguard of your soule, which you ought to preferre before all worldly matters, and before the care and tendering of your owne bodie, for the which you have cast mee into many miseries, and your selfe into many cares. For my part, I do pardon you, yea I do wish and devoutly pray God, that hee would also pardon you. Then after she had commended to him her Daughter the Ladie Mary, and her household servants, desiring him to bee good to them, shee shutteth up her letter thus: finally, I declare that my Eyes desire nothing, but only to see you. Att the reading of which letter the King burst out a weeping. Her dead corps was*

" carried to Peterborough, and
 " there interred. Before she
 " departed att Kimbolton, shee
 " had lyen two yeaeres at Bug-
 " den, passing her solitarie life
 " in much prayer, great almes
 " and abstinence, and when
 " shee was not this way occu-
 " pied, then was shee and her
 " gentlewomen working with
 " their owne hands, something
 " wrought in needlaworke cost-
 " lie and artificially, which
 " shee intended to the honour
 " of God to bestow upon some
 " Churches. There was in
 " the said house of Bugden a
 " chamber, with a window,
 " that had a prospect into
 " the chappell, out of the
 " which shee might heare di-
 " vine service. In this cham-
 " ber shee inclosed her selfe,
 " sequestred from all other
 " company, a greate part of
 " the day and night, and upon
 " her Knees used to pray att
 " the said windowe, leaning
 " upon the stones of the same.
 " There was some of her gen-
 " tlewomen, which did curi-
 " ously marke and observe all
 " her doings, who reported,
 " that often times they found
 " the said stones so wett after
 " her departure, as though it
 " had rained upon them. It

" was credibly thought, that in
 " the time of her prayer shee
 " removed the cushions, that
 " ordinarily lay in the same
 " Window, and that the said
 " stones were imbrued with the
 " tears of her devoute Eyes. I
 " have credibly also heard, that
 " att a time, when one of her
 " Gentlewomen began to curse
 " the Ladie Anne Bull:" [with
 " whom Sir Thomas Wyatt the
 " elder had had carnal pleasure,
 " before the King married her, as
 " Sir Thomas himself told the
 " King when he endeavoured to
 " dissuade his Majesty from the
 " Match, because her conversation
 " had been very loose and base,
 " if you will believe what this
 " Author observes in another
 " place] " she answered, *hold*
 " *your peace, curse her not, but*
 " *pray for her, for the time will*
 " *come shortly, when you shall*
 " *have much neede to pittie and*
 " *lament her case,* and so it
 " chanced indeed." In short,
 " this Lady was one of the greatest
 " patternes of true Humility, Chas-
 " tity, and all Vertues, of that age,
 " and 'twould have been very hap-
 " py (according to this writer)
 " for the King to have acted con-
 " trary to what he did, espe-
 " cially since himself always ac-
 " knowledg'd her to be a Lady

of an unblemished Character and Reputation. But as the King was in this case manag'd by that great wicked man Cardinal Wolsey (for such, if we credit this writer, he certainly was, notwithstanding his Generosity and Hospitality) so the Cardinal himself, as well as the King, soon tasted, even in this Life, the Fruits of unparallel'd Villany, a term soft enough (in the opinion of this writer) for an Act, that derived such an ocean of Mischiefe upon the Nation, part of which was the destruction of the Monasteries, which our Author (the second Remark I promised to mention) speaks of in the following manner:

“ — Yea I will now add
 “ and conclude withall, that the
 “ only losse of the Monasteryes,
 “ was not only for the decay of
 “ Vertue, Prayer and Religion,
 “ but also of the publicke common
 “ Wealth, inestimable and
 “ importable. I say, they were
 “ the very Nurseryes, not only
 “ of pietie and devotion, but
 “ also of the happy flourishing
 “ of the common wealth. Where
 “ were the blind and lame, or
 “ the impotent poore people,
 “ fedd and succoured but

“ there? I have heard, that
 “ there were more such holpen
 “ in the City of Cantorbury in
 “ one day; then bee now in all
 “ Kent; more in Winchester in
 “ one day, then bee now in all
 “ Hampshire; and the like may
 “ bee said of other places.
 “ Where were Noblemens, Gen-
 “ tlemens, and other mens
 “ sonnes, so well, so vertu-
 “ ously, and so mannerly brought
 “ up as they were there? Where
 “ had the younger Brothers of
 “ Noblemen and Gentlemen
 “ better entertainment then
 “ there? Who found so ma-
 “ ny needie Schollers, and
 “ Poore menns sonns at the
 “ Universities, as they did?
 “ Whereby were the Rents,
 “ and the price of other things,
 “ so excessively¹ exhausted
 “ but by the suppression of
 “ the Abbeys? Yett were
 “ there some ignorant people,
 “ that would talke, and some
 “ fond fooleish Preachers, that
 “ would preach, before the sup-
 “ pression of the said Abbeys
 “ (Eggs beeing then at twelve
 “ or more a peny, and fish at
 “ a very reasonable price) that
 “ the Religious people, by
 “ reason of their fasting in
 “ Advent and at other times,

"made those victualls deare.
 "But since wee have been
 "faine and gladd to buy thirte
 "or fower Eggs a penny, and
 "to pay three times or fower
 "times so much for fishe, as
 "wee did before. Yea I have
 "crediblie heard, that our sea
 "and our waters, in many
 "places, have not so plenty-
 "fully yeilded fishe, as they
 "did before. Whereby is it
 "come to passe, that where be-
 "fore there dwelt many a good
 "Yeoman, able to do the King
 "and the Realme good servjce,
 "there is no bodie now dwell-
 "ing but a sheppard with his
 "dogge, but by the suppression
 "of the Abbeyes? Whereby
 "is it, that whereas men were
 "wont to eate sheepe, now
 "sheepe eat up houses, whole
 "townes, yea men and all, but
 "by the suppression of the
 "Abbeyes? What is the de-
 "cay of Tillage, but the sup-
 "pression of Abbeyes? What
 "is the decay of wooddes, and
 "the cause of the excessive
 "price of wood, but the sup-
 "pression of the said Abbeyes,
 "which did carefully nour-
 "rish, supplie, and husband
 "the same? What is one of
 "the causes, that the people
 "is now more charged, then

"they were wont to bee, with
 "subsidies, loanes, and other
 "payments, but the suppression
 "of the said Abbeyes, out of
 "the which was wont the
 "Prince to bee furnished with
 "money, when occasion of his
 "suddaine and weighty affaires
 "required present helpe? A-
 "gaine, what is one of the
 "causes of the greate poverty
 "and beggery of the People,
 "but the suppression of the
 "saide Abbeyes? For whereas
 "in times past a greate num-
 "ber of both sexe and kinde
 "entered yearly into Religion,
 "and there led a single chast
 "life, now all such beeing
 "since marryed, and they,
 "theire children, and Child-
 "rens children, beeing multi-
 "plied in such an infinite num-
 "ber, neither Farmes sufficient
 "for such a number can bee
 "conveniently provided, nor
 "yett can they live by the way
 "of Merchandize or by occu-
 "pying, but with the greate
 "hindrance of other occupiers
 "and merohants. Nor yett can
 "they, by service and retaine-
 "ment with Noblemen and
 "other Gentlemen, bee conve-
 "niently, in such a hughe
 "number, provided for. I talke
 "nothing here of divers o-

"ther intollerable and import-
 "able detryments, whereof one,
 "among other, is, the deface-
 "ing, distruction, and losse of
 "the old worthy Chronicles,
 "and other rare monuments
 "(as yett unprinted) that were
 "carefully and tenderly kept
 "and preserved in the said
 "Monasteryes, which losse if
 "it bee well valued, as it ought
 "to bee, is greater then I can
 "well expresse, and will bee
 "felt by the whole Realme
 "and our posteritie many
 "yeares after our death. Woe!
 "therefore, even for very ci-
 "vill and politicke causes, to
 "the said Prelate", [Thomas
 "Cranmer,], "that made the
 "lewde lying Sermon, for the
 "destruction of the said Ab-
 "beyes. Woe! bee, therefore,
 "to them that procured the
 "spoyle and eversion of them.
 "Woe! bee even to the
 "great Abbots themselves, that
 "wincked at the matter, yea
 "and gave their consent to
 "the suppressing of the lesser,
 "thinking to keepe and pre-
 "serve their owne still, which
 "they could not do long after,
 "for all the faire and flattering
 "promises made unto them,
 "and for all that many of them
 "had (to their greate char-
 "ges and impoverishment) pro-
 "cured and purchased the con-

"tinuance of their howses
 "under the greate seale, as I
 "have heard some of them re-
 "port, only they got that be-
 "nefitt that Poliphemus pro-
 "mised to Ulisses, that is, hee
 "would be so gracious and fa-
 "vourable to him, that he
 "would spare him and eate
 "him last of all his fellowes.
 "But yett Ulisses got himself
 "by policie out of dainger, but
 "these men could by no
 "meanes provide, butt that
 "their Abbeyes were att length
 "eaten and devoured as well
 "as the lesser. All those which
 "beeing under the cleere yeare-
 "ly value of two hundred
 "pounds, or not above, were
 "given to the King by act of
 "Parliament. But as for the
 "residue, they came to the
 "King's hands by one meanes
 "or other, and that without
 "any Act of Parliament at all.
 "Such as would voluntarylie
 "give over were rewarded with
 "large annuall pensions, and
 "with other pleasures. Against
 "some other there were found
 "quarrells, as against Hughe
 "Farindone Abbot of Red-
 "ding, which was there hang-
 "ed, drawne and quartered;
 "against Richard Whiting
 "Abbot of Glassebury, that
 "was hanged on the Torr-
 "hiff beside his monastery;
 "against

" against John Beche Abbot
 " of Colchester, put also to
 " death; which dreadfull sight
 " and heareing, made some
 " other so sore afrayde, that
 " they were soone intreated to
 " yeild over all to the King's
 " hands, and some thought they
 " escaped fayre, when they
 " escaped with their lives. So
 " that after a few yeares there
 " needed no Parliament at all,
 " for the greate Abbèyes, they
 " came in otherwise so thicke
 " and so roundly, but only to
 " confirme such as had been
 " already relinquished, and
 " such other as should after-
 " ward bee so relinquished
 " and yeilded up to the King.
 " So much have I the more
 " said, that you may (Gentle
 " Reader) see the just hand
 " and plague of God upon these
 " great rich Abbotts, and their
 " marvellous overthrowe, which
 " so lightly and unadvisedly
 " gave their consents to the
 " overthroweing of the houses
 " of their poore Brethren.

Say, *Saint*.

sayed, *assayed, essayed, tried*.

scabbed, *scabbed, shabby*.

scathe, *loss, harm, with loss, damage, hurt. scathes, losses, harms, diseases. The Word, which is properly Saxon (Mr. Somner having told us, in his Diction-*

ary, that yeaðe is nocumentum, noxa. harm, hurt, damage, mischief.) was made use of even after the Reformation. Thence in a wonderfull rare little book (consisting of seven sheets of paper in 8^{vo}.) intit'led, A brete Chronycie concerning the examination and death of the Blessed martir of Christ | Sir John Oldecastell the Lord Cobham | collected together by Johan Bale. Imprinted at London | by Anthony Scoloker. And Wylliam Seres Dwelling wythout Aldersgate. ¶ Cum Gratia et priuilegio ad Imprimendum solum, (at E iij b, for the book is not paged) we find it used in this passage:

An other clerke yet asked him
 [the Lord Cobham.] Wyll ye
 than do none honour to the
 holy cross?

He answered him. Yes |
 if he were myne I wolde lay
 him vp honestlye | and set vn-
 to him that he shuld take no
 more scathes abroade | nor be
 robbed of his goodes | as he is
 now a dayes. This book was
 given me in the year 1720.
 by my learned Friend, Ed-
 ward Burton, of the Middle
 Temple, Esq; and 'tis the on-
 ly

ly Copy I ever yet saw, tho' I hear of several others, one of which was sold in the first part of the Auction¹ of my learned Friend Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; for three pounds.

schad, distinguished, shaded, shadowed, parted.

schake, move.

schaken, moved.

scham, shame.

schames, shames.

schap, shape, image.

schape, shape, form, frame, decree.

schaped, shaped, formed.

sche, she.

scheawes, shews.

sched, cast, separate. } Ab. A. Sax.

schede, to depart. } sceadan,
segregate, dividere, separare.

scheld, shield, defence. he gald him ilk a scheld, he yielded them every one up to his defence.

schelde, shield, target, buckler, protection, government.

scheltron, p. 305. shelter, covering; or rather schiltrons or round battailes. This word is used by our Author, with reference to the Battle of Foukirke, and upon the same occasion it may be proper here, to transcribe what is said by Hollingshede, in p. 833. of the last Volume of his Chronicles, printed in 1577, which is the first, and the true genuine Edition of that Work; and I insert the whole passage at large, because the Book is very rare, and not to be met with easily.

N. Triuet.

The Kyng nowe hearing that the Scottes were comyng towards him, raysted hys felde, and wente forth to meete them, lodgyng the nexte nyghte in a fayre playne. In the morning very early, a greate alarme was reysed, so that euery man got him to armour, supposing the Scottes to be at hande. The horse appoynted for the kyngs saddle that day, as the Kyng shoulde haue got vppon hym, afrighted with some noyse, starte a side, and threwe the Kyng downe wyth suche violence, that hee brake twoo of his ribbes, as the reporte went. Other write, that his horse trode on hym in the night as he and his people rested them, keeping their horses still bridled, to bee ready the sooner vppon occasion of any necessitie: but howsoeuer hee came by hys hurt, he stayed not to passe forward in his purposed iourney, but mounting vppon an other horse, went forth wyth hys armye till he

The bat-
tyle of
Foukirke.

¹ See the Catalogue, p. 57.

came to a place called Foukirke, where both the armies of England and Scotland met and fought. The Scottes were deuided into four schiltrons, as they termed them, or as we may say, round battailes, in forme of a circle, in the whiche stode theyr people, that caried long staues or speares which they crossed ioyntly together one wythin an other, betwixt which schiltrons or round battails were certain spaces left, the which wer filled wyth theyr archers and bowmen, and behinde all these were theyr horsmen placed. They had chosen a strong grounde, somewhat sideling on the side of a hill. The Erles Marshall, Herford, and Lincolne whiche ledde the fore warde of the Englishemen, at the first made directly towards the Scottes, but they were stayed by reason they founde a marys, or an euill faoured mosse betwixt theyr enemyes and them, so that they were constreyned to fetch a compasse towards the weste side of the fiede.

The Byshop of Durham ruling in the seconde battaile of the Englishemen consisting of sixe and thirtie standers, or banners, knowing the let of that mosse or maris, made toward the Easte side, hasting forth to be the firste that shoulde giue the onset: but yet when they approched neare to the enemies, the Bysshoppe commaunded his people to staye till the thyrd battaile, which the Kyng led, mighte approach: but that valiant Knyght the Lorde Rauf Basset of Drayton sayde to hym: "My Lorde Byshoppe, you may goe and say Masse, which better becometh you, than to teache vs what we haue to doe, for wee will doe that that belongeth to the order of warre:" and herewyth they hasted forth on that syde to chardge the fyrste schiltron of the Scottes, and the Earles wyth theyr battaile on the other side, and euen vpon the firste brunt, the Scottishe horsmen fledde, a fewe only excepted, which stayed to keepe the footemen in order. And amongst other, was the brother of the Lorde Stewarde of Scotlande, who as hee was aboute to set in order the bowemen of Selkirke, by chauce was unhorsed, and slayne there amongst the same bowemen, and many a tall mans bodye wyth hym. The Scottishe archers thus being slaine, the Englishemen assailed the speare men, but they keep-

Abingdon.
The order
of the Scot-
tishe bat-
tailes.

The Earles
Marshall,
Herforde,
and Lin-
colne ledde
the fore
warde.

The bisshop
of Durham
ledde the
seconde
Warde.

The Lorde
Basset of
Draiton's
wordes
to the Bi-
shop of
Durham.

The Scot-
tishe horse-
men flee.

Their ar-
chers
slayne.
These Scot-
ing

fish speare-
men wer
of Gallo-
waye, as
Ruersden
hath.

N. Triuet.

Mat. West.
hath four-
tye thou-
sande.

ing them selues close together, and standyng at defence wyth theyr speares like a thicke wood, kepte out the Englishe horsemen for a while, and foughte manfully, though they were sore beaten wyth shotte of arrowes by the Englishe archers a foote: and so at length galled wyth shot, and assailed by the horsemen on eche side, they begun to disorder and shrinke from one side to another, and herewith the horsmen brake in amongst them, and so they were slaine and beaten down in maner all the whole number of them. Some saye there dyed of the Scottes that daye (beyng the twoo and twenty of July, and the feaste of Mary Magdalene) aboue twentie thousande. Other write, that there were slaine at the leaste to the number of XV. thousande. The Scottishe writers alledge that this battaile was loste by treason of the Cumyns and other, as in the Scottish historie ye may more plainly perceiue, with more mater touching the same battaile:—

scheme, shame. gode to scheme's dede & pyne, went (or came) to a shameful death and punishment.

schende, to trouble, disorder, destroy, loose.

schene, shining.

schent, confounded, destroyed, spoil'd, lost, ruined, shamed, troubled, corrupted.

schente, spoiled.

schet, shot, rush'd, sat, cast, made.

þorgh schet þam als þe ro, they shot them through with arrows as the roe buck.

schewned, shewed.

schilde, shield, defend.

schille, p. 30. shrill.

schire, shire, district, province, county.

schirue, sheriff.

scho, she.

Schobschire, p. 97. (pro Schrob-

schire, ut in versu mox precedenti) Shropshire.

schok, moved, ran, run.

schoke, shook, moved, extended.

schond, confound, perplex, destroy, confusion, wreck.

schone, shone, shined.

schonne, shun, avoyd, to glitter.

schorte, shorten.

schoten, shot.

schoure, breach, wound.

schoures, showers, griefs.

schreward, ribald, rascal.

schriue, shrive, confess, consult.

schrowe, p. 159. shrew. I shrew (for a murrain take) is a common expression in several parts, even at this time. See

shrowe.

schryue, confess.

schryuen, confess'd.

sclaundire, slander.

scole, school.

scornand,

scornand, *scorning, mocking.*

scorted, *shorted, shortened.*

Scottis, *Scottish.*

scris, *writings.*

scrite, *writing.* *This Word Scrite*

was very properly made use of by our old Writers, with respect to the famous Roll, called Domesday Book. Robert of Gloucester indeed in his Chronicle, p. 374.

useth both the word writ, and the word boke; but the Author of the prose English Chronicle of England, in the ingenious Mr. Ward of Longbridge's hands (taken from Robert of Gloucester) hath no other word than screyte.

In the seven yere (saith he) of his Reame his [William the Conqueror's] modre diede, vpon alle alle [sic] Soules day. The King William wolde vnderstond the valowe of the londe of alle Englonde, and howe many Shires, and howe [many] plough londe in a Shire, and howe many townes, a whate rentes of wodes and waters, seruýces and customes. So that he wist whate alle Englonde was worth, and lett writt hit in a Screyte, and sett hit in the trësury of Westmystre. And there hit is yet for a President.

scritte, *writing.*

scrýuen, *shriven, confessed.* & þerof clen be scrýuen, *and thereof a confession be fully re-*

quired.

se, *sec, say, dignity, sea.*

seche, *seek.*

sedgeýng, *saying, telling.*

see, *sea.*

seel, *soul. non seel, no soul.*

seere, *sore, severul, separate.*

sees, *seest.*

seged, *besieged.*

seggers, *sayers, historians.*

seie, *say, said.*

seignorie, *power, dominion, dominions, demeann, demeanns, lordship, sovereignty.*

seignories, *dominions.*

seignory, *dominion, power, nobility.*

seis, *says.*

seise, *place, settle, give seizin.*

seised, *settled, seized.*

seke, *sick, seek.*

sekenesse, *sickness.*

selcouth, *(rarus,) strange, odd, seldom seen, strange thing. a fulle*

selcouth rede, a very odd or strange counsel or purpose. a grette selcouth, a very strange thing.

selcouthe, *strange, uncouth. fulle selcouthe, very strange.*

selcouthes, *strange things.*

selcouthest, *strangest.*

selcouthly, *strangely, oddly.*

self, *self same, same.*

selli, *wonderful.*

sellis, *sells.*

selly, *silly.*

seluen, *selves.*

sely, *silly.*

- semand, *summon'd, warned, seemingly, seeming.*
 semblablye sive sembleablye, *like-wise, in like manner.*
 semble, *assembly.*
 sen, *since, after.*
 sendis, *sends, sent.*
 sendus, *sends.*
 sene, *see.*
 sent, *saint.*
 sere, *divers, several, different, distinct.*
 serganz, *sergeants.*
 sergeanz, *sergeants.*
 serke, *shirt.*
 serkis, *shirts.*
 sermonyng, *speech, discourse.*
 sermoun, *sermon, speech.*
 sers, *several, divers, particular, special.*
 seruage, *slavery.*
 seruand, *servant.*
 ses, *sees, seest, cease.*
 sased, *seized, possess'd.*
 sesse, *cease.* þer for ne wild he sesse, *he would not therefore cease or win.*
 Sessions, *Saxons.*
 set, *sett'st.*
 setan, *sat.*
 setnesse, *decree.*
 seton, *sat.*
 settend, *seventh.*
 seuent, *seventh.*
 sewed, *followed.*
 sext, *sixth.*
 sexte, *sixth.*
 sextend, *sixteenth.*
 seye, *see, say, to say.*
 seyen, *seen to or settled.* þorgh seyen, *thoroughly scutled.*
 shad, *separated.*
 shende, *spoiled.*
 sho, *she.*
 shrowe, *shrew.* I shrowe, *be-shrew.* I shrowe alle þer manners, *p. 236. a curse on all their manners.* See schrowe...
 sib, *under.*
 sibred, *consanguinity.*
 sihi, *saw.*
 siker, *secure, sure.*
 sikerd, *assured.*
 sikere, *secure, confirm, secured.*
 sikered, *secured.*
 sikerer, *a securer, a more secure, a more safe.*
 sikerly, *surely.*
 sikernes, *security, surety, bond.*
 sikernesse, *security, surety, sureness.*
 sikred, *secured, confirm'd.*
 Sir (*written oftentimes sere, as well as sire, in Mr. Sheldon's MS. of the Lives of the Saints.*) Dominus, Sir. About this word I shall refer the Reader to my Glossary to Robert of Gloucester, and at present will note, that the word Dominus, in the old Epitaphs in Ew-Elm Church near Dorchester in Oxfordshire, is us'd as a title for a Bachelor of Arts, as may appear from the word magister, us'd in the same Church for a Master of Arts.

sire, *seer*, father, lord.

site, *sigh*, lamentation, sight.

siþen, *since*, after, afterwards,
moreover, furthermore, after
that, since that time, after that
time.

siþes, *times*.

skam, *shame*, disgrace, dishonour.

skanderc, *slander*.

skandre, *slandorous*, scandalous.

skape, (*ab Anglo-Sax. ꝥceapian*
sive ꝥerþeapian, nocere, spo-
liare, &c.) hurt, harm, loss,
mischief, damage. See scathe.

skille, *skill*, reason, opinion, judg-
ment, discretion. did no skille,
cared not. & wild vnto no skille,
and would hearken to no reason.
he schewed þam þe skille, he
certified, he assured. The word
skyles or skilles (*in the plural*)
occurs for reasons in a piece of
an old Homily, in old English,
written, as I guess, in the
Reign of K. Rich. II. and lent
me by Thomas Ward, of Long-
bridge, Esq;. The Subject is
Charity. It begins thus: And
for we speke of charite and loue
of god and oure breþere, ic
segge, þou most loue god more
þan alle þyng, ge more þan þy
self. & þat for 1111 skyles. þe
firste is, for þou nadest neuere
ibe, gif he ne were. þe ii is, þat

for loue of þe he made alle
werkes, þat he euere made. þe
iii^{is}, for þo þou were for lore
þorou' Adam's synne, he dýede on
þe rede tre to ⁴ bugge þe. þe iiii^{is}
is, þat gif þou haue ⁵ sengeg,
he þe ⁶ witeþ fro þe fynd by
his power, to whom þou hast
þe bytake, and is redy to vnder-
fonge þe to mercy, gif þou wilt
come to mendement, & zet he
haþ ⁸ ygreþed to þe ioie wiþ
outen ende, þat euere schal
laste gif þow wolt it deserue.
& þerfore skil-wele, þat þow
loue hym so myche, þat raþer
þou schuldest geue þy body to-
brenne þan any þyng do agenst
his wille, where þorow þat he ⁹
enes were wroþ wiþ þe. zet þou
most loue þi self most, & þat
in þis tway maners, & eyþer
maner for tway skilles.——

Some old MSS. write schilles
for skilles, & so 'tis in Mr.
Ward's excellent MS. of the
Book, called Festival or Festial,
where the printed book useth
for it the more modern Word
causes.

skip, *skip*, leap, arise.

skitte, *rash*.

skornes, *scornest*.

skrite, *writing*.

skulk, *skulk*, lurk here and there.

¹ Say. ² Hadst never been. ³ When thou wast lost. ⁴ Buy, redeem. ⁵ Sinned.
⁶ Defendeth. ⁷ Receive. ⁸ Prepared. ⁹ Once.

- skulkand, *sculking*.
 skulked, *sculked; depended*.
 skurne, *scorn, disgrace*. For Sa-
 razin ne wuld he skufne þat
 were of his eschele, *He would*
not disgrace those that were
of his troop, or company, for
the Saracens.
 slawen, *slain*.
 slede, *the valley*.
 sleight, } *slight, skill*.
 sleiht, }
 slo, *slay, to slay*.
 slouh, *slew*.
 slowe, *slew*.
 smert, *smart*.
 smerte, *wound, smart, smartly,*
brisk, rough, sharp. & died also
 smerte, *and died also of his*
wounds.
 smerthed, *smartness*.
 smertly, *smartly*.
 smete, *drove, struck*.
 smýte, *sm.te, struck, forge, coin*.
 smýten, *smitten, struck, forged,*
coined.
 snyten, *cut off*. From the Sax.
 rñdan, *scindere*.
 Sodomite, *Sodomy*.
 soiorne, *tarrying, sojourning, so-*
jour, stay, tarry. if I may my
 soiorne, *if I may sojourn my*
self, if I still tarry.
 soiour, *sojourning*.
 spioare, *sojourning, habitation,*
tarrying.
 som, *at once*; For wirschip of þe
 world forsoke þou alle & som,
 and at once, *out of regard to the*
world, thou forsookest all.
 somerestide, *summer time, summer*
season.
 somond, *summoned*.
 son, *soon*.
 sond, *will, mind, commandment,*
command, messenger, ambassa-
dur, message, ambassage, news.
 sonde, *messenger, message, am-*
bassadour, commission.
 sondre a partie, *to divide apart*.
 sone, *soon*.
 songen, *sung*.
 songon, *sung*.
 sonken, *sunk*.
 sonne, *soon*.
 sore, *sorely*.
 soth, *truth, true*.
 soth sawe, *true saying*.
 sothe, *truth*.
 soply, *truly*.
 sottis, *sotts*.
 souched, *couched, cast*.
 Soudan, *Sultan, Saladine*. Sou-
 dan Saladyne, *Sultan (or Sol-*
dan) Saladine.
 souders, *souldiers*.
 sodououre, p. 280. *souldier*. But
 it should be rather *sojourner*
 for *soudioure, if we will follow*
the French.
 souht, *sought*. on londes souht,
 sought *satisfaction on his lands;*
 seized upon his lands.
 souhtes, *soughtest*.
 soure, *sore*.
 south, *sought*.
 sowlus, *souls*.
 spak, *speke, spoke, spoken*.
 sped, *sped, made, speed, proceeded,*
hied, hastened, went, gone, suc-
ceeded, fared.
 spede, *speed, run*.
 spedis, *speeds, speed, succeeds*.
 spele,

spele, *spill, loose, spoil.*

spellis, *spells, relates, teaches, tells, signifies.*

spendes, *spendest, consumest.*

spendid, *spended, spent.*

spendýng, *spending, money, expences.*

spene, *block up; stop up.*

spense, *expences.*

spente, *expences.*

sperd, *sparr'd, barr'd, look'd after, shut, inclosed, shut up, imprison'd, spared.*

spere, *spear.*

sperre, *examin, search out, try.*

speýr, *hope. he Londreis wër in speýr, him for þar kýng vplift, they were in hopes, that the Londoners would exult or make him to be their king.*

speýre, *aspiring, inquiry, hope, looking after, ab A. Sax. jpyþian, explorare, investigare.*

Of Roberd is no speýre to mak of parlement, *the Parliament is to make no inquiry about Robert.*

spiand, *spying.*

spie, *spies.*

spille, *spoil.*

spire, *search.*

spired, *examined, inquired.*

spires, *watches, spies.*

Spiritualties, *Spiritualia, the Profits which a Bishop, Abbat, or other ecclesiastical person, receives, not as he is a Temporal, but as he is, an ecclesiastical, officer. The Spiritualties, therefore, of a Bishop, being commonly defined to be those Pro-*

fits, which he receiveth, as he is a Bishop, and not as he is a Baron of the Parliament, from the understanding thereof the nature of other Spiritualties may easily be conceiv'd. See Cowel's Interpr.

spoken, *spoke.*

sposage, *spousage, marriage.*

spouse, *spouse, espouse, marry.*

sprad, *spread, disperse.*

spredis, *spreads.*

sprit sancti, *holy Ghost.*

squierie, *squiere, squires, esquires.*

stabile, *establish.*

stabillý, *firmly. certeyn be holden stabillý, be accounted firm and immoveable.*

stable, *stable, establish, confirm.*

stabled, *established, confirmed.*

stal, *stole.*

stalle, *stall, stable, prison.*

stalworth, *valiant, strong, stout, courageous.*

stalwörþely, *courageously.*

stalworthly, *courageously.*

stampe, *pond, from the French estang, a great pond; pool, or standing water.*

stanche, *(ab Anglo-Sax. stincan, hebetare, sanguinem compescere.) usstage, stop.*

standand, *standing.*

standen, *stood.*

stank, p. 68. *standing, smelling.*

(See Skinner in voc. stink.)

sed. stang malim, *i. e. stagn,*

sive lake, *cuisi bank reponen-*

dum esse existimes, *Potest &*

strang, *(i. e. strong) legi.*

stark, *strong, hard, rigid, sharp.*

- oste stark, a *strong army*,
 starke, *strong*.
 staworth, *stout*.
 stede, *place, places, horse, steed*.
 stedes, *places, horses, points*.
 steem, *esteem*.
 stele, *steel, steal*.
 stem, *stem, root, stock, original*.
 stength, *strength*.
 sterne, *opening*. þe tyme at þe
 day sterne, *at the time of day
 break*.
 sterre, *stir*.
 stete, (*pro strete*), *street*.
 stie, *cavern, by-place, crink, way,
 ascent, from the Sax. stigan,
 which signifies both to ascend
 and to descend*.
 stille, *assiduously, incessantly, di-
 ligently, still, quiet, as yet,
 privately*.
 stilly, *privately, secretly*.
 stinkand, *stinking*.
 stirte, *started*.
 stith. stithy, *hardy*. *Angl. Sax.*
 stith, *durus, fortis, &c.*
 stode, *stood*.
 stokked, *imprisoned, inclosed, fix-
 ed in*.
 stompus, *stumps*.
 stoned, *stunn'd, daunted*.
 store, *many*.
 stound, *time, little while*. on a
 stound, *in a little time*.
 stounde, *time, little time*. on a
 stounde, *on a time, on a sud-
 den, in a little time*.
 stoundes, *times, minutes*. ne salle
 be many stoundes. *nor shall be
 in many years*. with in fo
 stoundes, *within few minutes,*
in a little time, in a trice. So
that 'tis the same with what
the Hebrews call'd in the sin-
gular רגע a moment, and in
the pl. רגעים moments, or the
least particles of time, such as
are mentioned in Isaiah xxvii.
 3.
 stour, } (*ab Anglo-Sax. stýpan,*
 stoure. } *steopan vel stiepan, tur-*
bare, movere, irritare; unde
vulg. to stir.) *fight, assault,*
battle, stir, disturbance, motion,
þer þe bataile was stoure, where
the battle was fought.
 stours, *battles, wars, stirrs*.
 straied, *strayed, went, rambled*.
 strangere, (*in the Prologue*), *a kind*
of rhythmical verse.
 strangle, *may be strangled*.
 streite, *strict, exactly, (statim,)*
straight vel strait, straightly,
strictly, narrowly, closely, pre-
sently.
 streiter, *stricter, straiter*.
 streitly, *strictly*.
 strenþe, *strength*.
 stresse, *stress, hardship, violence,*
distress. *Angl. Sax. stepe,*
vis, violentia.
 streygte euon owte, *even straight*
out, stretch'd even out.
 stroie, *destroy*.
 stroied, *destroyed*.
 strong, *strong, hard*. it is fulle
 strong, *it is very hard*.
 stroupe, *stirrup*.
 stroye, *destroy*.
 stund, *minute, instant*.
 sturbled, *troubled, confounded,*
 spoiled, *marred, ruffled*.

sturiéd, stirred.
 stýnt, stood, stop, stoppage. als
 þei togidir stýnt, as they stood
 or contended together. Of non
 þe had aý to stýnt, they never
 stopp'd.

stýnte, stinted, stopp'd, ceas'd.

sua, so.

suelle, swelling, proud.

süete, sweet.

sueuen, dream.

sueýn, swain, servant, swains,
 young men.

sueýnes, swains, young men.

suffre, suffer, bear, undergo.

suilk, such.

suiþe, apace, readily, quickly,
 speedily, hastily, quick. suiþe
 ia bataile mad him gare, made
 him very ready to battle, or put
 himself with speed in order of
 battle.

suld, should, should'st, would.

sulle, shall, should.

sundred, separated, divided.

suowe, swag, (vacillatio,) noise,
 sound, Ab A. Sax. ꝛpeꝝ, ꝛpege,
 sonus, clangor, &c.

sur le Rone, (super Rhodanum,) ^T
 sive upon the Rhone.

surgien, surgeon.

surplis, surplices.

Surreis, people on the South side
 of the Thames, Southern men.

Surrie, Syria.

sursante, rising.

sute, after.

suýlk, such.

suýth, quickly, swiftly. he hied

him þider suýth, he hied him
 thither quickly or very fast.

suýthe, apace, very. he hied hi-
 der suýthe, he hied hither a-
 pace.

swalle, swell'd.

swilk, such.

sýꝝ, saw.

sýgte, sight.

synods sive synodes, councils,
 synodals, synodies. Pecuniary
 Rents, paid to Bishops &c. at
 the time of the Annual Synods,
 by every Parochial Priest.

systoren, sisters.

T.

ta, to.

tabard, (Fr. tabarre.) taberd, a
 jacket, jerkin, mandilion, or
 sleeveless coat, worne in times
 past by Noblemen in the wqrrs,
 but now only by Heralds, and is
 called their coat of Arms in
 service. Verstegan tells us, in
 his Restitution of decayed intel-
 ligence, that tabert was an-
 ciently a short gown, that
 reached no further than to
 the mid-leg, that it remain-
 eth for the name of a gown
 in Germanie and in the Ne-
 therlands, and that in Eng-
 land it is now the name only
 of a heralds coat. But what
 Stowe tells us, in his Survey of
 London, is more remurkable,
 where talking of several fair

Inns in Southwark, he takes occasion to speak of the Tabard Inn as the most ancient of them, and thereupon writes thus : “ Amongst the which

The Tabard in Southwark.

“ Innes, the most ancient is the Tabard, so called of the signe, which as wee now terme it, is of a Jacket or sleevelesse coate, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment, of old time commonly worne of Noblemen and others, both at home and abroad

“ in the wars; but then (to wit, in the warres) their Armes embroidered, or otherwise depict, upon them, that every man by his Coate of Armes might bee knowne from others: But now these Tabards are onely worne by the Heralds, and bee called their Coates of Armes in Service. For the Inne of the Tabard, Geoffrey Chaucer, Esquire, the most famous Poet of England, in commendation thereof, writeth thus :

Geoffrey Chaucer.

“ It befell in that season, on a day,
“ In Southwarke, at the Tabert, as I lay,
“ Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage
“ To Canturbury, with full devout courage;
“ That night was comen into the Hostery
“ Well nine and twenty in a company,
“ Of sundry folke, by adventure yfall,
“ In fellowship and Pilgrims were they all,
“ That toward Canturbury wolden ride:
“ The Stables and Chambers weren wide,
“ And well we were eased at the best, &c.

“ Within this Inne was also the Lodging of the Abbot of Hyde (by the City of Winchester) a faire house for him and his Traine, when hee came to the City to Parliament, &c.” The Batchelors of Arts (upon the Foundation) in Queen’s-College in Oxford (as tis well known), are call’d Tabiters or Taberders, from their being obliged to wear a taberd or short gown.

tached, tacked, fastened.
taile, tail, tale, number, to number, to order, ilk taile, every person.

take, *take, took, puss.*

take, *commit.* I take in your
keepynges, I committ to your
keepings.

tald, *accounted.*

tale, *number.*

taliage, *tribute, tax, tollage, toll,*
taxes, impositions.

tapised, *lurk'd, lay hid.*

targe, *target, shield.*

tateles, *tattles, twattles.*

taucht, *taught, committed to.*

team, *generation, offspring, child-*
ren.

teld, *told, said, accounted.*

telle, *call, think, reckon.* a saynt
he men telle, *men call him a*
saint. I telle, *I think it.*

tellis, *tell.* tellis fro, *tellest of,*
speakest of.

teme, *issue.*

temporalities, *the temporal State of*
Church-men, or the Profits
which a Bishop, Abbat, or other
ecclesiastical person, receives;
not as he is an ecclesiastical,
but as he is a temporal,
officer. See Spiritualities.
The nature of these Tem-
poralties will be the better
perceiv'd, from what Cowell
says conc. the Temporalities of
Bishops (Temporalia) being (as
he notes) such revenues, lands,

and tenements, as Bishops have
had laid to their Sees by the
Kings and other great personages
of this land from time to time,
as they are Barons, and Lords of
the Parliament.

tend, *tenth.*

tende, *tenth.*

tene, *sorrow, trouble.*

tened, *provoked, troubled.*

tenement, *tenement, tenements,*
territories, inheritance, or lands
held in fief, by Cens, or a chief
rent, lands possessed, or held
absolutely, Houses or Lands
held of another.

tent, *try, heed.*

tentis, *tents.*

terroures, *terrars, terrers, or ter-*
riers, (from terra,) a particular
or survey of a Mannour, or of
ones whole estate of lands,
containing the quantity of
acres and boundaries there-
of. Also it signifies the Sur-
vey of lunds and profits be-
longing to a Parsonage or Vi-
caridge, such as that of the
Vicaridge of Waltham Ab-
bats or White-Waltham near
Maidenhead in Berks, which
I shall here beg leave to in-
sert², as it was communicat-
ed to me many Years ago:

" *Waltham-Abbots* a- } A Terrier of such Lands, Tiths, Proffits
 " *lias White-Waltham* in } and Emoluments, as belong to the Vicar-
 " *Com.BerksDioc.Sarum,* } idge of the Parish of Waltham-Abbots,
 " *Novemb. 27th. 1704.* } *alias White-Waltham, aforesaid.*

" **I**Mprimis, there is be-
 " longing to the said
 " Vicar a Vicaridge house, and
 " a little Barne, with a Gard-
 " en-Plott, and one Acre of
 " Ground thercunto adjoyn-
 " ing.

" Item, there belongeth to
 " it an Annual pension of
 " Forty Shillings, paid out of
 " her Majestie's Exchequer.

" Item, there is due to the
 " said Vicar all manner of
 " Tiths, except corn, which
 " are to be paid in kind, there
 " being no Custom or Pres-
 " cription to the contrary,
 " which we know of, except
 " one, which is one peny for
 " every Cow's Milk yearly.

" Item, there belong to the
 " Vicar all Oblations and
 " Mortuaries.

" Item, all the Surplice fees,
 " viz. for Burying of any Pa-
 " rishoner in the Church or
 " Chancel two shillings, and
 " in the Church-yard one
 " shilling, and for every For-
 " reigner double, as also for
 " every Marriage by License
 " 5 shillings, with Banns pu-
 " blished two shillings six
 " pence, and where the Wo-

" man is married in any other
 " Parish ten shillings, as also
 " one shilling for every Church-
 " ing.

" Item, there is due to the
 " Vicarten Shillings for Break-
 " ing of the Ground in the
 " Chancel for any Parishoner,
 " and twenty shillings for any
 " out-Parishoner, that shall be
 " buried there, the Vicar al-
 " waies maintayning the Floor
 " of the Chancel.

" Item, there is payable
 " yearly from the impropria-
 " tor to the said Vicar these
 " Quantities of Corn, viz. 18
 " Bushells of Wheate, 18
 " Bushells of Barly, and 16
 " Bushells of Beans and Pease,
 " on the Feast of St. Michael
 " tharchangel, or within 30
 " daies after.

" Item, we doe find by cer-
 " tain antient Terriers, that
 " there is belonging to the
 " said Vicar, the Tith-corn
 " of certaine Garden-Plotts,
 " in Number seaven, whereon
 " have houses stood in for-
 " mer Times. The Fields,
 " or Places, in which they
 " lye, are, first, in Joan-croft,
 " containing 3 Quarters of an
 " Acre.

- " *Acre.* 2dly in Longcroft,
 " containing as much ground.
 " 3dly in Staples, containyng
 " one *Acre.* 4thly in ———
 " an other containyng an o-
 " ther *Acre.* 5thly in Bin-
 " fields croft, containyng 3
 " quarters of an *Acre.* 6thly
 " in Rogers croft one, con-
 " tainyng one *Acre.* 7thly
 " in Bucketts one, containyng
 " one *Acre.*
 " All these forementioned
 " Tiths, Fees, Pension, Quan-
 " tities of Corn and Tith-
 " Corne of Garden-Plotts,
 " have been paid to the Vi-
 " cars there from Time to
 " Time.
 testmons, testifies.
 pai, they.
 pam, them, they, themselves.
 pami, them, they.
 pam self, themselves.
 pan, then, when. bi pan, by then,
 by that time. pan had bei won
 bei fer had souht, When they
 had got what they sought for far.
 pank, thank, thanks, favour.
 par, their, there.
 pare, their, there.
 pat, that, those, the, before that,
 but, then. fro pat now lyue,
 from those that now live. to
 duelle pat with pe kyng, p. 154.
 to dwell then with the king, nisi
 malis, to dwell that time with the
 king, vel par pro pat reponas.
 pat^o pat p. 222. those that.
 pate, that.
 pawz, though.
 thawzte, taught.
 pe, they, the, thee, thy self, to thee,
 those, of those, thigh, them, that.
 thede, nation, people, province.
 bei, the, they.
 penk, think. him penk, he thinks.
 per, there, their, of them, the,
 where, that, these. ouer alle
 per pam pink, every where where
 they thought fit. A litelle per
 biforn, a little before that. per
 as, there as, whereas, in the place
 where, whereat.
 per bi, thereafter, after that.
 perfor side per for, therefore.
 perfor, therefore.
 perfro, therefrom, of it.
 per in, therein. per mor, more
 than that.
 perre, there. perre as non seen be
 fore, where none was seen be-
 fore.
 per pro, there thorough, thorough
 that.
 pertille side pere tille, thereto.
 perto, thereto, for that, therefore.
 pes, these.
 these, p. 13. [in not.] this.
 theues, thievish, thief's.
 thewe, threw.
 pey, the, they.

¹ This was torn, (saith my honoured Friend, that communicated this Paper) I could not make it out.

- phe, they.
 phit, that.
 pi, thee, thy.
 pider, thither. pider I salle, *ps* 142,
 thither I shall go.
 pien, thence.
 ping, thing, things.
 pink, thinks.
 pinkis, thinks.
 pis, these.
 pise, these.
 piſen, thence.
 thnke, *p.* 86. think.
 po, these, this, the, their, those,
 then, thou, that. In *p.* 320.
 idem est quod through. *Et qui-*
 dem pro potius legendum esse
 ad inum paginae monui.
 pos, though.
 poled, sufferedst.
 poo, so, then.
 por, there, where.
 thore, therefore, where, there.
 porgh, over, thither, through, by,
 of. porgh sight. apparent. as his
 heyre porgh sight, in *p.* 127.
 his his hair apparent.
 porgh, through.
 porgh for, therefore.
 porght, throughout, through.
 porght schete, shot through, run
 through, rush'd through.
 pou, thou, thy self.
 poub, thought.
 pouht, *p.* 155. thought. *Et qui-*
 dem seculus sum *Codicem*
 MS. (ut alibi etiam) hac in-
 voce, licet re vera malim
 pouht, idem quod vulgò di-
 cimus pout, de iis scilicet in-
 telligendum, qui ex indigna-
 tione mire inflare, labidque
 proinde protrudere solent.
 pouhtis, thought'st of.
 pralle, slaves, a slave, servant.
 prawe, time, while, passion, anger,
 a gode prawe, a good while.
 pre, three.
 pretis, threats, threatens.
 prette, threatened.
 pretty, thirty.
 brid, third.
 bride, third.
 thrilled, pierced, bored through.
 prin, three.
 bring, press, squeeze, thrust.
 thrist, thrust.
 thrittene, thirteen.
 pritti, thirty.
 thro, suffer, suffering, passion,
 hardship.
 phrotus, throats.
 throw, time. bi throw, betimes,
 early.
 throwe, time, minute, very little
 time, season, while, little while.
 prydde, third.
 prytty, thirty.
 phryue, thrive. Clerkes þat wild
 þryue. Clerks that would thrive,
 i. e. were provident and care-
 full, as being indeed poor them-
 selves.
 Thurday, Thursday.
 þus, this, these.
 þyður sive þyder, thither.
 tid, happened, tidings, news. but
 in *pag.* 52. it seems to be for
 þrid or third.
 tide, time, chance, opportunity,
 happen, luck. This word comes
 from the Saxon tid, con-
 cerning

cerning which Mr. Somner, in his *Saxon Dictionary*,¹ hath observ'd many remarkable Particulars, which I shall forbear repeating here, and, instead thereof, shall take the opportunity of informing the Reader with what I meet with, in a very ancient and very valuable MS. (in vellum) de computo Ecclesiastico, in the Ashmolcan Muséum, the author whereof was Byrðferthus, Brightfertus or Bridfertus, monk of Ramsey, or, as others² say, Thorney, who, according to Bale, flourished in the year 980. in the Reign of King Ethelred. He tells us, 564 atoms make a moment, 4 moments a minute, two minutes and an half a prick or point, four pricks or points a tid or hour in the course of the Sun, six tids a fyrthling, 4 fyrthlings a day, and seven days a week. The original words (which will be more acceptable) are these. fýr hund 7 jeopep 7 fýxtig atomi gefýrcað an momentum. jeopep momenta gefýllað minutum. 7 tpezen minuta 7 healp gefýrcað anne ppican. 7 jeopep ppica gefýrcað ane tid on þæne yunnan pyne. 7

fýx tida fýrcað anne fýrðling. 7 jeopep fýrðlinga fýrcað anne dæg. 7 jeopon daga ane pucan. I the rather take notice of this MS. because it contains many things that are really very curious, such as will give great light, in many respects, to such as deal in the Saxon times, and, for that reason, Leland³ read this author intirely over, with wonderfull pleasure and delight. Indeed the Work is an improvement of Bede, whom Byrðferthus stiles appurða pincpæftiga, a very worthy chronologer, or, as Byrðferthus expresses it in Latin, venerandus astrologus, the word astrologus, it seems, being then apply'd to Chronologers and Astronomers, notwithstanding not observ'd by Du-Fresne, who was however acquainted⁴ with this Author. tight, prepared, appointed, ordered, a direct journey, intire. had tight, p. 203. carried himself directly. to Snowdon has he tight, he hath all intirely to Snowdon. tigte, tight. tille, get, obtain, manage, to, till, labour, cultivate, improve, while. to tille lende, to get, obtain,

¹ Voc. tid. ² Lelandi Coll. Vol. IV. p. 23. ³ Coll. vol. IV. p. 23. ⁴ De Scriptorib. p. 171. ⁵ See his Index Auctorum prefix'd to his Glossar. inf. & med. Lat. voc. BRIDFERTUS.

manage or govern the land.

timbred, occasion'd. þat timbred him his tene, that occasion'd him his trouble.

tinselle, tinsell, fine robes, honour.

If him com any scape tinselle of seignorie. If there happen any damage to the dignity of his dominion.

tint, shut up, stop'd, lost. This

Word for lost is mudè use of by John Bellinden, in his old Scottish Translation of Hector Boëthius, where also he useth tine for loose, particularly in l. VIII. c. xiiii. when he is speaking of the mischiefs, that befell King Vortigern, from his amours with Roxena, the most beautifull daughter of Hengist. Fynaly (saith he) Vortigern come with ane certane of his nobillis to

Towquham castel, quhare he was plesandly ressaut & feistit with all maner of delytis & plesouris that micht be deuysit. Than Hengest set hym to prolong the banket within the nycht that the kyng mycht be takin with the wynis. Incontinent Roxena the douchter of Hengist (as scho was instruckit) went to the kyng with ane coupe sul of mychty wyne, & said, I drink

to the. Kyng Vortigern drank mychtely of the coupe, & quhen he had embrasit hir in his armis, he set hir down nixt hym self in the banket. Efter lang comonyng he fel in blind raige of lust. Quhilk thing was nocht ouely occasion to him efter to do adulytry, bot als to tine his kyngdom. For incontinent throw birnand flame of new lust he had nothir respect to the law of god nor zit to the law of matrimony afore contrackit with his lauchfull wife. And ^a but mair delay he tuk the said Roxena to his wife. Syne gais to Hengist all the landis of Kent with castellis, townis, and munitionis pertenyng thairto. Sone efter the Saxonis sat down in the samyn with yair wiffis & childrin & put out the auld inhabitantis thairof. Sic thingis done Vortigern returnit with his new quene to London, and repudiat his lauchfull wyfe.

tion, p. 265. dissension, trouble, ut sit pro tene.

tipped, tipped, headed.

tired, attired.

tirede, attired.

*tirpeil, } trouble, broil, villany,
terpeile, } base action, vileness,*

roguey, filthy thing, vile business, naughty tricks, foul act.
late be his tirpeile, lay aside these broils.
tirpelle, stir.
tite, close, tight, closely, presenily, directly, tightly, stiffly, stoutly, quickly, readily, immediately, whole. fulle tite, full tightly. & his sonne Alisandere for ostage zald him tite, and surrender to him immediately his son Alexander as hostage or surety: als tite, also (vel as) tightly.
tipand, tidings, tidings, news, given tidings to.
tiping, tidings, tidings, news.
tipinges, tidings, news.
tiyng, tidings, tidings.
to, second, to, at, for, in, by, one, of, too. Ne to suilk seruage his heysr disherite, Nor to disherit his heirs by such seruage or slavery. Ne par tele seruage ses heres desheriter Codices Gallici. þe to kyng and þe toþer, the one king and the other. To Gascoyne þat he were, till that he was at Gascoigne. to Westminster. þei ment, they were called [the statutes] of Westminster. to Frodesham, at Frodesham.
to bote, to boot, besides.
to breke, broke, might break. In Judges IX. 53. to brake is the same as brake or broke. For thus it is said there, according to our common Translation, And a certain woman cast a piece of a milstone upon Abime-

lech's head, and all to brake his scull. But in the old Translation in Hen. VIIIth's time 'tis, and all to brake hys brayne panne; in the vulgar Latin of St. Hierome, & confregit cerebrum ejus, and in the Septuagint, καὶ ἐκλάσας τὸ κρανίον αὐτοῦ.
to come, coming.
to drawe, drew, inclin'd. þer to to drawe, drew thereto, inclin'd thereto.
to gedur, together.
Toghalle p. 77. Tughall alias.
togider, together.
to gone, went. þe kýng formast to gone, p. 161. the king went first or formost. Le Reý fu l'y primer Codd. Gall.
to hewe, hew'd, cut, cut in pieces.
toke, took, assign'd.
token, took.
told, accounted, call'd.
tolde, accounted, told, call'd.
tom, pro com (in Appendice ad Præf. Num. XIV.) id est, came.
tome, shut, enclosed, cut.
to morn, to morrow.
ton, one. þe ton ne þe toþer, the one nor the tother.
toname, two names. þis toname, p. 168. by these two names, but, according to the French, by this Sirname. See Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 431, 432. where there is a very remarkable passage, relating to Robert bastard Son of K. Henry the first's marrying of Ma-

Mabyle, the daughter of Robert Fitz Haym, which is much better in the original, than in the prose MS. taken from Robert of Gloucester (about the time of Hen. VI.) in the Hands of Thomas Ward, Esq. where the passage is thus curtail'd, the Author being not well enough skill'd to interpret Robert at large: One of the grettest lordes of Englonde, except the kyng, callede Robert le sigh Haym. For he leste his bodi buried at Tewkesbury, for he rered that Abbey hym selfe. He hadde a doughter and his heire called Maboly. Kyng Henry thought to mary his bastard son Robert to hir. and this gentille damycelle seid nay, that hit were not sittyng [f. sittyng] to mary suche aman, that bare no name but only Robard. Then the kyng seide, That his son, schulde haue a name. And bycause hir name was Maboly le Fyzhaym, his name schulde Robert le Fiz Roy. Nay, quoth she, what name shalleoure children bere betwene hym and me? Par ma fey, seide the kyng, then he shalle haue aname. his name shalbe, Robert Erle of Gloucester, and I geve hym the Erledome for thy sake, and

to him and to youre bothes heires. Then this Damycelle thanked hym, and then the mariage was done. And this was the firste Erle of Gloucestre.

tone, one.

tor, to.

to rent, *torne*.

torment, *tempest, storm of wind.*

torne, turn.

to rof, *rended*.

tofer, *second, other, tothers, tother, the other, next.* See to.

topire, *tother*.

to trowe, *to prove, to confirm.*

to ward, *towards*.

to while *sive towhile, the while, the whilst, as long as.*

towhille, *while, the while, the whilst.*

towhils, *the whilst, the while.*

to wile, *to wit, to know.*

Trailebastoun, certain particular Justices so call'd in the time of K. Edw. I. in reference to which Dr. Cowell writes in this manner: "Justices of triall baston, alias of trayl baston, were a kind of Justices appointed by King Edward the first, upon occasion of great disorder growne in the Realme, during his absence in the Scottish and French warres. They are called in the Old nat. liex. fo. 52. Ju-

" stices of triall Baston, but by
 " Holynshed and Stow, Ed. pri.
 " of Traile baston, of trailing
 " or drawing the Staffe, as Ho-
 " lynshed saith. Their office
 " was to make inquisition
 " through the Realme, by the
 " verdict of substantiall Juries
 " upon all Officers, as Ma-
 " jors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Es-
 " cheators and others, touch-
 " ing extortion, briberies and
 " other such grievances, as
 " intrusions into other mens
 " lands, and Barratours that
 " used to take money for beat-
 " ing of men, and also of them
 " whom they did beat: by
 " meanes of which inquisitions
 " many were punished by death,
 " many by ransome, and so the
 " rest flying the Realme, the
 " land was quieted, and the
 " King gained great riches to-
 " ward the supporting of his
 " wars. Baston is thought by
 " some to be the beame of a
 " paire of Scales or Weights:
 " And this is in this place me-
 " taphorically applied to the
 " just poising of recompence
 " for offences committed. My
 " poore opinion is, that the
 " etymologie of this title or
 " addition groweth from the
 " French (Treilles) i. cancelli,

" bars or letises of what thing
 " soever, a grate with crosse
 " bars, or of the singular
 " (Treille) i. pergula, an house,
 " arbour, a raile or forme,
 " such as vines run upon, and
 " (Baston) a staffe or pole, no-
 " ting thereby, that the Justices
 " employed in this Commission,
 " had authoritie to proceede
 " without any solemne Judge-
 " ment Seate in any place
 " either compassed in with
 " railes, or made: Booth or
 " Tent-wise, set up with staves
 " or poulles without more worke,
 " wheresoever they could ap-
 " prehend the malefactors they
 " sought for. See libro Assi-
 " sarum, folio 57. 141." For
 " farther particulars I shall re-
 " fer the Reader to Spelman¹ and
 " Du Fresne².

traisted, betray'd,
 traist, trusty.
 translate, he translated.
 trauaile, travel, disturbance, la-
 bour. thanked his trauaile, thank-
 ed him for his travell, and pains.
 tranaild, travelled, laboured.
 trauaile, pains, undertaking, tra-
 vail, labour.
 trauailed, laboured, travelled, put
 to it.
 traile, vex, molest, weary, har-
 rie, harass.

¹ Gloss. voc. Trailbaston. ² Gloss. med. & inf. Lat. voc. Traylebaston.

- tray, *treason, treachery.*
 trayn, *dealing.* he mad a fals
 trayn, *he dealt falsly, or unfair-
 ly, or perfidiously.*
 trayne, *tarrying, train.*
 traytorie, *treachery, treason.*
 tre, *tree, wood, timber.*
 trechet, *cousen, cheat, trick, beguile.*
 trechettýng, *treachery, tricking.*
 trecther, *treat, trick.*
 treie, *tryal.*
 treist, *trusty.*
 treistes, *trusts.*
 treistid, *trusted.*
 trencheour, *trencher, little knife.*
 trepas, *trespass.*
 treson, *treason, treachery.*
 tresond, *betray'd.*
 tresorere, *treasurer.*
 trespass, *passage, toll, custom.*
 trest, *trust.*
 treste, *trestle.*
 trestes, *trusts.*
 trestille, *trestle.*
 tretels, *trestles.*
 treu, *truce.*
 treuage, *toll, tax, imposition, cu-
 stom.*
 treue, *truce.*
 treuwege, *taxes, customs.*
 trew, *truce.*
 trewe, *truce.*
 trip, *p. 203. troop, host. and 'tis
 host in the French.*
 triste, *(meta,) mark, direction,
 thrust, trust.*
 trod, *thought, believ'd, gone, con-
 firm'd.* wele trod, *made plain.*
 trokes, *trucks, Square pieces of
 Wood at the Tops of Masts to
 put the Flag-staffs in. Also
 round Pieces of Wood like
 Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees
 of Carriages to move the Ord-
 nance at Sea¹. Whence Dr.
 Skinner, in his Etymologicon:
 "Trucks, vox Naut. Sic autem
 "vocantur Rotæ lignæ, qui-
 "bus Machinæ bellicæ moven-
 "tur.*
 trompors, *trumpeters.*
 trost, *trusty, trust, trusted.*
 troste, *trust.*
 trosted, *trusted.*
 trouage, *truage, toll.*
 trouht, *truth.* trouht him plight,
 plighted him troth, *promised
 him truth.*
 trow, } *believe, think, true, faith-*
 trowe, } *full, trusty, trust, ex-
 spect, understand; to give credit
 to, as in letters of credence.*

There be some that prate
 Of Robin Hood, and of his bow
 Which never shot therein, I trow,

in Mr. Anth. à Wood's Col- note this by the by) Mr.
lection of Ballads, in the Ash. Wood is pleased to note
molean Muséum, where (to thus about Robin Hood, viz.

¹ See N. Bailey's English Dictionary, voc. TRUCKS. * Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 66. p. 118.

" Robin Hood had his chief
 " abode in Nottinghamshire,
 " in the time of K. Rich. I.
 " who began to raigne in the
 " yeare 1189.
 " John Major, a Scotch Hi-
 " storian, who lived in the time

" of K. Hen. 8 saith of him, that
 " he was indeed an arch-robber,
 " but the gentlest thief that
 " ever was.. "

" Mich Drayton the poet, in
 " his Poly-Albion, in the 26
 " Song, saith of him thus :

" From wealthy Abbots chests, & churches abundant store,
 " What oftentimes he took, he shar'd amongst the poore.
 " No Lordly Bishop came in lusty Robin's way,
 " To him before he went, but for his pass must pay.
 " The widow in distress he graciously releiv'd,
 " And remedied the wrongs of many a virgin greiv'd."

Had Mr. Wood seen the Fa-
 ther of the Scottish Historians,
 John Fordun, he would, without
 all doubt, have also referr'd to
 that famous Writer, who (ac-
 cording to the Harleian MS.)
 speaks of him, not only as
 a most notorious Robber,
 but as a man of great de-
 votion and charity. But then
 he mentions him as one that
 flourished in the Reign of Hen.
 III. and not of Rich. I.

trowed, believed, gave heed, heark-
 ened.

trulle, trull, sorceress.

trut, turd. The Saxon Word is
 topd. Hence Somner, in his
 Sax. Dictionary: " Topd.
 " Stercus, merda, fimus. dung,
 " a t ----- Hinc nostr. dyrt.
 " In stercus, sordes. Belgis,

" driit". And Dr. Skinner,
 " in his Etymol. Turd, ab AS.
 " Topd, Belg. Torde, Tort,
 " Merda." And even in Hen.
 VIIIth's. time they writ it also
 torde, as is plain from the
 Promptorium parvulorum, where
 we have, " torde. stercus.

tueie, two, twain.

tuende, twentieth.

tuentende, twentieth.

tueye, two.

tueyn, two.

tuke, took.

tuo, to, two.

turbe, squadron, troop.

tureile, turret.

turne, turn to.

tuwne, town.

tuyn, twain, two.

tuynne, depart, divide, separate.

tuynnes, separates, departs from.

týde, *time.*

týnd, *lost.* þe ne týnd ne foud,
they neither lost nor found.

týue, *fortify, fence, shut up, put up, lament, suffer.*

týnes, *labours in sorrow.* his týme
he tynes and spendes, he pro-
tracts and spends his time in
sorrow.

týnt, *stopt, slack'd, lost, holden, shut up, touched.* for týnt wer
þei told, they were look'd upon
as malecontents. See Somner's
Sax. Dict. voc. týnan. Herneys
nouht ne týnt, he did not so
much as touch the harness.

V.

vaile, *submit, avail, prevail.*

valiantise, *valour, gulantness.*

valow, *value, worth, goodness.*

vamward, *vanguard.*

vassalage, *duty of vassals, service.*

þorgh his vassalage, p. 86) by
the assistance of his vassals,
or those that owed him knight's
service, nisi malis hoc loco
þorgh idem esse quod ad, ut sit,
to his subjection.

vavasoure, valvasour or vavasour,

[in French vavasour]. a Noble-

man in former Times who was

next in Dignity to a Baron.

It also signifies villain or ser-

vant, as, I am þi vavasoure, p.

166. I am a servant to thee, I

am thy servant.

vavasours, Noblemen in dignity

next to Barons.

vauward, *vanguard.*

vegance, *vengeance.*

venge, *revenge.*

vengement, *revenge, vengeance.*

venom, *poison.*

verray, *truc, very.*

vertuz, *virtues.*

vilanie, *treachery, grievance, ro-
guery.*

vilany, *villany, falshood, treachery.*

vilaynly, *villanously.*

vilenie, *villany, treachery.*

vileyn, *a villain.*

vis, *visage, face.* no turne The-
bald his vis, nor turn his face
to Thebald, bare vis, bare-
faced,

vmbeleid, *humbled,*

vmbilaid, *humbled, levelled, pulled
down, thrown down,*

vmwhile, *sometime, at some time
or other, one while, formerly.*

vubiwened, p. 117. *unthought of.*

It may be also read vmbiweued,
to answer, heued in the next
verse.

vnce, *ounces.*

vnconyng, *folly, ignorance.*

vnderfong, *undertake,*

vnderfonge, *receive.*

vnderon, *the same with vndron,*

of which by and by.

vnderstonð, *undertake, take it up-*

on him, understand.

vndron, *sine a clock in the morn-*

ing. bituex vndron & prime,

p. 243. so 'tis express'd for

the rhythm's sake, whereas

otherwise it should rather be,

bituex prime & vndron, i. e.

betwixt six and nine of the clock

in the morning. This word vn-

dron

dron is the same with the Saxon undeþn, which Mr. Somner expressly tells us, is nine of the clock in the Morning. "Un-

"deþn". (saith he ¹) Tēmpus

"antemeridianum, hora diei

"veterum tertia, nostra nona.

"the forenoon, the third houre

"of the day, that is nine of the

"clock with us. Bed. Hist.

"l. 4. c. 22. fram undeþntide

"þonne mon mæsse oþtoft

"jingeð. i. à tertia hora quan-

"do missæ fieri solebant. L.

"M." [sive liber medicus vel

medicinālis, quem à bibliotheca

Regia mutuatus est Somnerus]

"p. 1. c. 64. sele ðpincan on

"þpeo tida. on undeþn on mid-

"dæg on non. i. potandum

"detur ad tria tempora (vel ho-

"ras :) horá (sc.) diei tertiá,

"meridie, horá. tertiá pome-

"ridianá. Accordingly both

"Chaucer's interpreter and

"Verstegan are to be cor-

"rected, who by undern &

"underntide understand after-

"noone". Our Ancestors be-

fore the Reformation, and many

since, called this hora tertia, the

houre of terce, and in Edward the

IVth's. time, when some dispute

arose about the exact hour of

the day, which this word de-

noted in the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, it was determined ² to be nine of the clock in the forenoon, tho' afterwards ³; in Hen. VIIIth's time, it was interpreted to be 3 of the clock in the afternoon: but very absurdly; as plain'y appears from the ancient Canonical hours of the Church, which ⁴ were seven in number; viz. Matutinæ laudes, or Mattins, the Prima Hora, or Prime, the Hora tertia, the Hora sexta, the Hora nona, Vespers, and the Completorium, besides the Nocturnum Officium, the Office for Nights; which is also divided into four Vigils, the Conticinium, Gallicinium, Intempestum, and Antelucinium. Now since their Mattins were performed about break of day, and their Prime, by consequence, at 6 a Clock in the morning, I can see no reason to doubt, but the hour of Tierce was 9 a Clock in the Morning, and so the rest at 3 hours distance one after the other. And this Determination of it to nine of the clock is confirmed again by Mr. Somner in another place of his Saxon Dictionary, where this passage occurs: "Kyp-

¹ In Sax. Dict. sub voce. ² Ashmole's Institution of the Garter, p. 509. ³ Ibid. p. 509. ⁴ Ibid. p. 501. ⁵ Voc. Kypptole.

" pïole. Bridfrithus Ramesien.
 " sis MS. in *Bibliotheca Ash-*
 " moliana. ——— þa halgan
 " undeþn-tið apþceþiscopajmīd
 " gehædedum þeznum kȳpænlice
 " pȳnȳmīað. ȝ þa æþelan mune.
 " caȝ þæpe tīde loȝ mīd kȳp-
 " pïole ȝ engla loȝranȝe ȝepuȝ-
 " ðiað. i. e. (*fortasse* :) sacram
 " horam diei (*veterum*) tertiam,
 " (*nostrum autem*) nonam ahte
 " meridiem) Archiepiscopi cum
 " Clero festiṽ celebrant hilari-
 " tate: nobiles etiam Monachi
 " illius horæ laudes (*quas vocant*
 " matutinas *Ecclesiastici*. V.
 " Bed. *Hist.* li. 3. c. 12.) cum
 " kȳppïole, & Angelorum hymno
 " honorant. *Veri satis est si-*

" mile kȳppïole *hoc ȝ kȳrle*
 " eleison, quod *inter preces*
 " *publicas matutinas repeti so-*
 " *let, fuisse corruptum.* V.
 " Durandi *Rationale Divinor.*
 " l. 5. c. 5. *Hinc etiam (ni*
 " *fallor) nostratium* Carrol,
 " *hymnus scil. in Natali decan-*
 " *turi solitus*". And agreeably
 to this sense the word undarne
 is used in old MSS. of the holy
 Festivals of the Church, com-
 posed in Meeter about the
 Reign of K. Edward the First,
 in the Life of St. Brandon,
 where Mr. Ashmole ¹ (who
 tells us this MS. was in the
 hands of Mr. Silas Taylour)
 met with ² these Rhythms:

This Fowles song ek her *Matyns*: wel right tho it was time,
 And of the Sauter seide *vers*; and seithe also *Prime*,
 And *Undarne* seithe, and *Midday*, and afterward seith non.
 And ech tyde of the day songe as cristenemen scholde don.

Which Verses I likewise find,
 but with some Variation, in
 St. Brandon's Life, in Mr.

Sheldon's excellent MS.
 the Lives of the Saints, viz.

þe foweles songe here *Matyns*; riȝt so hit was tyme,
 And of the sauter seide þe vers, suth also *Prime*,
 And *Undren* and *Myddai*; and afterwards *None*,
 And eche tide of þe dai, as menden scholden done.

¹ *Inst. of the Garter*, p. 507. ² *Fol.* 79.

To what hath been here suggested I shall add, that as the word terce comes from the Latin tertia, so in all the old Books of Offices, which I have seen, the Expression hora tertia is always understood to be nine of the clock in the Morning, and hora nona three in the afternoon. I have now (Jan. 8. 1724) before me one MS. of this kind, being a Breviary, in which both Expressions occur in that sense. And I mention this MS. the rather, because I find, at the End of it, the following remarkable Notes (in an old, tho' later, hand) relating to the Family of the Tylneys:

"Pertinet iste liber prius
"Frederico Tyllnei, de Boston
"in comitatu Lincoln, militi
"facto apud Acon in terra
"Judææ, anno regni Regis
"Richardi primi tercio. Vir
"magnæ staturæ, & potens
"in corpore, qui cum patribus
"suis dormit apud Tirington,
"juxta villam vocatam
"per nomen suum Tyllney
"in Mersheland. Cujus al-
"titudo in salvam custodiam
"permanet ibidem usque hunc
"diem. Et post ejus obitum
"pertinet iste liber sexdecim
"militibus hujus nominis
"Tyllney. Quorum unus post

"alium. semper habitavit apud
"Boston prædictum, dum fratris
"senioris hereditas accidit be-
"redi generali. Tunc eorum
"miles ultimus fuit Philippus
"Tylney, nuper de Shelleigh in
"comitatu Suffolchiæ, pater ac
"genitor Thomæ Tylney, de
"Hadleigh in comitatu prædicto
"armigeri, cui modo attinet
"hic liber, anno suæ ætatis
"64^o. die Aprilis 14. anno
"Domini 1556.

"ES POYER. MA.

"CONFORT : QVOD.

"TYLNEY:

"Hi liberi, quorum nomina
"hic sequuntur, sunt filii, quibus
"genitor fuit Fredericus Tyl-
"ney, nuper de Kelsall in
"comitatu Suffolchiæ armiger,
"filius ac heres præfati Thomæ
"Tylney, de Hadleigh in comi-
"tatu prædicto armigeri.

"Natus fuit Thomas Tyl-
"ney, filius primogenitus di-
"cti Frederici Tylney, deci-
"mo septimo Aprilis, anno
"regni Regis Henrici octavi
"viscesimo nono, anno Domini
"millesimo quingentesimo tri-
"gesimo octavo.

"Natus fuit Philippus Tyl-
"ney, filius minor natu di-
"cti Frederici Tylney, deci-

“mo nono Mercil, anno regni
 “dicti Regis Henrici octavi
 “tricesimo, anno Domini. 1539.
 “prædict.

“Funus dicti Frederici Tyl-
 ney.

“Decessit ab hac vita præ-
 “fatus, Fredericus Tylney ar-
 “miger, pater ac genitor præ-
 “fati Thomæ et Philippippi Tyl-
 “ney, apud Kelsall prædict.
 “vicesimo sexto die mensis
 “Januarii, anno regni Regis
 “Henrici octavi tricesimo se-
 “cundo, anno Domini millesi-
 “mo quingentesimo quadrage-
 “simo.

“Natus fuit Carrolus Tyl-
 “ney, primogenitus Philippippi
 “Tylney, die Martis hora oc-
 “tava post meridiem Septem-
 “bri die 23. anno Domini

“1561.

“Sic transit gloria mundi.

“Vivens autem Deo.

One would think from the
 first of these Notes, that the
 MS. is, at least, as old as the
 Reign of K. Richard the first.
 And yet, as soon as I saw it,
 I guess'd it to be much more
 modern. And I soon found my
 conjecture confirm'd from the
 mention (in the body of the
 book, in the very same hand

with the rest) of Pope Sixtus
 the fourth thus: *Dominus pa-
 pu Sixtus quartus composuit
 quartam & quintam prædicto-
 rum suffragiorum oraciunculas.
 Et cum hoc omnes indulgencias
 hæc legentibus per ante con-
 cessas duplicavit.* Now Sixtus
 the fourth being made Pope in
 1471. and dying in 1484. the
 Book cannot be older than the
 Reign of Edw. IV. I suppose,
 therefore, that the Note relates
 really to some other older
 Breviary or Book of Offices,
 of which this (which is finely
 written, in good large cha-
 racters, such as were proper
 for elderly people, and those
 that had bad Eyes) may have
 been a Copy. The like Note
 occurs both in Hackluyt and
 Weever; but there being some
 differences, I question whether
 it were immediately from the
 same MS. That the Reader may
 the better perceive the Varia-
 tions, I shall transcribe the Copy
 as 'tis in Weever's *Ancient Fu-
 nerall Monuments*, pag. 818.

“I read in Hackluyt's first
 “volume of Voyages, that
 “Sir Fredericke Tilney, a great
 “Commander in the holy
 “warres, was interred in this
 “Church of Turrington [in
 “Norfolk:] take it, as he sets
 “it downe.

“ A note out of a Booke in the
 “ hands of: *Thomas Tylney*
 “ Esquire, touching *Sir Fre-*
 “ *dericke Tylney* his ances-
 “ stor, knighted at Acon in
 “ the Holy Land, by King
 “ Richard the first: . . .

Sir Fredericke Tylney, Knight, a man of high stature. “ *Pertinuit iste liber*
 “ *prius Frederico Tyl-*
 “ *ney de Boston in*
 “ *Com. Lincoln. mi-*

“ *litū facto apud Acon in terra*
 “ *sancta, anno Regis Richardi*
 “ *primi tertio. Vir erat iste*
 “ *magnæ stature, et potens cor-*
 “ *pore, qui cum patribus suis*
 “ *dormit apud Tirrington juxta*
 “ *villam sui nominis Tylney in*
 “ *Mershland, cujus altitudo in*
 “ *salva custodia permanet ibidem*
 “ *usque in hunc diem: Et post*
 “ *ejus obitum sexdecem Mili-*

Sixteene knights of the Tylneys, successively. “ *tibus ejus nominis Tyl-*
 “ *ney hæreditas illa suc-*
 “ *cessive obvenit, quo-*

“ *rum unus post alium*
 “ *semper habitabat apud Bos-*
 “ *ton predict. dum fratris seni-*
 “ *oris hæreditas hæredi generali*
 “ *devoluta est, quæ nupta est*
 “ *Thome Duci, Norfolciæ: Eo-*
 “ *rum miles ultimus fuit Phi-*
 “ *lippus Tylney nuper de Shel-*
 “ *leigh in Com. Suff. pater, &*
 “ *genitor Thomæ Tylney de*
 “ *Hadleigh in Com. predict.*
 “ *Armigeri, cui modo attinet*
 “ *iste liber anno ætatis 64.*
 “ 1556.

To the above said Notes 'is added (by the learned Peter Le Neve, Esq.; Norroy King of Arms, to whom the MS. now belongs, and who was pleased to lend it me for my perusal) this memorandum:

“ *Carolus Tylney unus co-*
 “ *hōrtis pensionariorum Eli-*
 “ *zabethæ Reginae, læsæ mu-*
 “ *jestatis reus & pœnam delicti*
 “ *luebat cum Babingtonio &*
 “ *aliis anno Domini 1586. Vide*
 “ *Holinshed edit. 1575. pag.*
 “ 1586.

The Word quod for quoth is a confirmation of what I have above observed in the Word boke. Before these Notes are some Prayers, which I have omitted, (in a different hand also from the Booke) of Thomas Tylney, Esq.

Mr. Le Neve hath observed, in a Letter to me, that Sir Fredericke de Tylney was the famous champion, known by the name of Hycophrix or Hycothrift, which is, probably, a corruption of Frederick, and he hath noted, withall, that his MS. is the very same, that Hackluyt refers to. For the Reader's better satisfaction, I shall take the opportunity of publishing the whole passage in Mr. Le Neve's Letter, and

afterwards I will leave it to the Reader's own Judgment, to determine as he shall think fit.

" College of Arms in London,
" Saturday 16 of May 1724.

" Sir,

" In your Glossary to Robert of Glouc. page 640. you mention the famous champion of Mersland in Norfolk, whose story hath been long since printed in a black letter, but the signification of the fable I am not yet satisfied fully about. Tho I intend, this vacation, to travel over Mersland in Norfolk, to find out more certainty; in the mean time, I would beg to know, what is in your MSS. vol. 61. p. 117. and vol. 82. p. 67. said of him. The most probable opinion is Sir Henry Spelman's, and that of Mr. Weaver in his funerall Monuments, pag. 818. (from Hackluit) in his Discourse of Terrington in that country, who tells you, that Sir Frederick de Tylney, a valiant Knight, was at the seige of Acon with King Ric. I. & lyes buried in Tirington church-yard, and, I suppose, haveing a cross on the upper end of a long staff,

" cutt on his tomb, (which I will suppose something like the cross in the hand of the cutt of the Knight templer in Dugdale Mon. Angl. [and] might give rise to the story of the wheele & axle tree,) as dyeing in the holy land, might be the person, who either gave the large common to the inhabitants of the towns round (called Tilney Smeth) or rather recovered it for them by his power or lawe from some person, who had inclosed it. (*Quære* if Ilycophrix is not a corruption of *Frederick*?) The story about the 16 Knights of the name succeeding him is false. For they were not all Knights, neither were sixteen descents from him to Sir Philip Tilney, Knt. whose daughter was second wife of Tho. Duke of Norfolk, & which Duke married to his first Wife Eliz. daughter & sole heir of Frederick Tylney, Esq; not Knight, of Boston in Lincolnshire, and carried away the main of the estate of the family to her son John, last Lord Berners, by her first husband Sir Humfry Bouchier, Knt. killed at Barnet feld t. E. 4. who dyed 25th. H. 8. leaving one daughter & sole heir

" heir Jane, married to Edmund
 " Knyvet, Serjeant Porter to
 " K. H. 8. to whose descendents
 " the title of Baroness Berners
 " was adjudged by the house of
 " Lords A.D. 1720. in the
 " person of Katharine, only
 " surviving Daughter and Heir
 " of Sir. Jo. Knyvet, Kt. of
 " Bath, of Ashwell Thorp in
 " Norfolk, as appears by the
 " printed case and pedigree, one
 " of which you may command
 " from me, if you please, by Mr.
 " Murray. But the whole ac-
 " count of the family as printed
 " by Weaver, he transcribed
 " *verbatim* out of an original
 " Mass book, at the latter end
 " of which, in the hand writ-
 " ing of Frederick Tylney,
 " son of Sir Philip, who dyed
 " - - H. 8. are continued the
 " births and obits of the family
 " to Frederick's Grand-sons in-
 " clusive, which originall I am
 " the Possessor of ———
 vnsayn, *displeased, angry, unglad,*
sorry. fulle vnsayn, very sorry.
 vnfolden, *unfolded.*
 vnhap, *mishap.*
 vnhende, *unkindly, unhandsomely.*
 vnkonand, *the ignorant.*
 vnmayn, *weakness.*
 vn mykelle, *over-much, for much.*

vnneþ, *scarce.*
 vnneþis, *scarce, scarcely, difficultly.*
 vnride, *unrid, continual.*
 vnsele, *unhappy.*
 vnskilke, *unskillfulness.*
 vnt, *unto.*
 vnþank, *unwillingly, by constraint.*
 vntille, *unto, untill, till.*
 vntime, p. 227. *untimely, nisi one*
time malis.
 vnto, *unto, untill.*
 vnwar, *unwary.*
 voide, *empty.*
 vouched saue, *vouchsafed.*
 vouches, *confirms.*
 vowe, *vow, promise.*
 upbraid, *reproach.*
 vplift, *to exalt, lifted up, raised,*
exalted.
 vp rif, *arrived upon.*
 vp ryf, *arrive up, arise up, stir.*
 vpryue *vel* vp ryue, *arrive, bring*
up.
 vpspede, *to speed up, to raise*
speedily.
 vp þat, *upon that, upon that ac-*
count.
 up wright, *build up, raise up.*
 vsure, *usury.*
 vÿs, *eyes.*

W.

wachched, *watching, having watch-*
ed.
 wad, *was.*

* So Mr. Le Neve. But I should rather think, that the Prayers I have mentioned
 (and which I have transcrib'd into one of my MSS. vol. 106. p. 44.) as well as all the
 beforesaid Notes (excepting the last about Charles Tylney) are of the hand writing of
 Tho-

wage, gage, pledge, pawn, wages.

waise, waves.

wakand, waking.

wake, wake, watch.

waken, watch, stir up, watch'd,
kept, waking, awake, watching.
þei waken ys euer wo, they al-
ways watch to do us a mis-
chief.

wakend, watched.

wald, would.

walde, would.

Wale, Wales.

Waleis, Wallace.

walkand, walking.

walle, well.

Wals, Welsh.

Walsch, Welsh.

Walschrie, Welshmen, Welshfolk.

Walsh, Welsh.

Walsland, Welshland, Wales.

wamssed (pro warnstored þel wa-
renstored) fortify'd.

wan, got, won, wan. Fabjan, in
his Chronicle, makes use of the
word wyne, for get, when he is
speaking of Fair Rosamund.
But yet (saith he) he [K. II.
II.] left not the company of the
forenamed Rosamund, vnto the
whiche wenche he had made an
house of wonder working, so
that no creature, man or woman
might wyne to her, but if he
were instruct by the kyng,
or suche as were ryghte secrete.

wyth him, touching that matter.

wandelard, wandered, went.

wanes, dwellings, habitations.

wapen, weapon.

war, were.

warant, protection, defence.

ward, guard, custody, keeping.

ware, were, should be, was.

waren, were.

warinstour, defence, fortification.

warisoun, reward, provision. Ri-
chard Fraunces (Author, as I
have observ'd above, of the
Promptorium Parvulorum,) men-
tions the word warysone as used
in Hen. VIth's time for dona-
tium and possessio.

warisoun, reward.

warnised, fortified, & warnised
þat cite, p. 293. and garrison-
ed or fortified that city. But for
cite þis la ville in the French.
and indeed ville in the French
signifies a city as well as village.

warnisoun, reward.

was, was, 'twas, wast.

wasschon, sive, waschon, washed.

wasse, was.

wasteyn, wast.

wate, wot, know, know.

wawe, a straying, a wandering, an
errour.

wayn, drove, buck, waggon, char-
riot, habitation, possession, vic-
tory.

we, p. 128. was.

wed, *pledge.*

wedlaike, *wedlock.*

wehere, *hurrying, wasting, dissension, trouble (Belg. vet. weere, i. e. war) care, wariness, a maze, doubt, a doubt, (either from the Saxon wære, cautio, or else from wær, cautus.) in wehere, cautious, wary.*

weie, *way.*

welcom, p. 222, *opportune & optato adveniant, welcome, from the Saxon wílcomian, salutare, salutem dicere, &c.*

weld, *wield, govern, possess, wealth, opes. at weld, p. 160. in plenty. The French hath it for two years. De vitaylle pur deus annz de rien & sandrait.*

welde, *possess, manage, wield.*

wele, *well, full, will, weal, wealth, much, while, time. wele willand, well willing, well willers, good willers, well wishers. þat were his wele willand, that were his well wishers: I wille wele, I willingly agree. wele fond, will try. wele fare, well-fare, to fare well. wele mo, many more. wele more, much more. after the Paske's wele, p. 338. after Easter time. The French is a la pasque apres, wele þe more, much the more. wele bone, very ready.*

wem, *hurt. þat not did no wem, that did no hurt at all; that did not the least harm.*

wend, *ween'd, thought, thought of it, he thought, go, think, thinks, went.*

wende, *to go, thought. did wende, caused to go.*

wendand, *going.*

wendes, *goes.*

wendis, *goes.*

wendýng, *going, journey. & was of wendýng zære, and was ready to go.*

wene, *ween, think, think of.*

wenes, *thinks.*

went, *went, gone, thought, he thought, drawn aside, swayed, turn, chance, hazard.*

Wentland, *Northumberland.*

wepand, *weeping.*

wer, *were, be, was, might be.*

werand, *warring.*

were, *doubt, perplexity, defend, war, where, were, was, is, might be, shall be.*

weren, *were.*

werk, *work.*

werne, *deny, put aside, drive from.*

weron, *were.*

werrand, *warring.*

werre, *war. werre wo, harm by war. His werre ordeynd & dight to þo þat couþe þam guýe, he ordain'd his war, and committed it to those that were able to manage it. nisi forsán werre pro were habeas. Sed aliter textus Gallicus, ubi gwere legitur.*

werreour, *warrior.*

werreoure, *warrior.*

werrýng, *warring.*

wery, *wearisomness, being weary, being tired, curse.*

wesch, *wash.*

westreis, *west country gentleman,*

rel

vel potius a Hector or strong man. *Vide Skinnerum in voc. wastour.*

wex, waxed, wax, grew. wex fulle brim, increased mightily, swelled prodigiously.

weye, way.

weys, ways.

weyued, played, moved, put back, waved, avoyded.

wham, whom, what. At pag. 122.

when, ubi tamen conjei whan.

whan, when.

whasseche, to be washed.

what, what, which, by which, where.

whedere, whether. whedere þou wille or non, whether thou wilt or no.

whedir, whether.

where, where, whether. At pag. 253. *idem est quod whore, sive wench, vel potius wife.*

wherfe, wharf, a broad plain Place near to a Creek or Ilithe, to land or lay Wares on, that are brought from or to the Water.

whopen, whence.

while, while, time.

while, p. 123, wile sive guile, *nisi malis interpretari spatium temporis. sed prius rectius esse videtur.* þat while p. 132. that time.

whilk, what, which, whether, whoever. It is the same with the

Saxon hylc. In many places the word whilk is us'd to this day; and formerly it was every where in use. But after that was left off, the word witch or wich came in vogue, and in lieu thereof the modern which. It is witch and wich in the following *Recess*, that was sent me by the ingenious Mr. Ward, of Longbridge near Warwick, (who found it writ under the Printer's Preface, in a Copy of Fabian's Chronicle, imprinted at London 1559.) tho' in Fabian's Epitaph in Stowe's Survey it be printed which:

Robert Fabian, the wrighter of this Cronicle, (witch was to the great hounore and Glory of the English Nation, and the Citty of London where hee was borne) was Alderman & one of the sheriffes of London. the ninth year of King Hen. the seayenth, anno Do: 1493. Hee was a very pious and painfull mau. Hee departed this life the third year of King Henry the eight. anno 1511. Hee was buried in St. Michael's Church in Cornhill London: Hee was free of - - - - -

His Epitaph.

*Like as the day his Course doth consume,
 & the new morrow springeth againe as fast,
 so man & woman by Natur's Custome
 this life to passe, att last in earth are cast
 in Joy and Sorrow, with hear there time doe wast.
 Never in one State, but in Course transitory,
 So full of Change, is of this World the Glory.*

whilom, formerly, some time, some
 time ago, a while ago, for some
 time, heretofore.

Whitsonen day sive Whitsonenday,
 Whitsunday.

wholom, p. 272. wholly. Sed
 whilom malim, id est, some time.

whore, where.

whore so, wheresoever.

wislin, wiffing, whiffing.

wight, swift, brisk. bot est on
 hors fulle wight, but afterwards
 on his horse full swift.

wightly, foolishly, sillily.

wik, wickedness, wicked.

wike, work'd, contrived.

wikhals, rogue, wicked rogue, wic-
 ked Jackanapes. hals autem col-
 lum denotat.

wikke, wicked.

wikly, wickedly, deceitfully.

wiknes, wickedness.

wild, wilt, manage, would. wild
 þei no wolden, would they, or
 would they not; whether they
 would or no.

wilde, would.

wile, p. 219, wile. Potest & while
 signature.

wilkednes, wickedness.

willand, willing, willingly. were
 hir wele willand, wished her well;
 bore her good will.

wille, will, wilt.

wiri, price or value of a man. See
 Somner's Sax. dict. voc. pepe.
 Where it must be observ'd,
 that this Saxon Word pepe
 is quite distinct from pape,
 which signifies properly men,
 incolæ, habitatores, &c. For
 which reason it is, that in my
 Preface to the second Volume
 of Ductor Historicus I have
 noted, that Mepycpape is
 the same with viri palustres, or
 Marshmen, and that agreea-
 bly to what Mr. Somner hath
 said in the said Saxon Dictio-
 nary, where^t is the following
 Passage. "Mepycpapa. (al.
 "pape.) Viri palustres, qua-
 "les in agro Cantiano Romnei-

- "enses: *sic autem à loco dicti*, wisse, certify, wish.
 "de quibus in Chron. ad Wissonday, Whitsunday.
 "ann. 796. & 838. marshmen, wist, knew, understood. ne wist,
 "fen-dwellers, as those at knew not.
 "Romney in Kent, the feines wiste, know, know.
 "in Lincolnshire, &c". But wit, with, knew.
 here I must beg leave to do wite, blame, know, understand, to
 my self one piece of Justice, wile, to know, punish.
 which is this, that whereas witen, blamed.
 in the fourth Edition of Dactor witen, know, given, understand.
 Historicus 'tis most ignorantly ne witen, know not.
 and absurdly printed Menrc. witewood, allotment, assignation.
 pane for Menrc-pape, I desire with, with, by. with þi that, dum-
 that neither this, nor any other, modo, ea lege ut, ea conditione
 Mistake (particularly the omitt- ut, so that, upon condition that.
 ing four lines in a passage of with þider, whither.
 Robert of Gloucester, and the withhald, withhold.
 putting of Watlingacerten, and withouten, without.
 Wenlamcearten, in p. 78. for withsette, withset, set against, put
 Watlingacerten and Wenlamce- in a condition of opposition.
 arten) in that Edition may be withsitte, sit against, withstand.
 ascrib'd to me, the said Edition with stand, withstand, stopp'd.
 being both printed and publish- witte, know, design.
 ed without my knowledge or wittýng, knowledge.
 privy. Nor indeed had I any witworde, ordinance.
 manner of hand in any of the wityng, knowledge, privily.
 Editions of Dactor Historicus, wo, grieved.
 excepting in the second Edition wod, wood, woods.
 of the first Volume, and the first wode, mud.
 Edition of the second Vo- woke, watched, week, awaked.
 lume. This Word woke is used also by
 wirke, work. Robert of Gloucester for
 wirschip, worship, honour. week; but 'tis wouke in that
 wis, wish'd. place, where he speaks of
 wise, wise, condition. uppon suilk Otho the Pope's Legate's
 a wise, upon such a condi- going to Oxford, and of the
 tion. great fray that happened at
 that time at Osney, when the

Legate was forced, for security, to get into the Steeple of Osney Abbey Church, the Scholars of Oxford being enraged to such a degree, from the Affront put upon them by one of his servants, that, in all probability, he might, otherwise, have lost his Life. The matter was afterwards accommodated, but with Loss to the Scholars, as may be learned from Mr. Wood's account thereof, in his History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, under the years ccccxxxix, ccccxxxix. But then Mr. Wood does not take notice of what Robert of Gloucester says thereof, having not, I suppose, met with it in the Papers (for I do not think, that he had seen Robert of Gloucester himself) which he perused; and yet Robert's account ought not to have been passed over, as having something in it very particular about an allowance, that the Scholars made to the Legate, even as much as he spent in commons (or in his Family or Household) in the Week, which was a great Burthen, considering, that it lasted many Weeks together, and that the Legate, and his Retinue, which was very large, lived very magnificently, and spent much, notwithstanding the frequent Treats they met with. But the MS. prose Chronicle, in Mr. Ward of Longbridge's hands, represents this compromise, as if the Scholars granted the Legate as much as every Scholar's Commons came to by the Week, whereas the original Words have another Sense, viz. what I have mentioned, that they allowed him as much as he spent in the Week in Commons, which might be therefore sometimes more, sometimes less (but always, to be sure, very great) as occasions offered.

So that (saith Robert ²) vor the manslagt, & uor the other wan,
The clerkes finede with him gret raunson inou,

That ech clerc in the toune him gef atten ende

As muche, as he [Otho the legate] in the youke in is commune
spende,

* See my Preface to Robert of Glouc. pag. xlv. * Pag. 528.

But,

But, for better satisfaction to the curious Reader, I have here thought fit to transcribe the whole passage, as 'tis in Mr. Ward's MS.

And at that tyme was maister Edmunde of Abendon archibishoppe of Caunterbury, an holi man, in the twelff hundred^{1234.} yere of our lorde and foure and thritti. And at that tyme come the legat Oter from Rome, and called a councelle of Bishopes at London, and went from thens to Oxenford to the Abbey of Osney. And as certeyn of the Clerkes come to speke with the legate, vpon Seynt Gregoryes day, one of the legate's men cast hote broth vpon a scolore, and then come the Clerkes first, and besett Osney, and slew one of the legat's men, and the legat fled into the Stiple: So that at last they to accomde. But the legat asked a grete raunsome for his manslaughter. And in conclusion, the Scolers graunted hym asmoche as euery Clerkes comones come to by the woke. wold, world, would.

wond, wound.
wonded, wounded.
wonden, wound.
wondere, wonderfull.
wondes, wounds.
wondred, wandered, rambled, rushed, wondered.
wone, continue, wont, habitation.
on purchase wise to wone, to continue in purchase wise.
woned, dwelt, lived, continued.
wonen, won, conquered.
wones, dwellings, habitations, houses.
wonn, live, inhabit, dwell.
wonne, inhabit, dwell, tarry, wont, continue, customed, usual, customary, accustomed, won, got, want to have, found. þe emperice was wonne, & right heyre forto triowe, the empress was found, and believ'd to be the right heir.
wonned, dwell.
wonnèn, won, wan, got, dwelling, continuing, taken, dwelt, inhabited, tarried, were wont.
wonnes, tarrys, stays, dwells.
wonnýng, habitation, dwelling.
wons, dwells.
wonýng, dwelling, habitation, dwellings. wonýng in p. 223. is a

¹ This marginal Number is of a modern hand; but it should be 1238. as it really is in Robert of Gloucester himself, tho' the Metaphrast hath not noted it, who however could not but see that Robert hath fix'd Edmund of Canterbury's time to the year 1234. and the coming of the Legate to that of 1238.

false Print for monýng.
 wonýng stede, *dwelling place.*
 woo sive wooe, *vow.*
 wore, were, *was.*
 worth, *worthy.* worth be schent,
 worthy to perish.
 wost, wist, *knowest.*
 wot, *know.*
 wote, *know, knows, wot.* I wote
 wele, *I know well.* I ne wote,
 I know not.
 wouh, wo, *grief, affliction, harm,*
 loss, grew mad. to fele wrouh
 he wouh. *he grew mad with*
 much wrath sive great anger.
 woule, *wool.*
 wouwe, *wooe.*
 wowz, *wall.*
 woýde, *void.*
 woýe, *vow.*
 wrask, *brisk, courageous.*
 wrecchis, *wretches.*
 wreche, *wretchedness, misery, re-*
 venge, vengeance.
 wreke, *revenge.*
 wrenk, *deceit, cheating.*
 wrenke, *deceit.*
 wreth, *wrath, anger.*
 wright, *build, work, raise.*
 wrightes, *wrights, artificers.* ei-
 ther from the Saxon *ppýhta,*
 fictor, or pýphta, opifex, ope-
 rarius.
 wrihte, *wrought.* do wrihte, *work,*
 make.
 writ, *writing.* We commonly
 understand by *Writ* (the same
 with the Latin *breve*) a writ-

ten Order or Precépt from the
 King or Court of Judicature,
 by which any thing is command-
 ed to be done, relating to a
 Suit or Action; of which kind
 is that remarkable one, relating
 to University-College, of K.
 Rich^d. II. with his Seal annex'd,
 that I just saw and hastily run
 over not long since¹, indorsed
 by a late hand in this manner,
 if I remember rightly: *K. R.*
2. Writt of supersedeas to the
Maïor of Oxon to stay sute
of Edmund Froces [l. Fraun-
ces] against the College. As
 the King reckons himself and
 his Progenitors there Founders
 and Patrons of University-Col-
 lege, or the College of Great
 University Hall, so the same was
 done afterwards expressly by Hen.
 VI. in a Writing, quoted from
 the College Muniments by Mr.
 Twyne², in which K. Alfred is
 as expressly mentioned as Foun-
 der.—*magna Aula prædicta est*
quoddam antiquum Collegium ex
fundatione & patronatu prædic-
ti Domini Regis [Hen. VI.]
nunc & progenitorum suorum
quondam Regum Angliæ, vi-
delicet ex fundatione quondam
Domini Alfredi, quondam Re-
gis progenitoris domini Re-
gis nunc prædicti ante tem-
pus à toto tempore, cujus contra-
rii memoria hominum non ex-

¹ Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 107. p. 147. • In Apologia Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. p. 189.

istit; — I know indeed that Mr. Prynne deny^s K. Alfred to be the Founder, but we know what Party he had to serve, which made him willing to overlook and pass over every thing that appertain'd to the King's Right^s.

write, writ, *writing*.

wroken, revenge, revenged. The

For when he [*the Pope*] wilbe wroke,
No man may bere his stroke,
So hevy is his yoke, &c.

in which Treatise the Author most maliciously writes, not only against the Pope and other Bishops, but against Canons, Priests, Monks and Friers, and makes use of such opprobrious, unbecoming language, as he was hardly match'd by any of those times, unless by foul-mouth'd Bale. But notwithstanding he reviles the Clergy and others at such a rate, he was, tho' a clergyman himself (being Rector of Dysse in Norfolk⁴) guilty of those very crimes, that he accuses others, however innocent, of, insomuch that he kept a concubine or whore in his house, and made use of her body (and

Word wroke for reveng'd was used even in the Reign of K. Henry VIII. For thus John Skelton, the famous Poët Laureat at that time, in his Ymage of Ypocresy^s, the MS. whereof was lent me by the learned Peter Le Neve, Esq.; Norroy King of Arms:

therefore 'tis no wonder that he long'd to enjoy

Systers and nonnes,
And littell pretty bonnes⁵)

a great while together⁶, a thing so very notorious, that he most deservedly fell⁷ under the censure of his Diocesan Richard Nykke, Bishop of Norwich, which discontented him (for he was a proud man) to that degree, that it shorten'd his Life⁸. This man's malice was so outrageous as to fall upon that great, good man Sir Thomas More, whom in this Treatise he thus asperses⁹:

¹ University of Oxford's Plea refuted, pag. 44, 45. ² Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. 107. p. 148, 149. ³ Fol. 54. a. ⁴ Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. col. 20. ⁵ Of whom he makes mention in his book, fol. 125. b. ⁶ Pitseus de illustribus Angliæ Scriptorib. p. 701. ⁷ Wood's Athenæ Oxon. loc. cit. ⁸ Pitseus, loc. cit. ⁹ Fol. 100. b.

But nowe we have a knighte,
 That is a man of mighte,
 All armed for to fighte,
 To put the trouthe to flighte,
 By bowbell pollecy
 With his poetry,
 And his sophestry,
 To mocke and make a ly
 With quod he and quod I,
 And his appologye
 Made for the prelacy, &c.

Now had he taken care to have his Satyr levelled against the Crimes of particular ill Men, it had been tolerable, and his Lashes might have proved of great Service. Wise men in this Age do not blume him for his falling upon Cardinal Wolsey, who, with all his Greatness and Magnificence, did an incredible deal of Mischief, as is well known to such as recollect, not only his perswading the King to put away his virtuous and truly religious Wife, and his leading the way to destroy Churches, Chappels, and other Houses, dedicated to Religion, but his

great Enmity to that usefull art of printing, so as to obstruct^r it's progress at St. Alban's, where otherwise we should have seen many more Books printed than we now, with all our Searches, find that there were. It must be allow'd, that the Author's Name is wanting in this MS. but, notwithstanding that, Mr. Le Neve (and I readily agree with him) for many reasons ascribes it to Skelton, who therefore in vain endravoured to stifle his name, and to get off in a leering manner, (after the fashion of Buffoons) if he were inquired after, as may

* This I learn from a Volume of Collections and Observations, (about the Original and Progress of Printing,) made by the late ingenious Mr. John Bagford, in the beginning of which Volume we have, an Account of the Books printed at St. Alban's, with something very remarkable about Cardinal Wolsey's enmity to printing, and his stopping the Press at St. Alban's.

appear from the following End of the four Parts of the
Lines, that he hath writ, at the Book :

The grudge of ypocrites conceyted
 ageynst the Autor of this treatise.

{ These be as knappishe knackes,
 { As ever man made,
 { For javells and for jackes,
 { A jym jam for a jade.

{ Well were if we wist,
 { What a wight he were,
 { That sturred up this myst,
 { To do us all this dere.

{ Oh! yf we could attayne hym,
 { He mighte be fast and sure;
 { We should not spare to payne hym,
 { While we mighte indure.

The Answer of the Auctor.

{ *Ego sum qui sum,*
 { My name may not be told,
 { But where ye go or come,
 { Ye may not be to bold.

{ For I am, is and was,
 { And ever truste to be,
 { Neyther more nor las,
 { Then asketh charite.

{ This longe tale to tell,
 { Hathe made me almost horse,
 { I trowe and knowe right well,
 { That God is full of force.

{ And able make the done,
 { And defe men heare and speake,
 { And stronge men overcome
 { By feble men and weke.

So

{ So thens I say my name is,
 { Ye geit no more of me,
 { Because I wilbe blameles,
 { And live in charite.

But we ought not to wonder, that Skelton, and such as he, should, in their Writings, fall so very foully and scurrilously upon great good Men, when even others, that would fain be thought of a more sedate temper, have not avoided the same indecency in their Writings; whence 'tis, that we find such malicious slurs against the poor Monks in Robert Hegg's Legend of St. Cuthbert, that was published at London A.D. 1663. by one, who stiles himself B. R. (not, as in Anthony à Wood, R. B.) Esq;. But, it seems, the Publisher hath taken such a liberty, in setting out this little Book (which is now extremely scarce) that, it may be, all the unbecoming Expressions are to be ascribed to him, and not to the Author, whose original MS. was formerly in the hands of the famous Dr. Pocock, from which the learned Mr. Rosewell (late Master of Eaton School) transcrib'd the Epistle to the Reader, omitted by the Publisher, and inserted it in a Copy of the printed Book, that I lately very luckily purchased, from which I shall here copy it, together with what

Mr. Rosewell says previously to it.

" The MS. once belonged to
 " Mr. Noel Spark, B. D. and
 " fellow of CCC. Oxon, un-
 " der whose hand the following
 " Note is written before the
 " Title Page:

" Author hujus Libri Rober-
 " tus Hegg Dunelm: Coll. Cor-
 " poris Christi Oxon Socius, qui
 " in Domino mortuus est Jun.
 " XI. An. Do. MDCXXIX.

" The following Epistle to
 " the Reader I transcribed out
 " of a fair MS. of this Book,
 " written with the Author's
 " own Hand, and now belong-
 " ing to the Reverend & most
 " learned Dr. Edward Pococke;
 " betwixt which MS. and this
 " printed Copie [there is much
 " difference,] there being in the
 " latter many omissions, some
 " additions, besides literal
 " mistakes, especially in names
 " of men & places, and several
 " passages transposed.

" Dec. 26. " Joh: Rosewell
 " 1670 " CCC.Soc.

To the Reader.

“ Things once done & past,
 “ are not left for the Inven-
 “ tion, but the Judgement of
 “ after ages. And Theft (with-
 “ out a paradox) in writers of
 “ Historyes is plain dealing
 “ & an argument of Truth.
 “ Onely it is Ingenuity in the
 “ Historian, & satisfaction to
 “ the Reader, to confess from
 “ whom he took his Storie upon
 “ Trust. In my Journey there-
 “ fore through this Historie,
 “ I first light into the Com-
 “ pany of St. Beda, who told
 “ me he was eleven years old
 “ at St. Cuthbert's death, and
 “ upon good information had
 “ writ his life. A little further
 “ I met with Turgotus Prior
 “ of Durham, one that was an
 “ eye witnesse of St. Cuthbert's
 “ incorruption, & had made
 “ diligent searches into the An-
 “ tiquities of Lindisfarn, &
 “ Chester, who brought me for-
 “ ward a great part of my way:
 “ till I overtook one Laurentius
 “ a Monk of Durham, who
 “ continued to me the Dis-
 “ course of St. Cuthbert,
 “ where Turgotus had left off:
 “ & travailing on I fortun'd
 “ to happ upon my Countrie-
 “ man Simeon of Durham, but

“ Roger Hovenden told me
 “ the same tale. Afterwards
 “ I had the company of Mal-
 “ mesburiensis, Nubrigensis,
 “ Parisiensis, Westmonasteri-
 “ ensis, Hygden, who all had
 “ travailed the way I was to
 “ go, and could tell me Stories
 “ of St. Cuthbert. But Cap-
 “ grave a Monk of Bury pass-
 “ ed all for telling wonders,
 “ & one Nicolas of Finchale
 “ cosen'd some few miles with
 “ a merry relation of St. God-
 “ ric. Harpsfield also stop'd
 “ me in stead by his direc-
 “ tion, when I had almost lost
 “ my way, with many others I
 “ mett besides, of whom I
 “ asked the way to my Jour-
 “ ney's end, where I rest

R, H: Dunelm;

“ Julij 1.

“ Anno 1626.

But though Mr. Rosewell
 observ'd so much difference in
 the Text, I do not find; that
 he hath made any Corrections
 in this Copy from the said MS.
 except these following:

Pag. 8. lin. 3. at one blow
 kill'd a Prince, and a Bishop
 with

*with sorrow,] at one blow kill'd
a Prince with the sword, and a
Bishop with sorrow, MS.*

*P. 17. l. 15. at Twiford upon
Slu,] at Twiford upon Alne, MS.*

*P. 21. l. 13. Venerable Tu-
da] Venerable Cudd MS.*

*P. 33. l. 15. Etheldred a
Monk] Ethelwold a Monk MS.*

*P. 64. l. 8. that Cumulus
their King] that Canutus their
King MS.*

*P. 73. l. 13. Abbot of Sa-
gium,] Abbot of St. Albans,
MS.*

*P. 79, alias 89. l. 13. a Pil-
grimage to the Holy Island,] a
Pilgrimage to the Holy Land,
MS.*

*P. 84. l. 16. twenty two
Oxen:] twenty two yoke of Ox-
en: MS.*

*P. 91. l. 10. Richard Fox,
and Bishop Winton] Richard
Fox, Bishop Winton MS.*

wrote, wrought.

*wroth, wrath, anger, in anger,
with anger.*

*wrotherhaile, loss of health, to the
loss of health.*

*wroþerheile, loss of health, or
safety, malediction. cursed þam
wroþerheile, cursed them with
the loss of salvation; anathema-
tiz'd them.*

wrouh, wrath.

wrouhtis, wroughtest.

*wundred, wandered, rambled,
rushed, wondered.*

wýght, swift, courageous.

wýld, would.

wýn, get.

*wynne, win, get, conquer, riot,
luxury, joy, mirth.*

wynnýng, winning, getting, gain.

wýntertide, winter-time.

wýs, wise.

wýten, know.

wytte, know.

wýtten, know.

Y,

yche, each, every.



INDEX.

INDEX.

A

A Bington p. 29, 609, 610
 Abretonway or Abreconwaye 263.
 Acres besieged by the Christians 173, &c. and taken 179. An Account of a dreadfull famine there 174. Acres taken by the Saracens 248
 Act of Parliament for the abolishing and putting away of divers Books and Images 545
 Adelard (K.) 6
 Adewolf or Ethelwolf (K.) 19. he was the first King in England, that gave Tithes to the Church *ibid.* Some say he was Founder of the University of Oxford, which, however, is more rightly said of his Son Alfred *ibid.*
 Alabaster Monument, an account of an old curious one 541
 Albemarle (William of) 119, 120.
 Alexander bishop of Lincoln 6
 Alfride or Alfred (K.) 24. he founds the University of Oxford 19, 683
 Algar E. of Kent 61, 62
 Allermore 356
 Alnewik castle 226

Aluertone sive Aluerton 21, 47, 114
 Anlaf (K.) 31, 32
 Arthur (King) his prudent conduct and strict Justice 311
 Ashbury sive Asheberye 370, 387, 601
 Ashecote 360
 Athelstan (K.) 28. crowned at Kingston *ibid.* forcesthe Welsh to pay him tribute *ibid.* conquers several kings *ibid.* the treachery of his brother Edwyn, who is therefore throwt into the Thames *ibid.* his benefaction to Beverlay and Durham 29. vanquishes Constantyn K. of Scotland *ibid.* smites an ell in a stone at Dunbar *ibid.* his sister Hilda married to Charles K. of France 29, 30. vanquisheth Constantyn K. of Scotland again, and also K. Anlaf 30, 31, 32. his death and burial 32. his Acquisitions in Scotland 321
 Atkins (Sir Robert) 592
 Avenu, Aucune or Aucunes (Sir James of) 188

B.

Bacon (Fryer) See Oxford.
 Badbury 377

Bad.

- Badcombe 353, 364
 Bagberye sive Baggebere 360, 361.
 Bagford (John) 685
 Baker 534
 Baldewyn K. of Jerusalem 140, 141
 Bale (John) 645
 Baliol (John) K. of Scotland, does homage to K. Edward 250. his falseness 265. a sad destruction made of his Army by the English 276. he is brought to London 279. and deprived of his Kingdom 279, 280.
 Baliol (Sif Guy) 222
 Baltesborough 363, 387
 Bamburgh castle 78
 Bangor 15
 Barnehouse 364
 Barslake sive Barselake 382, 386
 Basse-More near Oxford 622
 Bastesborough 356
 Batha 9, 43
 Battle Abbey 72
 Baudewyn. See Weduere.
 Bayly (Thomas) 551
 Bede (St.) 1, 10, 25, 306
 Bedford 47. Bedford besieged and taken 113.
 Weduere (Baudewyn of) 112
 Beket (St. Thomas à) born 128. his father *ibid.* made archbishop of Canterbury 129. he was a great Friend to the Clergy *ibid.* which occasions a great difference between him and K. Henry II. *ibid.* he is murdered 131. great honours paid him *ibid.*
 Beleyse (Robert de) an account of his Enmity to K. Henry I. 97, 98.
 Bellinden (John) 662
 Berghes 361
 Berners 674, 675
 Bernwolf (K.) 14 his Son Wilaf 15
 Berwick taken by K. Edward 271, 272
 Bethlyngton 77
 Bever (John) 599
 Bitnam castle 120
 Blacke moore 350
 Blackwars wood 352
 Body (Rob.) 242
 Boëtius's (Hector) History of Scotland, the old Scotch Translation thereof 526
 Boloyne (Godfrey of) his sayings about Robert Courthose 101
 Boniface (Pope) a great difference between him and the K. of France 320
 Bonn (Sir Humsfrey) marries K. Edward's daughter Elizabeth 318
 Bourchier 674
 Bradanfeld or Bradfield 597
 Brady (Dr.) 230
 Brent 362
 Brightfertus, Bridfertus, or Bridfrithus. See Byrdferthus.
 Brightwell Castle 600
 Bristoll 365
 Brittrik (K.) 10. his queen Edburgh, or Eadburg, a wicked woman *ibid.* she was the occasion for her villany of the De.

- Decree, that the Queens of the West-saxon Kings should not be stiled, Queens, but the Kings wives 12. A passage about him out of the prose Additions to Robert of Gloucester in the MS. of Rob. of Glouc. in the Heralds Office *ibid.*
- Brode Oke Common 352
- Brode-wynsour 362
- Bromsthuete 83. It is Bromsthuete in the French MSS.
- Brotherton 310
- Bruce (Ld.) 597, 600
- Bruce (Robert) K. of Scotland kills John Comyn 330. and takes possession of Scotland 331. and defies the English, *ibid.* he is vanquished and forced to ramble about 336. and his two brothers are taken *ibid.* and both executed 337. See Bruce.
- Brunesburgh 31
- Brunne (Robert of) perhaps the Author of the Lives of the Saints in old English Verse 542. and of several old MSS. tracts (one of which about Hell) in the Hands of the Publisher 582
- Bruce (Robert) his advice to David K. of Scotland 116. See Bruce.
- Brustwik upon Humber 327
- Brute of England, the Chronicle so called 536, 598, 616
- Buckingham 47
- Bucklande sive Bucklonde 362, 368, 387
- Budcleigh 355, 363, 364, 365, 387
- Bullen (Ladie Anne) 555, 641
- Bulton 364
- Burman (William) 536, 598
- Burton (Edward) 645
- Butlesbeare 356
- Byndon 370
- Byrdferthus, Brightfertus, Bridfertus, or Bridfrithus 661, 670
- C.
- Cadwalader's (K.) death 1
- Caerdiff 101
- Camleigh 362
- Campden (battle in a fine green under) 2. this Campden is in Gloucester-shire 592
- Canterbury (A contention about choosing an archbishop of) 208
- Carleon 38
- Carlile, Parliament there 338
- Castell wood 369
- Cawood 310
- Chadsay 348
- Charles I. (King) his Excellencies 533. Lieutenant Coll. Joyce probably the person that cut off his Head 535
- Charter of liberty 299, 302
- Cherry (Francis) 520
- Chester 19
- Christ Malford 373, 388
- Christians, their success against the Saracens in the time of K. Stephen 125
- Cistercian Monks come into England 88
- Cler.

- Clergymen (punishment of) 337
 Clewer 360, 361
 Cnute seizes the Crown of England 45. but is chased by K. Eilred or Ethelred *ibid.* he is made K. of England 48. the agreement between him and Edmund Ironside *ibid.* his behaviour and diligence immediately upon Edmund Ironside's death *ibid.* he marries Q. Emma 49. attentively considers the words of Q. Emma, with regard to Edrick the traytour, whom he orders to be hang'd 49, 50. divides his dominions amongst his Sons 50. his death and burial 51
 Coffrer (Sir Ralph) 319, 320
 Colibrant the Gyant 31. slain by Guy E. of Warwick 32
 Columns or Colonnese, the controversie between the Pope and them 322. the destruction of them by Pope Boniface 323
 Commandments (the ten) in old English 585, 586
 Common (the) a Wood so called 360
 Comyn (Robert) burnt at Durham 74
 Comyn (Sir John) slain by Robert Bruce King of Scotland 330
 Conquest in Somersetshire, a Discourse of some Antiquities found near it 439
 Constantyn K. of Scotland his falseness 29, 30
 Coolham 602.
 Bridges 520.
 Dean 593
 Corbridge 273
 Corf 101
 Cosmore 369
 Coventry 617
 Coventry (Church of) robbed by Rob. Marmion 123.
 Coway stakes 544
 Cowe, a Rhythm so called 320, *uti etiam alibi.*
 Coyn (the) altered 238
 Cranmer (Tho.) 550, 556, 644
 Creed (Apostles) in old English 586, 587, 588, 589, 634
 Cressingham (Concerning Sir Hugh) 297, 298
 Cromish Castle 600
 Cromwell (Oliver) the Arch-Rebell 535
 Crouland 36
 Crumwell (Lord) 556
 Culham 596
 Cumlerton 364
 Cumnor 602
 Cuthbert's (St.) Reliques 76, 77. they are brought again, and put in a Shrine at Durham, where they had been before 77
 Cysteaux (The order of) first brought into England 89

D

 Danegelde or Dane gelt (alias Dane-gild) 109, 110. taken off 57
 Dardan, Son of the K. of Denmark 16
 David,

- David, K. of Scotland, assists the Empress Maud against K. Stephen 113. Summons his Parliament at Roxburgh *ibid.* goes into England, but is vigorously opposed 114, 115. he is advised by Robert Bruce, but he follows not his counsel, but fights with the English, is beat and taken prisoner 117, 118. he is sent into England with his Son Henry by K. Stephen *ibid.* he escapes to Scotland. 121
- Denney (Sir Anthony) 559
- Denton-Court 594
- Depplyn (Sir William) 326
- Derby 33
- Deverell Langbrydge sive Deuere-
relangbridge 374, 380, 381, 388
- Deyvile (Sir John) 223
- Dicheyat sive Dycheyat 358, 364
- Dodwell 538
- Dolyewood 369
- Domesday Book 649
- Dommorhame sive Dommer-
hame vel Dommerham 378, 388
- Doucastre 16, 47. battle there 17
- Doulting sive Doultying 363, 364
- Dower 348
- Driffeld 23
- Dufnald K. of Scotland 90
- Dultyng 352
- Dunbar 273, &c.
- Duncan K. of Scotland 90, 91
- Dunstan the Son of Agilet, something relating to him 64
- Dunstan's (St.) Death 38
- Durham, the havock made there by William Conq. 74. another account of the Damages that happened to Durham in the time of William Conq. 74, 77. and what reparations are made by order of that King 77, 79. Durham Church and Cloyster built 80
- Durham (Randolph Bishop of) his treachery 96
- Durham (Walter Bishop of) slain 82
- Dycheyat. See Dicheyat.
- E
- Eadbald K. of Lyndesay 8, 9
- Eadwin and Morkar endeavour to set Edgar Atheling upon the Throne, after the Death of K. Harold, but are not countenanc'd enough by the men of power 71, 72
- Eastbrent 360, 361, 363, 364
- Ea-te Mockton 375
- Eastepenarde, Eastpennarde sive Eastpennard 357, 363, 364
- Edbalde (K.) 20
- Edgar [Atheling] right heir to the Crown of England, tho' not countenanc'd by such as should have done it 72
- Edgar, Son of Malcolm, settled on the Throne of Scotland by the help of K. William Rufus of England 92.
- Edgar (K.) 35. his foundation of Rumsey Nunnery *ibid.* marries Elsted the fair *ibid.* and af-

- after that bitter Estrild *ibid.* his issue *ibid.* his power *ibid.* a great friend to Churches and religions houses *ibid.* his death 36. he is buried at Glastonbury, where was a Shrine for him *ibid.*
- Edith Wife of K. Edw. Confessor 60. taken away by Eadwin and Morkar, and carried to Carleon 71, 72
- Edmund Irenside marries the widow of Sigiferde 46. E. drik's treachery to him 46, 47. Edmund goes to London 47. and is crowned King there 48. the great opposition he meets with from Cnute *ibid.* the agreement between them *ibid.* Edmund's Death *ibid.* he is buried at Glastonbury *ibid.* his son slain by K. Cnute, by advice of Edrick 49
- Edmund (K.) brother of Athelstan 32
- / Edmund (S.) king and martyr 22
- Edmund (S.) Archbp. of Canterbury 606. his Father Raynold le Riche 609. his Mother Mabillia *ibid.* his two Sisters 611
- Edmundsbury (S.) A Parliament held there by K. Edward 283
- Edred (K.) brother of Edmund 33
- Edrick the traytour destroy'd 49, 50
- Edward the elder (K.) 26
- Edward the Martyr (K.) 36, 629. absurdly represented with a long beard in the old Paintings of All-Souls College Library 628
- Edward (S.) Son of K. Ethelred, goes into Normandy to Duke William 52. returns into England 56. crowned K. of England 57. assists Swane King of Denmark *ibid.* his troubles from E. Godwyn 58. he marries E. Godwyn's Daughter 60. his Friends take the Scottish K. and the Scots do Homage to K. Edw. Conf. 61. overpowers Griffyn K. of Wales *ibid.* he recalls his brother's Son Edmund out of Hungary *ibid.* overpowers Griffyn again, who is beheaded 63. the opposition he receives from Malcolm K. of Scotland 62. his troubles from the brothers and son of Griffyn 63, 64. he builds St. Peter's Mynster at Westminster 65. his Vision and Death *ibid.* he forgets his agreement with Duke William, and desires, that Harold may be his Successor *ibid.* the wickedness of men, even of the Clergy, in his days *ibid.* for which they suffered by the coming to the Crown of William Duke of Normandy 66. some old Verses (from a MS. of the Lives of the Saints in the hands of Mr. Sheldon) relating

lating to this K. Edward, commonly called the Confessor 628

Edward (Prince) escapes from prison at Hereford 219. his victory at the battle of Evesham 221. his achievements at the Isle of Ely 225. he is a courteous and mercifull prince *ibid.* he takes Alnewik castle 226. he goes into the Holy Land 226, 227. he is wounded by a Saracen with a poysoned knife 229. his marriage with dame Elianor 230. by whom he hath young K. Edward *ibid.* and dame Joan of Acres *ibid.* he returns into England *ibid.* he is crowned K. of England 235. his wife also crowned *ibid.* he quells the rebellion of Leulyn prince of Wales 236, 237, alters the coyn 238. at which time the Statute of Mortmayn is made 239. new troubles from Leulyn and David 240. K. Edward's Enemies, Leulyn and David, beheaded 242, 244. after which, things are at peace 244. he goes with his queen towards Gascoiny 245. after his departure the Welsh rise again, by advice of Reseamiraduke *ibid.* the king and queen return to England 246. he punishes the false Justices upon his return *ibid.* is rid of Reseamiraduke 247. the death of his Queen Elianor 248. he goes towards

Scotland *ibid.* and fortifies the castle of Norham *ibid.* decides the controversy about the crown of Scotland in favour of John Baliol 249, 250. and receives Homage of the said Baliol 250. comes to Durham and Beverlay 251. he is very pensive after the death of his Queen 252. thinks of marrying Blanche (a most beautifull creature) Sister of the K. of France 253. and a form of Marriage is agreed between them 254. but the K. of France proves treacherous 255. and K. Edw. endeavours to have justice 255, 256. the proceedings on that occasion between him and the K. of France 257, &c. he finds new troubles in Wales from another Reseamiraduke 262. the issue thereof *ibid.* & *seqq.* John Baliol's falseness to K. Edward 266. and the falseness also of the Welsh 265, 266. The Normans arrive against him at Dover, but are beat back 266, 267. the treachery of Thomas Turbeville to him 267. the King sends an Army into Aquitain 271. and goes himself in person towards Scotland *ibid.* and takes Berwick 271, 272. he scours the Scots, after they had burnt Hexham and Lanercost 273, 274, 275. and kills a prodigious number of them in battle

the 277. he deprives John Baeliol of his Kingdom of Scotland, and commits the Government of it to Justices 280. concerning this union of both Kingdoms 282. K. Edw. holds a parliament at Edinburgh 283. in which the King and Clergy differ *ibid.* which difference is continued, but pretty well compromised in a Parliament at London 286, 287. at this time Messengers come to him from France 287. he summons a Parliament at Westminster 290. and resolves to go to Flanders, contrary to the advice of his Council 293. and goes accordingly *ibid.* to his great hazard 294, 295. he is not generous to his barons, as K. Arthur was 296. after his voyage the Scots rebell 297. he is troubled at it; and grants the Charter of liberty 299. and is thereupon strenuously assisted by the Clergy and barons 300; 301. and the barons assemble at York on that account 301. where the Charter of liberty is read 302. K. Edward refers the difference between him and the K. of France to the Pope, and returns into England 302, 303. he sets the Scottish Prisoners at liberty *ibid.* who prove treacherous *ibid.* the King goes in pilgrimage 304. and ob-

tains a great victory over the Scots at Falkirk or Foulkirk *ibid.* he gets a dispensation for dissolving his Contract with Blanch, in order to marry Margaret, Sister to the King of France [*viz.* Philip the IVth. surnamed *the Fair*] 306. whom he marries accordingly 308. goes towards Scotland, but indiscreetly *ibid.* and returns *ibid.* calls a Parliament at London 309. and adjourns them to Carlisle *ibid.* and for what reasons *ibid.* his Son Thomas born at Brotherton 310. and the King himself goes thither *ibid.* agrees upon a truce with the Scots, and returns to London 311. calls a Parliament at Lincoln 311, 312. the Complaints made to him there 312. and his Answer *ibid.* what followed after, especially when he would not acquiesce in what was said by the Barons 313, 314. what the Pope said with respect to the difference between K. Edw. and the K. of France 315. K. Edward gives Wales to his Son *ibid.* he and his Son go for Scotland 315, 316. but return again upon the arrival of the Pope's Nuncio 316. marries his Daughter Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Boun 318. great endeavours, that Matters should be reconciled between him and

- and Scotland *ibid.* but in vain, and thereupon a Slaughter is made by the Scots of the English, occasioned chiefly by the Flight or Cowardice of Sir John Segrave 319. he drives the Scots before him, and passes a vast way into the Country 321. the War being ended, he and his Queen reside for some time at Dunfermlyn 322. he besieges and takes Strivelyn 326. he makes diligent search, in his return from Scotland, after those who had been the authors and abettors of any commotions and disturbances in his absence 327. and upon that occasion ordains Trailebaston 328. he prepares war against Robert Bruce, K. of Scotland 331. keeps his Feast of Whitsontide at Westminster 332. at which time he duhs many Knights *ibid.* This was the greatest Feast that ever happened in Britain, since the Feast of K. Arthur at Carleon *ibid.* He and Prince Edward take their Journey toward Scotland against Robert Bruce 333. the King sickens at Lanertost, but recovers *ibid.* he gets a Victory over the Scots at Metfen, and forces K. Robert to sculk about *ibid.* K. Edward holds a Parliament at Carlile 338. whither a Cardinal comes from Rome about a Match for the Prince with the King of France's daughter 338. King Edward's Death 339. he is buried at Westminster 341
- Edward VI. (K.) Act of Parliament in his Reign for the abolishing and putting away of divers Booke and Images 545
- Edwy (K.) brother of K. Edred 34
- Egbriht (K.) 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
- Eilred [whom others call Ethelred] (K.) Son of K. Edgar 37. St. Dunstan's words to him *ibid.* the strange troubles of his Reign from the Danes 38. marries Emma, Daughter of the Duke of Normandy 40. his Issue by her *ibid.* he beats the Danes, and thereupon Swane comes against him *ibid.* he compounds with Swane 41. he makes Edrik his privy counsellor, who proves a traytour *ibid.* and 'tis by Edrik's means, that so much mischief is done by Swane and his Son Knute at Oxford and elsewhere 42. Eilred goes with his Wife to Normandie 43, 44. he is again plagued by Swane, who dies suddenly 44. Eilred comes again into England, and receives the Kingdom 45. but is again troubled by the contrivance of Edrik 46. he is assisted by his Son Edmund Irenside *ibid.* Eilred falls sick *ibid.*

- ibid.* his Death 47. his two Sons Alfred and Edward 52. whereof Alfred is destroyed by E. Godwin *ibid.* and Edward goes over to Duke William the Norman *ibid.*
- Eland 77
- Elendoune (battle of) 14
- Elfrith or Elfride (K.) 21
- Ellis's (Mr. Thomas) imperfect Edition of Dr. Powell's History of Wales, 3, 61, 62
- Elys. See Helys.
- Enderbie (Percy) a poultry writer 4
- England (The five plagues or sorows of) 7
- Esterete 362
- Estpennard. See Eastepenarde.
- Ethelbert (K.) 20
- Ethelred. See Eilred.
- Ethelwolf. See Adelfwolf.
- Euesham 46. The battle of Euesham 221
- Ew-Elm Church 650
- Eylrike the Dane put up by some in opposition to K. Edred 34
- Eymer (Sir) Earl of Pembroke 331, 333
- F
- Fabian (Robert) 678
- Fardell or Ferdell what? 600
- Faukirk or Foukirk (the battle of) 304, 647
- Feverham 127
- Fisher (Bishop) 550. his Excellencies 551
- Fitz Haym 664
- Fleetwood (Bishop) 542
- Vol. II.
- Florence of Worcester, an excellent Copy of the 4to. Ed. with Dr. Langbaine's MSS. Notes, in possession of the Publisher 5, 64
- Font-Everard 142
- Fordun (John) 667
- France (Concerning the Court of) 255. War between France and Flanders 317
- Fraunces (Richard) 625, 676
- Freselle (Sir Simon) 319, 325. taken prisoner 335
- Frithbald or Frethebald 15
- Frodesham 237.
- Fulman (William) 587, 588
- G
- Gale (Samuel) 561, 562
- ~~Gateshead~~ 82
- Gaunt (Gilbert de) 119
- Gaynesburgh 42, 44
- Gervans 77, 80
- Gildas 25
- Gladous. See Leulyn.
- Glastonbury 36, 48, 63. Survey of the Estates belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury 343
- Glastonbury Moore 346
- Glastonbury (John of) 597, 600, 601, 622
- Glossary, a Latin one in MS. in the publisher's hands 538
- Gloucester 33
- Gloucester (Robert of) 12. a MS. Metaphrase of him, tho' done but indifferently 529, 598, 649, 664, 681
- Godenhay 351, 387
- Godley Moore Common 352
- H H
- God.

Godwyn (Earl) concerning him
and his Son Harald 57. he
and his Sons are banished
58, 59. and land afterwards
in England 59. and are par-
doned by K. Edward the
Confessor 60. but his Son
Swane dies in Lombardy *ibid.*
Earl Godwin's perjury and
death 54, 35
Gospatrik E. of Cumberland
78. and the Differences be-
tween him and Malcolm K.
of Scotland *ibid.* this Gospa-
trick is humbled by K. Wm.
Conq. 78, 79
Graves (Richard) 582, 593,
594, 622
Gray (Sir Reynald the) 242
Greenway (George) 593, 594
Gresleionnes 372
Greynton, 360, 361
Griffyn K. of Wales makes war
upon K. Edw. Confessor 61.
and is beheaded *ibid.* and af-
terwards his Son Griffyn op-
poses K. Edward 62. but sub-
mits with Algar E. of Kent,
and are pardoned *ibid.* but
afterwards Griffyn rises again
ibid. is taken at last and be-
headed 63. but his brethren
and his son are afterwards
troublesome 63, 64
Grimsby or Grymesby 26, 42
Guilford 52
Gunter the Father of Hanelok,
concerning him 25
Guy E. of Warwick fights with,
and slays, Colibrant the Gy-
ant 32

H

Haga what? 602
Haldayn his valour and probity
48.
Hales 617.
Hall (Richard) 550 The Con-
clusion of his Life of Bishop
Fisher 551
Hame 359
Hamme 364
Hamsted 359
Hanelok, concerning him 25
Hardeknute made King of Eng-
land 53, 54 an austere Prince
54 a tyrannical exacter of
Taxes 55, 56 his Death 56
Harald Harfoot made King of
England 51 but is disturbed
by Hardeknute *ibid.* but they
come to agreement *ibid.* his
ingratitude to his Mother,
whom he banisheth 53 his
Death *ibid.* he is buried at
Westminster, and afterwards
his body is taken up, and
thrown into the Thames
53, 54
Harald Harfager 67
Harald son of Earl Godwyn 58
he is intrusted by K. Edward
the Confessor 62 he is made
King of England 66 but is
embroiled in troubles by
Tostus and Harald Harfager
66, 67 whom he defeats and
kills in battle 67 the kindness
he receives from, and the pro-
mises he makes to, William
Duke of Normandy 68 but
he does not mind what he
pro-

promised 69 upon which he
justly looses the Kingdom 71
being beaten and slain in
battle by Duke William
ibid.
Harbinii Coll. 601
Harpesfield (Nich.) his MS. Dis-
course concerning Marriage,
with some Extracts out of it
638, &c.
Hastings, a castle built there 96
Haugh 212
Haut assise, a place so called a-
mong the Saracens 228
Haywood 360
Heathe Moore Common 352
Hedmingham, Hengam, or He-
ningham 127
Hogge (Robert) 687, 688
Helmeste 119
Helys or Elys of St. Omere 124
Hemingham. *See* Hedmingham.
Hengam. *See* Hedmingham.
Henry I. crowned King 95 as is
also Dame Maud his Wife
ibid. he is opposed by his-
brother Robert Duke of Nor-
mandy 96 and by Randolph
Bishop of Durham *ibid.* an
agreement between him and
his brother Robert, by the
means of Anselm Archbishop
of Canterbury 97 he meets
with other opposition from
Robert de Beleyse, who is
taken prisoner, and led with
his brother Arnald to K.
Henry. *ibid.* K. Henry be-
haves himself courteously to
his Subjects, by advice of
his Queen Dame Maud 98

breaks with his brother Ro-
bert, and passes over into
Normandy against him *ibid.*
they are again reconciled 99.
and K. Henry returns into
England *ibid.* but they break
again *ibid.* and K. Henry goes
again into Normandy *ibid.*
his Emity to the Clergy,
which is turned to Friend-
ship by means of Anselm
Archbishop of Canterbury
100. he carries on a War
against Duke Robert *ibid.*
whom he vanquisheth in bat-
tle, and takes prisoner 100,
101. after which Robert dies
in Prison, but his Eyes were
not (as some say they were)
pulled out 101. after Ro-
bert's Death K. Henry is in-
vaded by the K. of France,
whom he forces back 104. K.
Henry marries his Daughter
Maud to the Emperor of Ger-
many 105. gives Normandy
to his Son William *ibid.* the
Death of Maud his Queen
ibid. She is buried at St. Paul's
at London *ibid.* There is an
account of her story at West-
minster *ibid.* after which the
King goes to Normandy to
his Son William 106. he re-
turns to England *ibid.* and
his Sons and others follow
after, but are unfortunately
drowned in the Sea *ibid.* his
second Wife Adelayn, Daugh-
ter of Godfrey of Lovain
106. his Daughter Maud's
Hus-

- Husband Henry, the Emperor dies 106. and she is afterwards married to Henry Son of the Earl of Anjou 107. or rather to Geoffrey Plantagenet Earl of Anjou *ibid.* by whom she hath Issue Henry and William, that were extremely beloved by K. Hen. I. 108. K. Henry goes over to Normandy *ibid.* his Death *ibid.* he is buried at Reading *ibid.* the Abbey of which Place he had founded *ibid.* a controversy about the Succession upon his Death *ibid.*
- Henry II. made King 127. his power 128. a great difference arises between him and Thomas a Beket 129, 529. Some hot words from the King occasion the murder of St. Thomas 131. at which K. Henry is much grieved 132. a War between him and the Scots *ibid.* William the Scottish King taken prisoner by his Forces *ibid.* his Son Henry rises in rebellion against him, and is abetted by the Scots 133. this Rebellion is quelled 134. The Contents of K. Henry II's Will made at Waltham 135. after he had made this Will, he sails over Sea, and goes to Paris 137. makes peace with France, and returns into England *ibid.* holds a Parliament at Oxford *ibid.* receives homage of the Scottish King 137, 138.
- the Articles upon that occasion 138. some breach after, but new conditions agreed upon 139. his Son Henry dies *ibid.* and his Death is much lamented by the Father *ibid.* K. Henry's Affection for the wench Rosamond 139, 140, 676. Application made to him in behalf of the Christians against the Saracens 140, 141. he weeps, but declines going into the Holy Land 141. does honour to St. Thomas the Martyr 142. he sickens, and obliges his Son Richard to go to the Holy Land *ibid.* he dies, and is buried at Font-Everard *ibid.* his children 128. he had a child by Alioe, Sister to Philip K. of France 155
- Henry III. crowned King of England, with a particular account of his Reign 212, & *seqq.* the wonderful beauty of Eleanor his Queen 213
- Henry VIII. (K.) 550, &c.
- Hexam 32. Hexham burnt 273, 279
- Hide what? 601
- Higghmor near Nettlebed 622
- Hinton (Thomas) 631
- Hob More near York 622
- Hollingshede 646
- Hood (Robin) 666, 667
- Hownestert 364
- Hundmanby castle 120
- Hunscott 534
- Hun-

- Huntington (Henry of) the historian 6, 25, 111.
- Huntingtone 47
- Hycophrix or Hycothrift 673, 674
- I
- Idmistonne sive Idemyston 379 380
- Jews, their wickedness in K. Edward's time 247
- Ilchester 364
- Ine K. of the West-Saxons 2. his Son Adellus 5. K. Ine's Death and Burial, *ibid.*
- Inguar and Ubba. 22
- Ini & Iuore 1, 2
- John, Brother of K. Richard, marries 206. he is crown'd King of England *ibid.* a particular account of his Reign *ibid.* & *seqq.* his children 211. his Death 212, 230
- Jones 535
- Joyce (Lieutenant Coll.) probably the person that cut off K. Charles the 1st's Head 535
- Ipswich 38
- Isaac K. of Cyprus and Emperour of the Griffons put to flight by K. Richard 161. he and K. Richard are reconciled 163. but the Emperour falls off 164. See Richard.
- Iuore. See Ini.
- Justices, their falseness in K. Edward's time 246
- K
- Kame in Normandy, the Church there founded by William Conq. 84
- Karelauerok castle 310
- Karham (battle of) 16
- Katherine of Spau (Q.) her Death and Virtues 640
- Kennington 600
- Kentlesworthe 364
- Key (Thomas) 595, 596
- Kilyngworth castle 224
- Kimpton, near Andover in Hampshire 593
- Kingston 28, 37
- Knight, the word, some Remarks about it 539, 540, 541
- Knight's fee what? 601
- Knyvet 675
- Konyngesburghe 15
- Kouton more 118
- Kymer (Tho.) 551
- Kynewolf (K) 9
- Kyngtonne alias Ryngtonne 372, 387
- L
- Lamporte 362
- Lanercost burnt 273
- Langbridge. See Deverell.
- Langtoft (Peter) 36
- Langton (Steven) 209
- Leavys (battle of) 217, 218
- Leicestre dr Leycester 33, 47
- Leland's Cabinet in the Bodleian Library 199
- Le Neve (Peter) 673, 674, 675, 684
- Leilyn prince of Wales his spouse 236. he rebels against K. Edward *ibid.* and is quell'd 237. his and his brother David's

- vid's Falsity 240. Leulyn be-
headed by Robert Body 242.
his Daughter Wencilian a
Nun at Sempryngham 243.
and her cousin Gladous a
Nun at Sixille *ibid.* Leulyn's
brother David taken and be-
headed 244.
- Lewis K. of France goes to-
wards the H. Land 226, 227.
and dies in his Voyage 227.
- Leycester. *See* Leicestre.
- Lichfield (Leonard) 572
- Lilly (William) 534
- Lincoln 33, 47. Lincoln castle
125. A strange old Stone in
the Castle of Lincoln 26.
The Jewry at Lincoln de-
stroyed 224. Parliament at
Lincoln 312
- Lindsay (about the three Monks
of) 80
- London 381, 386
- Lud or Lyde (the month of)
628
- Lympleshin or Lymplesham 360
361, 364
- M
- Maddok and Morgan of Wales,
concerning them 256
- Maidenhead 520
- Malbis (castle of) 81
- Malcolme K. of Scotland taken
prisoner by William the
Conq. 79 and ransomed *ibid.*
and promises for himself and
Heirs to do homage to Eng-
land *ibid.* Malcolm or Mal-
colyn K. of Scotland slain
with his Son Edward 89, 90
- See William Rufus.*
- Malmcestre 46 ~~Malmcestre~~ the
same with ~~Manchester~~ 4
- Map (an old) in the Bodleian
Library, in which the Scott-
ish Sea is made to be Hell
582
- Marche (Wolnot earle of the) 82
- Margaret Daughter and Heir
of Alexander K. of Scotland,
her death 248
- Marlow (Great) 593
- Marmion (Rob.) 123
- Marnehall 370
- Marshal (William) 121
- Martone 380
- Maud the good Queen, con-
cerning her 95
- Maud, the Daughter of K.
Henry I. concerning her 105.
by being married to the Em-
perour, she becomes Empress
ibid. Maud the Empress assist-
ed against K. Stephen by Da-
vid K. of Scotland 113. comes
into England 118. She is be-
sieged in Arundel Castle by
K. Stephen 119. from whence
she goes to Bristol *ibid.* where
she hath news of the Death
of her Husband *ibid.* she
sends about to the Barons
for assistance *ibid.* and finds
great Friends 120. she takes K.
Stephen and imprisons him
at Bristol *ibid.* and is held for
Lady in many places *ibid.* her
Success makes her haughty,
which proves to her disad-
vantage *ibid.* She goes to
Winchester 121. and her
half

- half-brother Robert and David K. of Scotland accompany her thither *ibid.* She is taken at Winchester *ibid.* and rescued *ibid.* She and Robert Lovell fly to Oxford 124 She escapes from Oxford to Wallingford 122 Some Remarks relating to that Escape 597 The Death of Maud the Empress 126 and the agreement between her Son Henry and K. Stephen 126
- Maunder (Geffr. of) 123
- Mells 354, 364
- Menetrest (Sir John) 329 about him 330
- Mere 346, 365, 386
- Merkesbury 359, 387.
- Metfen (Battle of) 333
- Money, a remarkable Passage concerning it, out of Caxton's ymage or myrrour of the world 620
- Monk (A) hang'd, that leaves his profession for the Title of a King 171, 172
- Monke wood hill 369
- More (Sir Thomas) 84, 199, 684
- Morgan. See Maddok.
- Mortmain (The Statute of) 239
- Moubray (Robert) subdued by William Rufus, and imprisoned at Windsor 91
- Mountfort (Simon) and his Sons 217 &c.
- Murelynche 362, 364, 365
- Murnehall 387
- Murray (John) 19, 76, 88, 131, 200, 675
- Myddelsoye • 360, 361
- Myddleton sive Myddelton 358, 364°
- Myllemarshe 369
- N
- Netletonne 371, 387
- Nevill of Billingbeare 520
- Nevill (Sir Thomas de) 319
- New Forest of Winchester made 92, 93
- Newoode 360
- Newton 367, 387. See Sturmesstre
- Norfolk (Roger Earl of) 82
- Norham castle 248
- Normans (The) arrive at Dover, but are beaten back 266
- Northampton 47, 121. Parliament there 222
- Northlode 360, 361
- Norwood or Northwoode 344, 345, 357, 364
- Nottingham 33, 47
- Nunney 362
- Nylonde 360, 361, 364
- O
- Ode, Bishop of Winchester, his advice to William Rufus 94
- Olifarde (Sir William) 326
- Orkney. (Rauf of) 114, 115, 117
- Oseth K. of Denmark, invades England 23
- Osney. See Oxford.
- Othereye 360, 361
- Ottobon the legate 222
- Owen (Will.) 533
- H H 4
- Oxen,

- Oxen, a town so called where St. Edmund's body fell 22
- Oxford or Oxenford 42 Oxford (University of) founded by K. Alfred 19, 683. Oxford castle besieged by K. Stephen 121. curious old Wain-scotts at Oxford 199. Leland's Cabinet in the Bodleian Library *ibid.* Christ-Church Flom 570. Fryer Bacon's Study 571. Fryer Bacon the Inventer of Telescopes, with which he made observations in that Study 571, 572. This Fryer was of service as well to the University, as Town, of Oxford 572. a contagious disease at Oxford *ibid.* Two odd Verses in Merton-College Windows 579. Some particulars relating to the Antiquities of Oxford 595, 603, 613. Some Remarks relating to the Escape of the Empress Maud from Oxford 597. The great Conflict there in the Reign of K. Hen. III. 614. The great fray at Osney by Oxford, when Otho the Pope's Legate was forced, for security, to get into the Steeple of Osney Abbey Church 681
- ction 152. See K. Richard. Philippa wife of King Edw. III. her beauty 548. Images of the Virgin Mary in her Shape 548, 549
- Pilgrim castle, the Siege thereof 180
- Pocock (Dr.) 687
- Popling 369
- Portastiche, Port Skelech, or Portastich 64
- Ports — Battle between the Ports and the Normans 252
- Powell (Dr.) 599
- Printers formerly learned men 84
- Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum*, a book so called 624
- Prynne (Mr.) 684
- Pucklechurch 365
- Puddleton in Dorsetshire, an old Inscription over a Chimney-piece, or rather cut in Stone, there 533
- Pylton 350, 386

R

- Pedwell 362
- Pers of Bridlynton 25, 32
- Peters (Hugh) 534
- Philip K. of France, his Filion 152. See K. Richard.
- Radley. See Rodley.
- Ramsey abbey 123
- Rastell or Rastall (John) 19, 76, 82, 84, 88, 101, 107, 131, 139, 198, 199, 200, 218, 230
- Rawlinson (Thomas) 572, 587, 588, 616, 646
- Reading 11. Reading abbey founded by K. Henry I. 109. The Forbery in Reading 613
- Repyndon 9
- Reseamiraduke heads a Rebel-lion

lion in Wales 215. he is taken and executed 217. another Resmiraduk heads another Rebellion 262. The issue thereof *ibid.* & *seqq.*

Reyvere of Picardy 124

Ricalle 67

Rich (Mr.) 556

Richard Son of Hen: 17. crowned King 142. prepares for the Holy Land 143. and applies to Philip K. of France to lend his Assistance in that good design 143, 144. who sends him a courteous answer 145. K. Richard sells his Moveables and Manours to raise Money for his Expedition to the Holy Land *ibid.* sends to William King of Scotland to come and do Homage to him *ibid.* which he does accordingly 146. an agreement between him and the said K. William with respect to future Homage *ibid.* he settles the Justices that were to look after the Land in his absence *ibid.* he goes to Normandy 146, 147. He and Philip. of France take shipping for the H. Land 147. they are molested with a dreadful tempest 148. but escape miraculously 148, 149. he relieves his Sister Joan Q. of Sicily, and delivers her from the thralldom of the King of that Country 149, 150, 151. And provides for her, and the King of that

Country at last proves civil 151, 152. Philip K. of France's Fiction to K. Richard 152. an agreement in agitation between K. Richard and the King of Sicily 153. K. Richard's Mother comes to him *ibid.* and he marries the beautiful Berengaria *ibid.* and 162. abundance of Kings and Dukes at the Wedding 162. He and Tancred travell to Saint Agatha the Virgin *ibid.* the Difference or Quarrell between King Richard and K. Philip 154. the reason why K. Richard would not marry Alice, Sister to K. Philip 155. an agreement between them, and K. Richard is intirely freed from Alice 156. He and K. Philip at Acres, 157. and K. Richard takes Meschines *ibid.* the great danger of his Ships in his way to Cyprus 157, 158. he takes Cyprus 160. he comes to the City of Lymosin *ibid.* puts to flight Isaac King of Cyprus and Emperor of the Grillon 161. he and the Emperor are reconciled 163. but the Emperor falls off 164. he pursues Isaac; and takes his Daughter 164, 165. and many Towns *ibid.* he takes Isaac 167. and conquers Cyprus 168. he destroys a great Ship of the Saracens 169, 170. takes Acon 171. comes to the haven of Acres *ibid.* his Cap-

Captain Robert of Thornham hangs a Monk; that leaves his Profession to have the Title of a King 171, 172. which he justifies to K. Richard 173. K. Richard besieges Acres 173, 174. the misery that the Christians endured there through famine 174. the diligence both of K. Richard and K. Philip in the Siege 176. concerning a Treaty of Peace between the two Kings and the Saracens 177. at which time a Miracle happened 178. K. Richard takes Acres by the assistance of K. Philip 179. he besieges and takes Pilgrim Castle, which K. Philip had in vain attempted 180, 181, 182. concerning his probity and valour 183. K. Philip is dismayed at K. Richard's glorious Achievements 184. K. Philip returns into France by leave of K. Richard, who found him to be an Enemy instead of a true Friend 185, 186. K. Richard's great Exploits afterwards 186. a Treaty of Peace between him and the Saladin 195. after which K. Richard takes his Journey towards England 197. and is imprisoned by the Duke of Austria 198. and unworthily treated in prison *ibid.* and 200. his ransom *ibid.* the reason of his being called Cure de Lyon *ibid.* his

respects to St. Thomas of Canterbury 201. the injuries he receiv'd while he was in prison from his brother John *ibid.* he calls a Parliament at London 202. takes an account of the Wealth of the Kingdom *ibid.* he goes beyond Sea in opposition to the K. of France 203. he is wounded and dies 205. and buried at Font-Everard *ibid.* Richard II. (K.) repairs Westminster Hall 85

Kippon 34
 Rivaulx (The abbey of) founded by Walter Espeke 89
 Robert of Brunne when he flourished 337
 Robert Curthose Duke of Normandy goes towards the Holy Land 87. returns to England to his Brother William *ibid.* returns out of the Holy Land into England 95. during his absence in the Holy Land, his beautifull Wife Edith was kept by the Earl of Cornwall *ibid.* but now the Duke conveys her into Normandy *ibid.* he comes against his brother K. Henry 96. and is abetted by Randolf bishop of Durham *ibid.* an agreement made between K. Henry I. and Robert Duke of Normandy by means of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury 97. but Henry quarrels with him again, and they are again appeased 98, 99. but break again

- again *ibid.* Duke Robert beat by K. Henry, and taken prisoner 100, 101. and dies in prison 101. but his eyes were not (as some say they were) pluckt out 101. an account of him from John Rastall's Chronicle 102. his ill fate occasioned by his declining to be King of Jerusalem 102, 103. See William Conq. See William Rufus.
- Robert the first Earl of Gloucester 664
- Rodley or Radley 600
- Rolcombeshed 366
- Rollo the heathen baptized and named Robert 24. he conquers Normandy 25
- Roodloft what? 514
- Rosamond (the wench) 139, 140, 676. Account of a fine Picture of her 561
- Rosewell (John) 687, 688
- Rowyng Lake 348
- Rumsey Nunnery 35
- S
- Sacrilege (Punishment of) 123, 124
- St. John (Sir John) concerning the taking of him at Belgrade 288
- Sandford near Oxford, the Image of the Assumption of the V. Mary found there in 1723. 544
- Scotland, a controversy there who should be King, which is decided by K. Edward 249.
- Concerning the Union of England and Scotland 282
- Scots' their falseness 132, 303. they submit to K. Henry II. 134. They do homage to K. Richard, and enter into Articles thereupon 138. another agreement between them and K. Richard *ibid.* The Scots rebell upon K. Edward's going into Flanders 297. and commit odd disorders 298, 299. they are in a consternation upon news of K. Edward's assistance from the Clergy and Barons 300. they are vanquished in a great battle at Foulkirk 304.
- Segrave (Sir John) his flight or cowardice, and of the Slaughter thereupon that was made by the Scots of the English 319
- Sempyngham 208, 243. the original of the Order of Sempyngham 111
- Seuynhamp tondenycē 362
- Shapwyke 360, 364, 365
- Sharpham 344, 345
- Sheldon 533, 606, 627, 650, 670
- Shirburne 20, 21, 121
- Short (Jack) 329
- Shortwood 369
- Shottesbrooke 601
- Sibriht (K.) 9
- Sixille 243
- Skelton (John) 605, 684, 685, 686, 687
- Slacke's (John) Account of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen

- len, near Scroby in Nottinghamshire 389
- Snotingham 33
- Snowdown 240. The destruction of the English by Welshmen at Snowdown bridge 241
- South-Aillington 520
- Southampton 38, 39, 51
- Southwoode 357
- Sowthbrent 360, 361
- Sowye 362
- Soye 364, 365
- Spark (Noel) 687
- Spek (Walter) 114
- Spenser (Sir Hugh) 332
- Stafford 33
- Stamford 33
- Stanford bridge 67
- Statin, steward to the emperor Isaac, looses his nose; and how? 165, 166. he is courteously received by Richard K. of England 166
- Stephen crowned King of England 110. though he had no right to it *ibid.* his Oath at Oxford *ibid.* he hath a controversy with the Scottish King 111. he is tyrannical 112 and is perjured *ibid.* goes beyond Sea *ibid.* his Son Eustace is made Duke of Normandy *ibid.* K. Stephen comes to England, and besieges Bedford and takes it 113, goes to Scotland against K. David, but is obliged to return, and goes to Wales *ibid.* sets up his standard at Hereford 113. takes Bristol castle and several other places *ibid.* goes to Winchester *ibid.* a great victory obtained for him over David King of Scotland 117, 118. he goes into Scotland and takes K. David Prisoner 118, and sends him with his Son Henry into England *ibid.* K. Stephen's Son Eustace marries the Daughter of Lewys K. of France *ibid.* his Anger towards Alexander Bishop of Lincoln *ibid.* he besieges the Empress Maud in Arundel Castel 118, 119. he finds the Empress a most courageous warlike Enemy 119, 120. he is taken by her and imprisoned at Bristol 120. he escapes out of Prison 121 he goes to Wilton, and builds a strong Fort there *ibid.* goes to Northampton *ibid.* thence to Oxford, and besieges the Empress in the Castle there *ibid.* A Decree in his time by the Pope's care in behalf of the Clergy *ibid.* his hatred to Sir Hugh Bigod 124. and to Ralf earl of Chester *ibid.* keeps his Christmass at Lincoln 125. the agreement between him and Henry fitz Empress 126. K. Stephen's Death 127. he is buried at Feversham *ibid.*
- Stigand (Archbishop) deprived 73
- Stone-henge (A Discourse concerning) 481

INDEX.

711

- Strange (Sir Roger the) 242
 Streté 360, 365
 (Strivelyn (the battle of 297.
 Strivelyn besieged and taken
 326
 Sturmesture Newton 370
 Sturmyster Common 367
 Styvely Wood 347
 Sugnesheud 212
 Swane K. of Denmark assisted
 by K. Edw. the Confessor 57.
See Filred.
- T
- Tame 14
 Tanner (Dr.) 84
 Taylor (Francis) 617
 Tenkere (castle of) 100
 Terwenne 81
 Teukesbiri 13, 664
 Thetford 27
 Thornham vel Turnham (Robert of) 164, 168, 169. *See*
 Richard I.
 Thuenge (Marmeduk de) his
 courage 298. the Treachery
 of the Scots towards him 300
 Thurstan (archbishop) 114, 115
 Tilneys (several remarkable
 Notes relating to the Family
 of the) 671, 672, 673, 674,
 675.
 Toghalle 77
 Tostus of Cumberland, con-
 cerning him 65
 Trailebaston, concerning it 327
 Turbeville (Thomas) his trea-
 chery 267. his punishment
 270
 Turnham. *See* Thornham.
- Twyne (Mr.) 595, 683
 Tyrrel (Walter) 93, 94
- U
- Vescy (Lord) 226
 Vescy's (Sir John) success a-
 gainst the Welsh 242
 Vices (Examples of) which ex-
 tinguish the Grace of God
 28
 Virg't what? 600
 Umfrevylle (Sir Ingram) 333,
 334
 Vortigern (K.) his amours with
 Roxena 662
 Uplyme 366
 Uttred (K.) 8
- W
- Wales (tribute of) in the time
 of K. Athelstan 28
 Walker (Clem.) 534
 Wallace (John) taken and exe-
 cuted 338
 Wallace (William) 297, &c.
 he seeks for a composition
 with K. Edward, but in vain
 324. his hatred to the En-
 glish 339. he is taken 329.
 and executed *ibid.*
 Wallingford 43, 122. Walling-
 ford Castle 600, 603. The
 bigness of Wallingford for-
 merly 600, 603
 Wallis 533
 Waltham (Abbot's or White)
 in Berks 601, 602. A Terrier
 of the Vicaridge there 658
 Waltham (Laurence) in Berks,
 602.

602. an Account of some Antiquities found in Weycock field in that Parish 519
- Walton 360
- Ward (Thomas) of Longbridge near Warwick, Esq; 521, 526, 529, 531, 538, 548, 549, 585, 588, 598, 614, 617, 620, 625, 635, 649, 651, 664, 678, 681, 682
- Warehne (Earl of) marries the Earl's Daughter of Baar 332
- Warrene (Sir John of) 297, 327
- Warhame 11, 13
- Warmeshaw 350
- Warnehall 309
- Weaster Monckton or Weastmonckton 362
- Welsh pay homage to K. Egbricht 15
- Wencilian. See Leulyn.
- West (James) 441, 483, 550
- Westbye Wood 347
- Westminster 37, 51, 53. St. Peter's Westminster built by K. Edw. Conf. 65. Westminster Hall built by K. William Rufus 89. and repair'd by Rich. II. *ibid.* The Statutes of Westminster 237
- Westmonckton 364
- Weston 348, 363
- Weston Moore 348
- Westpenard 362
- Westwood 355
- Weycock field (in the Parish of Laurence-Waltham) in Berks, an account of some Antiquities there 519
- Whiteleigh 362
- Whitestone 362
- Wicomb 14
- William of Malmesbury cited 25, 82
- William Duke of Normandy enters Edward Son of K. Ethelred 52. comes into England to K. Edward the Confessor 59. the reason of William Duke of Normandy's invading England 68. at his Landing he stumbles 70. the battle between him and Harold *ibid.* in which Harold is slain 71. after which the Duke goes to London, and meets with all possible Success, those that were for Edgar Atheling being overpowered 72. he is crowned King 73. the wickedness of the Clergy at that time *ibid.* he goes to Normandy *ibid.* and his Queen with him *ibid.* they both return to England *ibid.* and his Queen is crowned *ibid.* he is disturbed by Edmund and Edwyn, Sons of Harold of Kent *ibid.* he goes to Durham, and makes havoc there 74. the Danes and others come against him in great numbers, but peace being made between the K. and them, they retire again 74, 75. his wickedness, and the miseries for nine years in his time 75, 76. he abates his cruelty 78. he goes into the North of England, quells his Enemies, and takes Malcolm K. of

K. of Scotland prisoner 79. he comes to Durham, and visits St. Cuthbert's Shrine *ibid.* and builds the castle of Durham, and incloses St. Cuthbert's Church with a wall *ibid.* he goes to York 80. and keeps his Witsontide there *ibid.* and thence goes to London, and does justice there *ibid.* sails over into France, and comes to the Parliament at Paris 81. conquers several places there *ibid.* goes towards Normandy *ibid.* holds his Parliament every year at Winchester 82. severe upon those that kill'd Walter Bishop of Durham *ibid.* goes to Alverton *ibid.* where he is warned of treason from Malcolm K. of Scotland 83. orders his Son Robert to enquire about it *ibid.* surveys the Nation *ibid.* gives Normandy to his Son Robert *ibid.* and England to his Son William *ibid.* and Wales &c. to his Son Henry *ibid.* his daughter Ane married to the earl of Malesme *ibid.* by whom she hath Steven, who was afterwards K. of England *ibid.* his Daughter Constance married to Alagn earl of Britain *ibid.* K. William dies at Blame 84. and is there buried in the Church that he had founded *ibid.* he built Battle Abbey *ibid.* and Bermondsey Abbey *ibid.* and se-

veral other Abbies 84, 85. William Rufus crowned King of England 85. but finds many Enemies upon account of his eldest Brother, who was the rightfull heir by birth *ibid.* he thereupon applys to the K. of France *ibid.* and an agreement is made between the two brothers 86. he and his brother Robert go towards Scotland, and the Scottish King Malcolm submits and does Homage to K. William 88. a great wind in his time *ibid.* he builds Westminster Hall 88, 89. goes to Wales, and subdues the Welsh *ibid.* and lays out much money upon the Tower of London 89. his brother Robert takes leave of him, and goes to Normandy *ibid.* This K. William is a very covetous ill man *ibid.* assists such Scots as stood to their rightfull King Duncan 90. for which the said Scots do him homage, and promise to hold of England for the future *ibid.* but the rest stick to Dufnald, slay Duncan, and shake off William's power 91. the difference between K. William and Robert Mowbray *ibid.* K. William goes again to Wales, and makes a terrible slaughter there *ibid.* goes to York *ibid.* and assists Edgar Son of Malcolm in gaining the Crown of Scotland,

- land, for which Homage is done by Edgar, and future Allegiance promised to William and his Heirs *ibid.* K. William's ingratitude *ibid.* he makes the New Forest near Winchester as some say, tho' others say it was Windsor Forest 92, 93. he is slain by Walter Tyrrel 93. and is buried at Winchester tho' some say at Westminster *ibid.* and 94. his dream before his death 93. which he reveals to Ode Bishop of Winchester, who advises him thereupon 94
- William K. of Jerusalem 140, 141
- William K. of Scots taken prisoner 132. does homage to K. Richard I. 137, 138. the Articles upon that occasion 138. as likewise afterwards upon account of a breach 139. he does homage at Canterbury to the said K. Richard 145. an agreement between the two Kings what was to be done for the future in that case 146. William K. of Scotland does Homage to John King of England 208.
- his Daughter espoused to the Earl of Boloyne 210
- Wilton 39, 121
- Winchester 10, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 31, 42, 56, 57, 82, 93 A. castle built at Winchester 96
- Windsor Forest 92, 93
- Windsor (Miles) 595
- Withes 361
- Wolcombes Downe 366
- Wollerton (Robert of) 223
- Wolsey 550, 642, 685. his death 632
- Wood (Anth. à) 666, 667, 687
- Wren (Bishop) 535
- Wrighton 349, 362, 364, 386
- Wyatt the elder (Sir Thomas) 641
- Wykemarshe 369
- Wyndforde 370
- Wynne a nun at Sempyngham 243
- Wynscombe 364
- Wynterborne 376
- Wyrrall 344, 345
- Y.
- York 75. siege there 76. The abbey of St. Marie's at York built 81. Parliament at York 301.

FINIS.

The following Additions and Corrections to Peter Langtoft's Chronicle were appended by Hearne to three of his later Publications.

"Pag. 423. l. ult. *Reversion*] So 'tis in the MS. But it should be rather, *Revival* or *Revivor*. P. 476. l. 8. *Down the ships*] For down to the ships. P. 478. l. 11. *Burneing*] Potius, *brenning*. P. 489. l. antepenult. *Kingsmead* may be added. P. 490. not. 3. *antea fuerint*. Ovid. *Met. lib. 1^{mo}*. P. 501. l. 12. *Chase*] for *chief*. P. 514. l. 23. *Noscuntur,*] *L. nascuntur.*"

Johannis Confratris & Monachi Glasdoniensis Chronica.
2 vol. 8°. Oxon. 1726.

"N. B. In pag. 248. of this Work is a short account of the taking of Acon or Acres from the Christians by the Saracens in the year 1292, upon occasion of which I shall here beg leave to publish a Letter of Soldon Emperour of the Turks directed to a Christian King, as it was transcribed and sent to me from the Register of John de Pontissera Bishop of Winchester by my learned friend the Reverend Mr. Richard Furney, Archdeacon of Surrey. 'Tis a Curiosity, and as it pleased me, so I believe it may not be displeasing to curious Readers.

'E Registro Johannis de Pontissera Episcopi Winton. Fol. 122.

"*Tenor Literarum Soldani, translatarum in Latinum, directarum cuidam Regi Christiano, et postmodum ad Romanam Curiam, talis est:*

'Nos Soldanus Malet, magnus dominus, sapiens, rectus, fortis, potens, sollicitus, bonus seculo et fidei Soldanus Saracenorum perfectorum, salvandorum visitator, juris faciens justitiam oppressis, de opprimentibus edificator dominationis, Soldanus Arabum, Turcorum,

Persarum, conquisitor Terrarum et provinciarum de-
 bellator, victor exercituum Francorum, Armeniorum et
 Tartarorum, Rex et dominator in gemino et geminis
 maris, Dominus duarum adorationum, scilicet Orientis
 et Meridiei, Servus duarum grandium domorum Meche
 et Jerusalem, Dominus Regum & Soldanorum, Parti-
 cipatio Amiralii fidelium, filius Saldani Malet Monso-
 riensis fidei talaon Salachii, In Nomine Dei Misericordis
 Nobili et honorabili sapienti Leoni Haiconi de Stirpe
 Christi, gloria nationis crucis, lumen sequentium Ihesum,
 amicum Regum et Soldanorum faciat te Deus qui pro-
 videt de futuris in præteritis et presentibus per ex-
 emplum, et uniat te cum obedientibus private et mani-
 feste, qui recepit in propria persona cum patientia tri-
 bulationem emergentem supra suam nationem, ex quo
 viam invenire non potuit resistendi, facimus vobis
 notum, quod Civitatem Aconen: quæ erat sedes fidei
 crucis, conquisivimus, eam in tam paucis diebus obsi-
 dimus, quod milites cum omni sua potentia eam de-
 fendere non valebant, nec resistere multitudini exercitus
 obsidentis, et cum sustinere nequiverunt propter mul-
 titudinem occisorum, quantumcunque nominati essent
 et laudati milites, una brevi hora diei omnes à nobis
 ferrati fuerunt et compediti. Omnes Milites Hospital:
 noster consumpsit vibrans ensis. Templarii Civitatem
 Aconen: prodiderunt et fratres terram perdere dubi-
 tantes, set nec sic ruinæ eventum evaserunt. Consump-
 to totaliter Hospitali Alamanorum, Ecclesias omnes ter-
 ræ cœquavimus, super altaribus trucidatis qui popu-
 lum ad obedientiam ipsorum inducebant: Patriarcha
 finali supplicio liberato, copiam aurorum credere non
 possetis qui ad manus hominum devenerunt. Tanta
 fuit Dominarum multitudo, quod una pro dra-
 ma vendebatur. Civitate conversa in agriculturam et
 desertum, Illius civitatis notorius est conquestus, et ex
 præsentium literarum nostrarum exhibitione scire po-
 titis, quomodo mortuorum corpora balistariis cœquan-
 tur, ignem supponentes mortuorum corporibus in pul-
 verem sunt redacta. Ex armamentis fieri fecimus cohi-
 pedes pro pedibus. Qui vivi nobiscum remanserunt
 Comites et Barones, qui signa super eorum capita por-
 tare consueverant, ligatis pedibus et manibus nostris
 carceribus mancipantur. Et tu Rex si te ipsum castiga-
 veris per hujus rei eventum, qui super civitatem Acon

per nos subito & potenter evenit, salvus eris; quod si non feceris. super te dicetur quod dicitur, super eis peribis tu et terra tua, sicut ipsi per ensem nostrum perierant. Et si cognoveris eventum eorum quae acciderunt, erit tibi ad profectum, et venias personaliter cum donis tuis et tributo duorum annorum ad altitudinem portarum nostrarum, sicut homo qui vult salutem personae propriae et terrae suae, et qui velit subterfugere robur potentiae Anti regis, et dicere poteris, quod post desolationem Acon talis victor, sicut nos sumus, non remansit. Idcirco cogita de teipso, & cito labora antequam in Muscipulam nostram cadas.

Adami de Domesham Historia de Regibus Quatuor Gloucest.
2 vol. 8°. Oxon. 1197.

"N. B. In p. 615. of my Glossary to this Work, I have taken notice of lying Bale's Book about Sir John Oldecastell, which being printed after a very particular manner in the black Letter (agreeable to the black Character of its Author) by Anthony Scoloker and Wylliam Seres, hath occasion'd some, that are curious after Books printed in the black Letter, to give great Rates for it, otherwise 'tis but a Trifle, and is taken into John Foxe's Acts and Monuments, particularly into the first Edition thereof, p. 261. vol. a."

Historia Vitae et Regni Henrici II. Angliae Regis.
8vo. Oxon. 1529.

To these may be added two or three Notes from the copy of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle formerly belonging to John Loveday Esqr. of Caversham near Reading: a friend and contemporary of Hearne.

"Pref. p. xliii. Gidding] See Papers relating to the Protestant Nunnery of Little Gidding; and some Historical Notes about the Ferrars, particularly Mr. Nich. Ferrar, at the end of *Caui Vindiciae Antiq.* Acad. Oxon.

P. cixii. *Mr. Theodore Hank.*] *Haak.* v. Birch's Life of R. Boyle, p. 53. *Ath. Ox.* II. 845.

P. 343. *The Certifiest of Richard Pollard and Thomas Moyle.*] Publish'd from the Copy of the Original in the hands of Mr. Gray of Colchester. See the Apparatus to Caij Vindiciæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon. p. xcvii.

P. 533. L. 13. *Quod* (the same with *quoth*.)] Hearne saw the following inscription over the door of the parsonage house at Chewstoke in Somersets[hire] in 1729.

"A duo factū est Istud quod Barry in anno dñi 1529."

— note. For *Britannia* L. *Britannica*.

P. 538. note 3. L. 28. 40. 113.

P. 645. *A breife Chronycle &c.*] It was republished at London by Mr. Blackbourne, in 1729, with an Appendix.

P. 670. l. 11. *undarne.*] Dr. Hoeser gives another very expressive proof of what we contend for, in his MSS. Additions to Somner's Saxon Dictionary, in the Earl of Oxford's Library. The words are *Undarny oages þinne eio*. Cod. MS. Can. et Const. Eccl. in Rubricā de Officiis. Cap. 28. See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, the author of which nevertheless says that it is still us'd as *the Afternoon, the Evening*, in some parts of England, and may be so understood in Chaucer."

For the permission to transcribe these last Notes the Editor is indebted to ——— Loveday, Esq. of Williamscot, in Oxfordshire, through the medium of Mr. Archdeacon Churton.



00053536

